Volume 161 No. 22

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

June 2 1952

tert-Dodecyl Mercaptan

For additional information, write to Dept. O:

SHARPLES CHEMICALS INC. PHILADELPHIA 9 CHICAGO 4 NEW YORK 1

SHARPLES TRADE MARK CHEMICALS

ACETIC ACID
DENATURED ALCOHOL
METHANOL

WM. S. GRAY & CO.
342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Cable Address: GRAYLIME Phone MUrray Hill 2-3100

RECEIVED
JUN 2 1952
THE CHEMISTS' CLUB
LIBRARY

Baker CHEMICAL

LEAD ACETATE

J. T. Baker Chemical Co. Phillipsburg, N. J.
NEW YORK · PHILADELPHIA · LOS ANGELES · BOSTON · CHICAGO

METHACRYLATE RESINS

"HYPALON" 4
Butyl Methacrylate Polymer.

"HYPALON" 5
Isobutyl Methacrylate Polymer.

"HYPALON" 6
Butyl-Isobutyl Copolymer.

Stable, transparent resins which are extremely resistant to sunlight, heat, dilute mineral acids and alkalies.

Can be used in paints, varnishes, enamels, adhesives, protective coatings for metals, fabric coatings, resin compositions.

FOR THE MAN WHO BUYS CHEMICALS

Descriptive literature which gives specifications, properties, packings, shipping data, uses and applications and other pertinent information can be obtained from your nearest district office.

HIGH QUALITY

SODIUM SULPHATE

(Rayon Grade)

PACKED IN 100-LB. BAGS

PRIOR CHEMICAL CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK
CABLE: PRIORCHEM NEW YORK
PHONE: LExington 2-9811

DU PONT
Better Things for Better Living through Chemistry

Polychemicals DEPARTMENT
E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.)
WILMINGTON 98, DELAWARE
DISTRICT OFFICES:
350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y. · 7 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Ill. · 818 Olive St., St. Louis 1, Mo.
845 East 60th Street, Los Angeles 1, Calif.

BORAX and BORIC ACID

Technical and U.S.P.: Granular, Crystal, Powdered, Impalpable
Special Quality (C.P.+.): Granular, Powdered

OTHER BORATES

BORAX 5 MOL — *A form of Sodium Tetraborate newly available. Bulletin sent on request.*

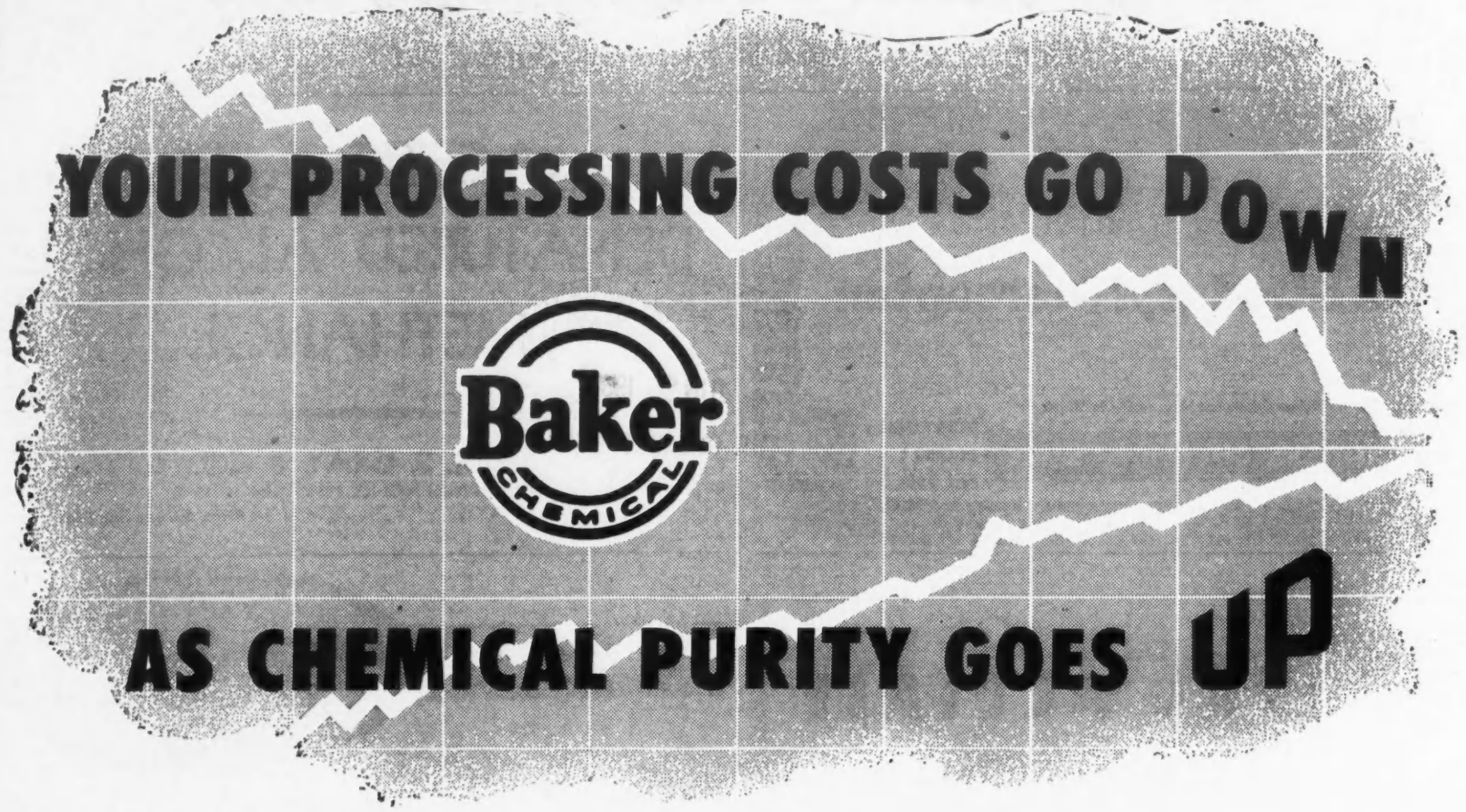
Anhydrous Borax
Borax Glass
Anhydrous Boric Acid
Ammonium Biborate
Ammonium Pentaborate
Potassium Pentaborate
Sodium Metaborate
Anhydrous Rasorite*
Rasorite Special Concentrates*
Fertilizer Borates* (Regular and High Grade)

HERBICIDES

*Borascu ®
*Borascu 44, *Concentrated Borascu
Polybor Chlorate 88 ®
Polybor ®
* Sodium Borate Concentrate

Information Bulletins, and Quotations on Request

PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.
DIVISION OF BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LIMITED
NEW YORK · LOS ANGELES · CLEVELAND · CHICAGO



...That's why cost-minded production men also demand

TONNAGE QUANTITIES OF

'Baker Analyzed' *REAGENT* ACIDS

"What is one of the most effective ways to help lower processing costs?"

When acids are a raw material, you can frequently eliminate several purification steps at the end of the process, when you use the Reagent Grade of Hydrochloric, Sulfuric or Nitric Acid.

Cost-minded production men know that processing costs go down as chemical purity goes up—and to achieve their aims they insist upon 'Baker Analyzed' Reagent Acids.

Their reasons are two-fold: (1) Greater uniformity in the finished product because of Baker's higher, defined purity, and (2) elimination of guesswork, cutting down of production steps, saving time and money, because the actual lot analysis of the chemical is on the label.

Next time—every time—specify 'Baker Analyzed' Hydrochloric, Sulfuric, and Nitric Acids. See how much you gain in time and freedom from trouble by eliminating impurities from the start.

'Baker Analyzed' Reagent Acids are available for scheduled delivery in carboys, truckloads and carloads. Their higher purity quickly reflects itself in lower processing costs of your finished product.

J. T. Baker Chemical Co.
Executive Offices and Plant, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Baker CHEMICAL

Baker Chemicals

REAGENT • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

JUN 2 52

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 161 No. 22 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | June 2, 1952

Carbon Black Projects Get DPA Tax Benefits

Certificates of necessity for accelerated tax amortization were issued by the Defense Production Administration for ten projects involving expansions in production of carbon black during the period May 2 to 22, it was announced by the agency last week. Certificates were issued during the same period for production expansion programs for several other items in the area of the chemical industry.

The certificates were among 602 issued during the period by the agency. With this latest announcement, accelerated amortization amounting to $19,317,898,627 has now been approved for 9,962 new or expanded facilities. The certificates issued in the area of the chemical industry were:—

Benzene and toluene—Union Oil Company of California, Wilmington, Calif., rapid amortization allowed for 45 percent of one portion of the cost, amounting to $2,950,000; 65 percent of another portion costing $6,663,000, and 90 percent of a third portion costing $2,387,000.

BHC, lindane and trichlorobenzene—Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation, Chattanooga, Tenn., 45 percent of $217,132 allowed for rapid amortization.

Bromine brine wells—Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., 50 percent of $122,056 allowed for rapid amortization.

Carbon black—Cobalt Carbon Company, one project at St. Mary Parish, La., 50 percent of $1,847,080 allowed; a second project at Centerville, La., 50 percent of $1,097,475 allowed; Continental Carbon Company, one project near Sunray, Tex., 50 percent of $185,000 allowed; a second project at Hobbs, N. M., 50 percent of $1,010,500 allowed. United Carbon Company, Inc., one project at St. Mary Parish, La., 50 percent of $2,655,500 allowed; a second project near Shamrack, Tex., 50 percent of $1,907,500 allowed. Thermatomic Carbon Company, two projects at Sterlington, La., 50 percent of $1,183,610 allowed. Phillips Chemical Company,

—*Continued on page 86*

Wool Grease Order Signed

A tailored ceiling price order for wool grease and lanolin, which has been under consideration for several months by the Office of Price Stabilization, has been signed by Price Director Ellis Arnall and is scheduled for publication in the *Federal Register* June 4. The order will be identified as CPR 146. Details were not available in advance of publication.

Chemical Fertilizers Use In 1951 Sets New Record

Consumption of chemical fertilizers during 1951 reached 18,665,748 short tons to set a new record for the thirteenth consecutive year, according to John F. Gale, economist of the National Fertilizer Association in the association's quarterly publication, "Fertilizer Review."

Mr. Gale said that the figures, which do not include phosphate rock, gypsum, lime or minor quantities of other soil amendments, compares with 1950 consumption of 17,983,988 tons, or an increase of 3.8 percent. The figures are based on reports to the state fertilizer control officials and estimates of industry representatives received by NFA.

Another significant development about fertilizer consumption noted by Mr. Gale was the constant drift in many sections of the country towards the use of fertilizers of comparatively high analysis. Fertilizer analyzing 3-12-12 was the leading single mixed fertilizer used for the second year in a row, he said. Also, preliminary reports from the Bureau of Plant Industry indicate that the average plantfood content of a ton of fertilizer was about 22.4 percent during the 1950-51 fertilizer year —the highest ever.

The economist said that on the basis of the information thus available, not only was more plant food consumed in 1951 than in any previous year but the tons of plant food contained in the fertilizer may prove to be about equal to the total tons of fertilizer consumed in 1932 when 4,385,000 tons of fertilizer were applied to the soils.

RFC Buys Bolivian Tin

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation purchased a considerable quantity of Bolivian tin stocks in storage at various Bolivian ports at the price of $1.21½ a pound, landed at United States ports, officials of the agency stated May 29. The quantity involved was not revealed.

Officials said there have been no new developments in the matter of a purchase agreement for new production of Bolivian tin, however, and they are waiting for the next move by the new government.

IMC Under Fire by House GOP For Limiting Copper Use in US

A blast at the International Materials Conference by a group of nine Republican house members last weekend, for limiting supplies of copper to the United States, was characterized May 25 by DPA Administrator Manly Fleischmann as "another unfortunate instance of incorrect conclusions reached from inaccurate information."

The Republicans, who have been investigating the operations of the IMC, accused the agency of responsibility for the copper shortage in the United States and the severe cutbacks in automobile production which led to layoffs of thousands of automobile workers.

The group issued a report stating that "this committee believes there can be no job security in the automotive industry as long as the International Materials Conference is allowed to control the supply of copper or any other material that is a basic requirement of the industry. So far, IMC has brought just one thing to the industry—unemployment—and there is no reason to believe that its efforts in the future would be any less damaging.

Threat to U.S. Auto Plants

"As long as the copper shortage continues—and the administration says that will be at least until 1955—and as long as the International Materials Conference undertakes to dictate how the free world supply should be distributed, there will be the danger that this super-cartel once again will take actions requiring deep cutbacks and layoffs in United States auto plants."

Mr. Fleischmann regretted that the group "made no attempt to ascertain the facts about IMC," which are that the so-called IMC allocations are recommendations only until and unless they are accepted by the governments concerned.

"The United States," he said, "has accepted an allocation of copper from IMC that is larger than the amount used by the United States previous to the existence of IMC. But most important of all, the United States purchasers of copper have not bought the amount of copper that they are entitled to under the IMC recommendations.

First Quarter Recommendation

"For example, in the first quarter of 1952 the IMC recommendation that the United States purchase 49.1 percent of the total free world supply of copper was accepted by this country. But during this period, United States industry purchases were under this figure by a substantial margin. United States users failed to buy the copper to which they were entitled under the IMC allocation because they were unwilling to pay the world price for foreign copper while being unable to pass that cost on to purchasers of their products.

"If the IMC were to be dissolved now, the world price of copper might be driven sky-high in the world scramble for copper, with no assurance whatever that the United States would get more copper than it gets now and with every likelihood of extremely high prices for whatever copper it would get."

SR-13 Extended Indefinitely

Supplementary Regulation 13 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation covering the pricing of coke, coal chemicals and cokeoven gas products was extended indefinitely in an amendment to the order announced by the Office of Price Stabilization May 28. The order was due to expire May 31. OPS said that present circumstances do not permit or require the issuance of a new tailored regulation for this industry at this time.

US Metals Production Program Seen Making Substantial Gains

Substantial progress toward meeting presently-known needs for metals and minerals vital to the defense and economic progress of the free world has been made under the government-industry programs to date, which are being carried on by Defense Production Administration and the Defense Materials Procurement Agency, Jess Larson, administrator of the latter agency, said last week.

In his first public statement on overall progress of the DMPA program, Mr. Larson said that by the time government-assisted production now scheduled or in prospect is in full swing, and is added to the already large unassisted production, "we not only will be able to meet all defense needs for most of the principal metals and minerals," but that it will be possible to free substantially greater amounts for civilian requirements as well.

"Moreover," he added, "I believe the accomplishments to date prove that the job can be done without the government itself going into the production business, as it did in World War II. Government has a part in the present expansion program, but it is first and last, so far as I am concerned, industry's own program."

As of May 1, Mr. Larson said, DMPA had received a total of 1,622 applications for government assistance. Of these, 455 had been withdrawn and 605 denied. A total of 369 had been approved and put into effect. The remainder are in various stages of processing.

Agreements involving some form of Government assistance and the increased production expected to result from them were summarized by Mr. Larson with respect to seven strategic metals and minerals. Mr. Larson emphasized that figures on anticipated increases relate only to contracts consummated up to now. Additional expansion for metals and minerals for which production is not deemed to be adequate are being negotiated.

The summary follows:—

Copper—Six commitment-to-purchase contracts, one loan and twelve certificates of necessity are expected to result in an additional 400,000 shorts tons of copper for the period 1951-1956 inclusive, with a maximum annual expansion by 1956 of 165,200 tons. Five maintenance-of-production contracts have been approved to maintain output from existing operations during 1952 and 1953 that otherwise would have had to shut down, because of unusually high production costs. Pre-Korea copper consumption in the United States ran about 2,000,000 short tons a year.

Chrome—One purchase depot has been established to buy chrome ore at an over-market price and one commitment-to-purchase contract has been negotiated for 900,000 short tons of chrome ore for the period 1952-1956. Pre-Korea consump-

—*Continued on page 86*

Fertilizer Costs Situation Under Review June 12

Cost increases facing producers of mixed fertilizers as a result of the recent increases in freight rates and higher price ceilings allowed on certain of the fertilizer materials will be reviewed at a meeting of the industry advisory committee with officials of the Office of Price Stabilization June 12.

The discussion will center chiefly around the prospect of a tailored regulation being drawn up for the industry which would provide adequate relief by the way of higher ceilings, to take care of cost increases both past and present. Two other measures for providing relief—application of the industry earnings standard, or the product adjustment regulation—also will be discussed, but it is doubtful whether the industry could qualify under these orders.

Producers of mixed fertilizers have been required to absorb several cost increases over the past year in addition to the more general matter of higher labor costs. Notably among the cost increases has been the higher freight rates allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which OPS has forbid manufacturers to pass on, and the recent rise of about 5 percent in ceilings on superphosphate.

Another major item of added cost which will confront the mixers in the next few days is the prospect of higher prices for potash, which OPS is just now authorizing the potash producers to put into effect. Unless some adjustment order is granted, this increase in costs to the mixers also will have to be absorbed.

NPA Revokes Last Leather Control Order

The National Production Authority revoked the last of its control orders on leather May 27 as a result of the easier supply situation brought about by the decreased demand for both military and civilian leather products. The revoked order (M-28) placed a ceiling on the number of "DO" orders that a leather producer had to accept so that the full impact of defense buying would not fall on a few producers.

The leather industry previously had been blanketed with four other control orders. They were M-29, reserving deerskins for military use, revoked October 1, 1951; M-34, restricting sole leather cutting to assure the filling of military orders, revoked July 31, 1951; M-35, providing a monthly allocation for purchase and sale of certain hides and skins for tanners and contractors, revoked February 28, 1952; and M-62, establishing processing control to achieve equitable distribution of scarce skins, revoked February 28, 1952.

The only remaining order administered by the leather and leather products division of NPA is M-57, restricting use of certain vegetable tanning materials.

President's Industrial Safety Conference Convenes Today

A three-day session of the President's Conference on Industrial Safety will get under way today at the Departmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C. President Truman is scheduled to deliver the opening address.

The conference will emphasize the importance of reducing industrial deaths and injuries by proper safety practices as a means of conserving manpower for defense production. Progress in the development of Government's Conferences on Industrial Safety and other state programs to reduce industrial injuries will also be a highlight of the meeting. Several workshop sessions designed to cope with major industrial safety problems have been added to the conference program this year.

Sodium Chlorate, Sodium Cyanide Output Goals Set

Expansion goals for sodium chlorate, sodium cyanide and sebacic acid were announced May 29 by the Defense Production Administration.

The goals, which represent annual domestic capacity to be obtained by January 1, 1955 (except January 1, 1954, in the case of sebacic acid), are:—Sodium chlorate, 145,000,000 pounds; sodium cyanide, 91,600,000 pounds; sebacic acid, 25,000,000 pounds. The sodium chlorate goal represents an expansion of 77,000,000 pounds over the capacity on January 1, 1951, of 68,000,000 pounds. Imports are expected to provide about 1,000,000 pounds.

Of the desired sodium chlorate expansion, 26,000,000 pounds is being provided at government expense in a government-owned plant, and 2,000,000 pounds of cell improvement in a private plant without government aid. Certificates of necessity already issued or recommended cover an expansion of 46,000,000 pounds. The balance of the expansion goals for which application may still be made for government aid is about 3,000,000 pounds.

Carretta Named to FTC

Albert A. Carretta was nominated to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission May 27 by President Truman. He will succeed the late William A. Ayres for an unexpired term ending September 26, 1954. Mr. Carretta is a lawyer at present practicing in Washington. He was with the Securities Exchange Commission from 1934 to 1942 and for most of the next four years was with the Office of Price Administration. Later he was in the renegotiation section of the Navy Department.

Purchasing Agents Told IMC Acts Like 'Super Cartel' for Materials

John L. Collyer, president of the B. F. Goodrich Company, New York, charged last week that the United States is now participating in inter-governmental commodity cartels "that have never been submitted to congress for ratification."

Speaking at the thirty-seventh annual international convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, held in Atlantic City, N. J., May 26 through 28, Mr. Collyer desecribed the International Materials Conference as "a mechanism which could be used to force a basic revision of America's competitive economy."

He termed IMC a "super cartel" and said it is in reality a controlled materials program on an international scale "with all the defects inherent in all such schemes, including ultra-conservative estimates of production and varying degree of overstatement of requirements."

[In Washington, other attacks on IMC were countered by a government official, who stated that critics of the agency were not aware of all the facts pertaining to its operation. See page 3.]

Autonomous committees of the International Materials Conference, Mr. Collyer said, apportion available supplies of some scarce, essential raw materials of the free world; direct, in a general way, the usage each country may make of such materials, and seek to stabilize prices. He pointed out that IMC controls have already been extended over such materials as sulphur, nickel, copper, zinc, cobalt and tungsten.

Action on Copper Cited

"Behind a veil of secrecy," he said, "decisions reached by the International Materials Conference—decisions which may cause great strains within our domestic economy—may go unchallenged until the damage is done. As one example, United

—Continued on page 64

Price Trend Off Slightly

Price movements in the market for chemicals, oils and drugs were scattered and narrow last week and the overall index number declined 0.1 point. It was 12.7 points below that of the comparable time last year.

The influencing factors in the slight decline were reductions in prices on lead acetate and nitrate, sodium antimoniate, quicksilver, ionone and three essential oils. A further decline was prevented by some strengthening in the market for fats and oils.

Except for fourteen changes in botanicals listed on page 69, price changes during the past week were as follows (the numbers in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb. (75).
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb. (55).
Copra, $5 per ton.
Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia at Chicago (46).
Oil, coconut, crude, Pac. coast, ⅝c. per lb. (80).
New York, ⅝c. per lb. (80).
Mandarin, Italian, 50c. per lb. (71).
Menhaden, crude, ½c. per lb. (80).
Palm, ½c. per lb. (80).
Peanut, crude, 1c. per lb. (80).
refined, 1c. per lb. (80).
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (80).
ref., ⅜c. per lb. (80).
Potato starch, spot, ¼c. per lb. (45).
Superphosphate, normal, 4c. per unit of a-p-a at Carteret, N. J. (46).
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia at Chicago (46).
Waxes, carnauba, chalky, 4c. per lb. (80).
N. C. No. 2, 3c. per lb.
No. 3, crude, 5c. per lb.
ref., 5c. per lb.
yellow, No. 1, 6c. per lb.
No. 2, 6c. per lb.
Ouricury, 2c. per lb. (80).

Prices Reduced

Ionone, beta, 25c. per lb. (71).
Methyl, 5c. per lb. (71).
Lead acetate, 2c. per lb. (38).
Nitrate, 2¼c. per lb. (38).
Neomycin, bulk, 30c. per gram (55).
Oil, Caraway, 25c. per lb. (71).
Cod, ½c. per lb. (80).
Juniper berry, NF, 25c. per lb. (71).
Wormseed, 15c. per lb. (71).
Quicksilver, $2 per flask (38).
Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 2c. per lb. (75).
Sago flour, ½c. to ¾c. per lb. (45).
Silver bullion, 1¼c. per oz. (38).
Sodium antimoniate, 3c. per lb. (38).
Wax, sugarcane, 5c. per lb. (80).

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

May 29, 1952	May 23, 1952	July 1, 1950	June 1, 1951
139.8	139.9	121.0	152.5

OPD Index Monthly Averages

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

	1952	1951	1947	1946	1941
January	146.6	150.8	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	144.7	153.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	141.5	154.3	154.9	135.2	119.9
April	141.0	154.5	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	140.1	153.7	146.1	135.1	118.2

Alcoa Promotes Stanley To Assistant Treasurer

Appointment of Matt. W. Stanley as an assistant treasurer of Aluminum Company of America was announced May 27. Now secretary of New Method Finance Corporation, an Alcoa subsidiary in New Kensington, Pa., Mr. Stanley will act as general assistant to the Alcoa vice-president and treasurer.

Mr. Stanley started his Alcoa career in 1937 with a subsidiary company at Cleveland. In 1947 he was transferred to the New Method Finance organization, and subsequently, became manager, secretary, assistant treasurer and director.

DuPont Petrochemicals Sales Position to Mees

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has appointed Walter Mees head of the newly-established petroleum chemicals export sales section in the organic chemicals department. The appointment was made in connection with a substantial expansion of duPont's export organization handling such petroleum chemicals as antiknock compounds, gasoline dyes and antioxidants, metal deactivator, grease stabilizers, lube oil additives and cetane.

Copper Allocations in June To Remain at May Levels

Total refined copper allocations for the month of June will be approximately the same as were allocated for May, the National Production Authority has announced. NPA pointed out, however, that in order to maintain this allocation level, the available supply for June from regular commercial sources will have to be supplemented by withdrawals from other sources probably including the government stockpile. This is necessary, NPA explained, because copper imports for June are expected to be very low due to the Chilean government's embargo on shipments to this country and to work stoppages in the industry. Scrap allocations for June will be maintained at the May level, NPA added.

Total refined copper allocation quotas for June have been fixed at 104,899 short tons, which compares with 104,598 short tons in May. Allocations of copper and copper-base alloy scrap in June will amount to 83,200 short tons, as against 83,050 short tons in May.

Isonicotinic Acid Now Being Produced by Pittsburgh Coke

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Company announced Friday that it is now producing isonicotinic acid, the chemical from which isonicotinic acid hydrazide is made. The company said it had begun production only thirty days after the announcement by New York city hospitals that tuberculosis patients treated with the hydrazide had shown improvement. Pittsburgh Coke is one of the nation's largest producers of gammapicoline, the coaltar base from which isonicotinic acid is manufactured.

OPS to Stand Ground On Crude Oil Ceilings

Testifying before the house banking committee May 27 on extension of the defense production act, Price Director Ellis Arnall made it plain that the Office of Price Stabilization has no intention of lifting the ceilings on crude oil prices.

Recalling testimony before the committee earlier by a representative of the independent producers urging that crude oil prices be decontrolled, Mr. Arnall said that when his statement was taken at face value "it would appear that OPS is threatening the foundations of our national security by price policies which prevent necessary expansion of crude oil production." He added:—

"A mere glance at the facts in this case will disclose the absurdity of the complaint. The facts are that in 1951, under price control, a record addition was made to our reserves of petroleum; at the end of 1951 known crude oil reserves were the highest in history; a record number of new wells was drilled last year, despite shortages of steel and drilling equipment; indications are that the number of new wells drilled in 1952 will substantially exceed the number drilled in 1951; profits in the petroleum industry, even after taxes, have probably never been higher.

"In addition, as the witness himself pointed out, all demands for crude petroleum are now being met and we are producing at substantially less than capacity. Stocks of crude oil above ground increased in 1951, beyond expectations, and these stocks have further increased in 1952.

"Nevertheless, this witness maintained that crude oil prices should be decontrolled so that higher prices could be charged. News stories indicate that a number of producers, including those he represents, would like to increase the price by 50 cents a barrel, or roughly 20 percent. Prices are now at ceiling, and it is quite possible that if crude oil prices were decontrolled, producers would be able to achieve this increase.

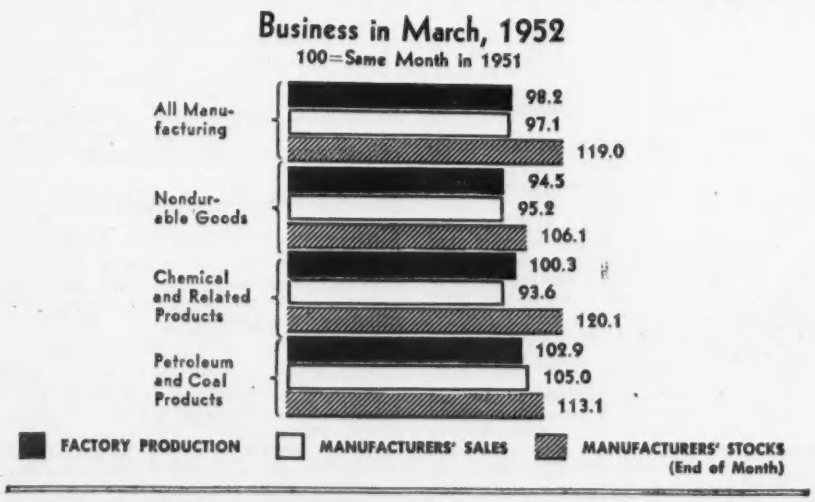
"It was clearly the purpose of congress in enacting the defense production act that unnecessary price increases should be avoided. No facts that have been presented to our agency indicate that any general increase in the price of crude oil is necessary."

ICC Amendments Applied To Six Freight Car Orders

The Defense Transport Administration last week announced amendments to six Interstate Commerce Commission service orders.

Division 3 of the ICC approved amendment No. 3 to ICC revised service order No. 856, which again orders Saturdays to be included in the computing of demurrage on all railroad freight cars, effective May 31. The expiration date of that order has now been postponed to November 30, 1952. The normal summer increase in demand necessitates the prompt release of all freight cars, it was said. The order had been under suspension since April 16.

Other ICC service orders whose expiration dates were postponed by division 3 action last week include:—Order No. 878, requirements for loading canned goods and foodstuffs; order No. 867, restrictions on trap and ferry cars; order No. 870, free time on freight cars loaded at ports; order No. 871, free time on unloading box cars at ports, and order No. 872, movement of grain to terminal elevators by permit.



Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 161, No. 22, June 2, 1952. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, Cuba, Central America and South America, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879. Copyright, 1952, by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

In This Issue

Advance Solvents in MCA..... 79
AFCA Elects President..... 43
Air Pollution Manual Gets New Chapter.... 53
Alcoa Promotes Stanley..... 4
Allied Chemical Reorganizes Div. Setup..... 5
Anaconda Uranium Mining Approved..... 78
Antimony World Production: 1951..... 43
Asahi-Dow Names Officials..... 77
Atlantic Chemical Sales Post to Bonine..... 35
Atlas Mineral Producing 'Neelium'..... 77
Bemis Bag Reassigns Two..... 47
Botany Mills Elects Pres..... 43
Bradley Develops Antimony Oxide Grade.. 5
'Butazolidin' Gets FDA Approval..... 5
Canada Decontrols Three Metals..... 47
Capehart Overhead Adjustment Revised.... 66
Carbon Black Projects Get Tax Benefits.... 3
Carborundum to Make Zirconium, Hagnium. 43
Carretta Named to FTC..... 3
Caustic Soda Bids Asked..... 41
Celanese Sets Up Textile Division..... 44
Chem Workers in P. R. to Get Wage Boost. 57
Chemical Fertilizers Use Sets Record..... 3
Chemstrand Names Granger..... 52
Chems. Use in Food Clarification Asked..... 5
Cleveland Drug Group Elects Parker..... 67
Copper Allocations in June Fixed..... 4
CSMA Reveals Program Plans..... 7
Cyanamid Assigns Koffman..... 44
Cyanamid Gives Fellowships..... 62
DCAT Names Meeting Committee Heads.... 7
Dexter Names Agent..... 52
Diamond Offers Calcium Carbonates Data.. 78
Drew Offers Fatty Acids Chart..... 79
DuBridge Heads ODM Science Group..... 66
DuPont Nylon License to Brazilian Firm... 66
DuPont Petrochemicals Post to Mees..... 4
Electron Transfer, Isotope Symposium Set.. 42
Emery Sets Up Fellowship..... 59
Fertilizer Costs To Be Studied..... 3
Fisher Has Improved Titrometer..... 57
Flax Institute Meets Nov. 6..... 7
Geary Quits Two Firms..... 47
Givaudan Issues New Catalog..... 66
Given Retires from duPont..... 78
Glidden Assails Soybean Meal Ceilings..... 5
Goodrich Names Score..... 79
Hinde & Dauch Names Pfeiffer..... 47
Hommel Co. Assigns Davis..... 77
Houghton Adds Two..... 63
ICC Amends Six Car Orders..... 4
IMC Copper Use Limitations Under Fire.... 3
Interchemical Posts to Cassel, Rothemich... 5
Inter-Gulf Prepares Prices Data..... 62
Iodinated Salt Substitute Set by W-S..... 35
Iran to Sell Oil to US Firm..... 63
Isoniazid Is Who TB Drug Name..... 7
Isonicotinic Acid Made by Pitts Coke..... 4
Isopropyl Ether Data Issued..... 61
Jamieson Joins Pennsalt..... 44
Jensen-Salsbery Offers 'Cycloderm'..... 86
Leather Control Order Revoked..... 3
MCA Revises Flammable Liquids Manuel... 61
McKesson Taken to Court..... 61
Mearl Corp. Making 'Nacromer'..... 79
Metal Can Shipments: March..... 66
NAPA Meeting Set..... 4
Nat'l Gypsum Forms Paint Sales Division.... 78
Nat'l Lead Posts to Eck, Peters..... 42
Navy Sells Royalty Gas..... 35
Neomycin Price Cut..... 5
New Copper Allocation Plan Told..... 35
New York Paint Club Outing June 26..... 77
Nickel Processing Posts to Wiles..... 52
Nuclear Reactor Operating Under Water.... 44
NY AATCC Plans June 13 Golf Tourney.... 44
NY Paint Contractors Dinner Thurs..... 79
NY Sales Executives Elect..... 66
Octagon Process Appoints..... 52
OPS Stands Ground on Crude Oil Ceilings. 4
Pfizer Gives Medical Scholarships..... 63
Powell Acquires Md. Insecticide Plant..... 5
Radioactive Material Offered..... 62
Remington '52 Medal to Costello..... 62
Robinette to Open Consultant Firm..... 61
President's Safety Conference Convenes.... 3
Quaker Oats Furfuryl Plant for Memphis... 5
RFC Buys Bolivian Tin..... 3
Samuel to Step Up Activities..... 43
'Saran' Rubber Literature Offered..... 42
Shell Ups Western Development Tempo..... 49
Sinclair Oil Elects McGoughran..... 49
SIPMHE Plans Short Course..... 57
Slurry Mixer Developed..... 53
Snell Adds Hull to Staff..... 61
Snyder Opens New Office..... 62
Socony British Affiliate Names Killingsworth 79
Sodium Chlorate, Cyanide Output Goal Set.. 3
Sodium Dispersion Data Offered..... 43
Soybean Flour Influence on Bread Dough.... 7
SR-13 Extended Indefinitely..... 3
Sulphate Deposits Described..... 86
Sunray Oil Elects Wright, Whaley..... 49
Technical Council Elects Head..... 63
Thurston Chemical Plans Expansion..... 47
Utley Retires from Ditzler..... 79
US Dye Production: 1951..... 5
US Metals Output Program Gains..... 3
Valaer to Get Southeastern U. Degree..... 67
Walsh-Healey Act Hearing Delayed..... 35
Warwick Renames Resin..... 73
Whale Oil Sales Seen Lagging..... 82
Winner Co. Offers Booklet..... 77
Winthrop-Stearns Improves Vitamin Items.. 67
Wool Grease Order Signed..... 3

Market Reports

(See Page 9)

General Features

Advertising Index..... 87
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Book Review..... 36
Classified Advertisements..... 86
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 73
Coal Chemicals..... 50
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials..... 36
Imports..... 66
Imports Detained..... 69
Obituaries..... 53
OPD Price Index..... 4
Trade Briefs....35, 41, 43, 47, 49, 52, 61, 65, 77, 79
Washington Talks It Over..... 5

US Production of Dyes Decreased During 1951

Total output of dyes in 1951 amounted to 186,000,000 pounds, or 5 percent less than the 196,000,000 pounds produced in 1950, according to preliminary statistics issued May 28 by the United States Tariff Commission.

Sales in 1951 amounted to 159,000,000 pounds, valued at $174,000,000, the commission said, compared with 188,000,000 pounds with a value of $191,000,000 in 1950. This was a decrease of 15 percent in quantity and 9 percent in value. The average unit value of all sales increased from $1.01 in 1950 to $1.10 in 1951.

The production of dyes grouped by Colour Index number was 130,000,000 pounds in 1951, compared with an output of 142,000,000 pounds in 1950, a decrease of 9 percent. Sales of Colour Index dyes totaled 113,000,000 pounds, valued at $92,000,000 in 1951, compared with 138,000,000 pounds, valued at $101,000,000 in 1950, a decrease of 18 percent in quantity and 9 percent in value.

The production of dyes grouped by Foreign Prototype number increased to 32,100,000 pounds in 1951, compared with 28,500,000 pounds in 1950. Sales of prototype dyes, however, declined slightly in 1951 to 26,200,000 pounds, valued at $46,400,000, compared with 26,800,000 pounds, valued at $47,100,000 in 1950. Production of ungrouped dyes in 1951 was 24,100,000 pounds, compared with 24,900,000 pounds in 1950, a decline of 3 percent.

Four chemical classes of dyes are counted for 83 percent of the total quantity of all dyes produced in 1951; azo dyes, for 36 percent; anthraquinone vat dyes, 22 percent; indigoid and thioindigoid dyes, 13 percent, and sulphur dyes, 12 percent. Anthraquinone vat class was the only group which showed an increase in production and sales in 1951 compared with 1950. Production of anthraquinone vat dyes increased 16 percent and sales increased 7 percent. Production of the indigoid and thioindigoid class declined 26 percent in 1951 as compared with 1950.

Interchemical Key Posts To Cassel and Rothemich

Interchemical Corporation, New York, has elected Norman S. Cassel vice-president in charge of research and development activities. Former president of the company's textile colors division, Mr. Cassel has been succeeded in his previous post by William J. Rothemich. The new textile colors division president has given up his title of vice-president of Interchemical to take over his new duties.

Allied Chemical Reorganizes Divisional Setup

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has formed a new division to be known as the nitrogen division, effective June 1, to take over the manufacturing and related operations of the nitrogen and organic sections of its Solvay Process Division and the sales of the products involved now handled by The Barrett Division and Solvay Sales Division. The sales and other personnel previously engaged in the activities to be taken over have been transferred to the nitrogen division and are continuing in their former capacities.

A. B. Chadwick

The Solvay Sales Division has become the sales department of The Solvay Process Division of Allied, which continues to be responsible for the production and sale of alkali, chlorine and related products. A. B. Chadwick is continuing as president and Carlton Bates as vice-president of Solvay Process. H. F. Merritt, formerly executive vice-president of Solvay Sales Division, has become vice-president of The Solvay Process Division in charge of sales. L. B. Gordon, formerly vice-president of Solvay Sales Division, has become a vice-president of The Solvay Process Division.

Hugo Riemer

Hugo Riemer, formerly executive vice-president of The Solvay Process Division, is president of the nitrogen division. Dr. M. F. Fogler, formerly vice-president of The Solvay Process Division, and F. T. Techter, formerly vice-president of The Barrett Division, are executive vice-presidents of the nitrogen division. Dr. C. S. Fazel, who was a vice-president of The Solvay Process Division, is now a vice-president of the nitrogen division.

Effective June 9, the sales office of Solvay Sales will be moved from 40 Rector street to 61 Broadway and consolidated with the Solvay Process executive office.

Neomycin Price Cut One-Third by Heyden

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, last week announced a one-third reduction in the base of neomycin. Under the new schedule, the antibiotic is quoted at 60 cents per gram in 100 kilo lots and at $1.20 per gram for one kilo quantities.

"The one-third reduction in the price of neomycin reflects savings in production cost made possible by larger volume," John P. Remensnyder, Heyden president, said.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The National Production Authority is pleased with the way industry has shifted over to substitute materials to conserve critically short metals for defense needs, but it wants it understood that it isn't advocating this shifting as a permanent measure. The agency is still smarting from the criticism leveled at it by copper producers for suggesting permanent substitutes for copper, and it isn't inviting any more such complaints.

In a report on a recent survey on conservation by substitution, the agency points out that in no way is it suggesting that manufacturers should turn to substitute materials in post emergency planning—this is a choice which the manufacturer should make on his own. If a manufacturer is planning a product for 1953, for example, for which he thinks tin is required, then he should design his product for the use of tin. But, it is added:—

"Prudence would dictate, however, that if tin supplies did not come through he should also have a suitable substitute in mind for his product when he is ready to produce it. To the extent that NPA can inform industry as to the supply-requirements outlook for a material it is obligated to do so—not as a matter of promoting one material against another, but as a means of informing industry so it in turn can form sound judgments."

The agency also believes that the development and proper use of metals in the future must be encouraged. To this end, it is the policy of both DPA and NPA to allot modest amounts of critical metals necessary for experimental, development and educational purposes or for the furthering of production techniques and training. Such allotments will be issued for these specific purposes, even though the amounts required will have to be taken away from present users.

In this way, the defense agencies hope this period of shortages can be bridged by a constructive program that will help business to obtain the proper metals in the future and restore full freedom of choice as soon as current shortages are relieved.

Bafflegab Replaces Gobbledygook

Gobbledygook in Washington seems to have given way to bafflegab, and congressional committees that are trying to interpret this agency jargon are not so sure the change is for the better. Gobbledygook was only a sort of foolish preponderance of words; bafflegab, however, seems to be a deliberate wordiness calculated to confuse the reader. For example:—

Everyone knows that the boys in service require medical care, and the navy budget shows $134,000,000 for this item. The air force shows nothing under that head, but lists $100,000,000 for "medical support," while the army, with many more men, shows only $2,500,000 for "medical

—Continued on page 36

'Butazolidin' Gets FDA Approval for Prescription

After two and one-half years of clinical observation in more than forty research centers and hospitals, the Food and Drug Administration has released for prescription sale "Butazolidin," a new synthetic, non-hormonal drug for the relief of arthritis and related musculo-skeletal disorders.

"Butazolidin" is the trade name of Geigy Pharmaceuticals, a division of Geigy Company, New York, for phenylbutrazone. Phenylbutrazone is the generic name for 3,5-dioxo-1,2-diphenyl-4-n-butyl pyrazolidine.

This chemical was first synthesized in the Geigy laboratories in Switzerland in 1948. The item was said to be adequately protected by patents on the material it-

—Continued on page 66

Glidden Head Assails Soybean Meal Ceilings

Price regulations imposed by the Office of Price Stabilization make it impossible for processors of soy beans to operate profitably, Adrian D. Joyce, board chairman of the Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, asserted in a statement last week.

Pointing to the fact that three other large soya bean processors—Swift & Co., A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company and Archer-Daniels-Midland Company—have closed down all or part of their soy bean processing plants, Mr. Joyce said Glidden is continuing to operate its large Indianapolis, Ind., and Chicago plants because Glidden is the only concern which makes from soybeans pharmaceuticals and certain other by-products essential to the national health.

Because the pharmaceutical companies are depending upon Glidden as their source of supply, said Mr. Joyce, Glidden is continuing to take its loss on soybean meal, hoping that some relief will be obtained from the government. He said that soybean processors have been caught in a squeeze brought on by the administration.

"It is my understanding," said the Glidden chairman, "that the feed men and industry men recommended to OPS that soybeans and their end-products be decontrolled, and if decontrol was not acceptable, that the ceiling price on soybean meal be established at not less than $88 per ton.

"It is reported that a new ceiling order fixing the $88 price was drawn up and approved by the front office of OPS, but the Department of Agriculture objected to any raise in the ceiling price.

"The former ceiling price was $74 per ton. The proposed ceiling of $88 was rejected and a new ceiling price was fixed at $81 per ton, which was apparently a compromise."

Bradley Develops New Antimony Oxide Grade

William C. Loughlin & Co., San Francisco, Calif., exclusive national sales agents for "Elk" brand antimony oxide, have announced that a new low hiding power antimony oxide has been developed by the Bradley Mining Company. This new antimony oxide is reportedly specially suited for use in the flameproofing of vinyls and duck where uniformity of color in the final product is of importance.

Antimony oxide, "LHP," as the new product will be known, is being offered to the trade in conjunction with the regular high opacity grade of "Elk" brand antimony oxide which has found wide use in the ceramic and paint field.

Chemical Use in Foods Clarification Need Cited

The food industry itself must take steps to correct public misunderstanding regarding chemicals use in food, the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association was warned last week.

Dr. R. C. Newton, vice-president in charge of research for Swift & Co., speaking at the forty-third annual convention of the association, held in Chicago, declared that chemicals play an important role in future progress of the industry but cautioned thorough testing of new substances before use.

Actually, all foods are chemicals, he said, and for centuries man has used many chemicals in processing his food. These chemicals have stood the test of time and are universally accepted as wholesome, he continued, so there is no logical reason why the public should give the word "chemical" a sinister connotation.

"Safety is the first and by all odds the most important consideration with respect to human food," Dr. Newton added. The food industry has always subscribed to the principle of safety first and, by and large, is favorable to a compulsary program for pre-testing of all new chemical substances in food. Our industry must make its position clear on this point.

"It is time the various segments of the food industry announce in unequivocal terms the high standard of ethics which has in the past and will in the future be its guide."

Ray C. Schlotterer, secretary of the Vanilla Bean Association, touched on the fight for markets between the synthetic and natural flavor suppliers and stressed the "finer" quality given to food products by use of the real vanilla bean.

Dr. Clarke E. Davis, of the Virginia Dare Extract Company, reported ample supplies available of glycerine, alcohol, other solvents, essential oils, vanilla beans and vanilla synthetics.

George H. McGlynn of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., president of the Essential Oil Association, reported that lime oil from the West Indies is in tight supply and high-priced; lemon oil is firm and limited in supply; grapefruit oil is in heavy demand; mint prospects are favorable for a good crop; sweet birch and wintergreen are limited in supply; sassafras is short; spice oils are in active demand and expensive; ginger oil and root have declined in demand; no anise or cinnamon oils are coming from China.

Quaker Oats Co. to Produce Furfuryl Alcohol at Memphis

The Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, plans to build a $600,000 addition to its furfural manufacturing facilities in Memphis, Tenn., according to Dr. Homer R. Duffey, vice-president in charge of chemicals. The new unit will make furfuryl alcohol by further processing some of the furfural now produced at the plant.

Construction is expected to start late this year and be completed in 1953, Dr. Duffey said. Addition of the furfuryl alcohol unit will not require any increased production of furfuryl at the Memphis plant. Also, because of the continuous nature of the new process and its relative simplicity of operation, only a few additional employees will be needed to operate the unit on a round-the-clock basis, he said.

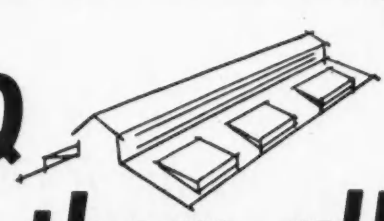
The manufacture of furfuryl alcohol at the Memphis plant represents a further processing operation on the furfuryl now manufactured there. Present plans do not contemplate an increase in capacity of the furfuryl manufacturing unit due to the construction of the furfuryl alcohol plant, it was stated. The company added that it has no plans, at this time, for the production of furfuryl alcohol at its Cedar Rapids, Mich., and Omaha, Neb., plants.

The furfuryl alcohol produced at the Memphis plant will be shipped in tankcar quantities. The hydrogen which will be used in its production will be purchased from the Velsicol Company of Memphis. The hydrogen Velsicol produces is a by-product of its production of chlorine.

John Powell Acquires Insecticide Plant in Md.

John Powell & Co., New York, has acquired a new insecticide plant at Elkton, Md., H. Alvin Smith, president, announced last week. The new insecticide manufacturing plant was purchased outright from the EDCO Corporation, and will be expanded and improved, Mr. Smith said. The new Elkton unit, which will serve southern New Jersey and neighboring Atlantic Coast areas, will be under the management of James Lyons.

WHY FLY 'ROUND THE COUNTRY FOR FINE CHEMICALS?



NYQ has them all under 1 roof!

For 1 chemical or 1000—take a tip from America's leading pharmaceutical manufacturers—specify NYQ! It's the label that saves headaches, backtracking, and guarantees you uniform purity and economy!

NYQ THE FULL LINE FINE CHEMICAL HOUSE

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc.

General Offices

50 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. • 729 West Division Street, Chicago 10, Ill. • 6399 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 48, Calif.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., November 6-8.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., September 14-19.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, annual meeting, Schenley hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 12-14.

American Leather Chemists Association, annual meeting, New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., June 1-4.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, midyear meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, December 8-10.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 19-22.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York, June 23-27.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., September 9-11.

American Standards Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 19.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Admiral Semmes hotel, Mobile, Ala., October 8-10.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, outing, Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y., June 6; annual symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 28.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, June 2-4.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, June 5.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association; midyear meeting, Sheraton Plaza hotel (formerly Copley Plaza hotel), Boston, Mass., June 8-10.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, spring luncheon meeting, Astor hotel, New York, June 11; annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 25-28.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 14-18.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 20-22.

Flax Institute of the United States, annual meeting, Minneapolis, Minn., November 6-7.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25.

International Grassland Congress, Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., August 17-23.

International Organization for Standardization, triennial meeting, Columbia University, New York, June 9-26.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint meeting with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25; semi-annual meeting and winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 25.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 16-18.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 11-19.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Palmer House, Chicago, November 17-19.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., October 20-22.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 10-12.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., September 11-14.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 11.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, joint meeting with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-25.

Isoniazid Picked by WHO As Name for TB Drug

The World Health Organization has selected isoniazid as the international nonproprietary name for isonicotinyl hydrazine, the office of the United States Pharmacopeia announced last week. Selection of the name was made by the subcommittee of international non-proprietary names of the WHO expert committee on the International Pharmacopeia.

The USP office said, in making the announcement, that it hopes isoniazid will come into widespread use at once as the common or generic name for the preferred drug of the group showing great promise in the treatment of tuberculosis.

USP, which is cooperating in the WHO program on non-proprietary names, added that isonicotinyl hydrazine is not yet an official drug of the US drug body, but that when and if it does receive USP approval, the new WHO name, isoniazid, will be employed.

Flax Institute Meets Nov. 6-7

The Flax Institute of the United States will hold its annual meeting in Minneapolis, Minn., on November 6 and 7, it was reported last week by E. J. Mitchell, the organization's secretary. It will be preceded by an extension conference on flaxseed November 4 and 5.

Influence of Soybean Flour on Bread Doughs

Inhibition of Proteolytic Enzymes of Malt and Wheat Flours

(Part II of a report by E. Mitchell Learnmonth on work of British Soya Products, Ltd., London. Reprinted from Society of Chemical Industry Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture.)

Aqueous extracts of soybeans are shown to inhibit the proteolytic enzymes of malt on a gelatin substrate and those of wheat flour, and papain, on a gluten substrate. The effect of the inhibitor is compared with that of potassium bromate.

Experiments indicating the existence of a factor in aqueous extracts of raw soybean capable of inhibiting the proteolysis of gelatin by papain were reported in part I. The similarity of papain and the proteolytic enzymes of wheat and of barley malt has been made clear by Balls and Hale (1936), Jorgensen (1936), and others. If a papain-inhibiting factor existed in soybeans it should therefore be effective on these enzymes also and it should be demonstrable on other substrates than gelatin.

The use of potassium bromate as a bread improver is well known and its inhibiting power over the proteolytic enzymes of malt has been made the subject of patents (Aktieselskabet Dansk Gaerings-Industri, 1937). Commercial malt flours containing a proportion of bromate are available.

This paper reports an investigation of the effect of aqueous extracts of soybeans on the proteolysis of gelatin by malt extract and a comparison of soybean-malt mixtures with a commercial bromated malt flour. The technic used is a modification of the gelation test described by Jorgensen (1945), as used in part I of this investigation.

The examination of the proteolysis of gluten presented greater difficulties. The proteolytic breakdown may be followed by estimation of the free amino-nitrogen which should rise as proteolysis proceeds. This method suffers from two disadvantages. The changes are so small, at least until breakdown is far advanced, that large numbers of replicates are necessary to ascertain that the changes observed are not vitiated by experimental error. Moreover, they can be observed only in flour-water systems free from yeast, since the metabolism of the yeast involves absorption of the protein fragments with reduction in the true values for amino-nitrogen formed by proteolysis (Amos, 1931). In view of the practical interest attached to the influence of proteolytic inhibiting agents in yeasted doughs it was desirable to use a method applicable to such systems.

Several methods exist but the most suitable appeared to be the rest-fermentation technic applied to the Brabender farinograph. This instrument has been used before to investigate the effect of proteolytic enzymes on wheat flour. Landis (1935) demonstrated the fall in the level of the curve when papain was present in a standard dough of flour and water and evolved a function—the "development energy"—which was, within limits, proportional to the amount of papain present. Rupp and Bailey (1937) showed that this function, which they called development work, was affected also by alpha-amylase in such a fashion as to mask the effect of proteolytic enzymes to some extent. The effect of the amylase was to lower the maximum height of the curve while increasing the time required to reach the maximum height.

It has been shown repeatedly (Orestano, 1933; Teller, 1938; Newton and Naylor, 1939) and recently confirmed (Learnmonth and Morris, unpublished) that sound soybeans contain only negligible traces of alpha-amylase. Confusion from this cause was therefore unlikely to arise if the change in development energy were used in the present work but since confirmation of the inhibiting power over proteolytic enzymes would be given by better maintenance of the height of the farinogram as fermentation proceeded, the interpretation in this sense of such an experimental result could only be strengthened if alpha-amylase activity were enhanced in the presence of the soybean extract. Morover, it was of particular interest in the present work to find whether the inhibiting activity persisted during the fermentation of a normal dough containing yeast and salt, whereas the experimental results of Landis were confined to unyeasted doughs. For these reasons it seemed better to rely on a semiquantitative assessment of the degree of proteolysis as indicated by the decline of the rest-fermentation farinogram over a period of several hours. By this method the mechanical properties of a normal, yeasted dough can be examined at intervals as fermentation proceeds. It possesses the great advantage that the same sample of dough is used throughout the test, so that no variation between successive samples can interfere. No working of the dough is required other than that which actually gives the measurement, so that no irrelevant work-hardening is involved in the preparation of samples for measurement.

Evidence of the inhibition of the proteolytic enzymes of wheat in a normal dough would be reflected in the higher level of the curve given by the dough containing the inhibitor compared with the same dough containing no inhibitor. Further support would be given by the comparison of doughs with and without the inhibitor to both of which active papain had been added. Experiments on these lines are described in the following section.

Experimental Details

Gelation tests.—The gelation test can be used to demonstrate the proteolytic activity of malt and its inhibition, but owing to the relatively low proteolytic power of some malts high concentrations or inconveniently long incubation times may be necessary. Jorgensen (1945), working with a commercial malt extract prepared from barley, incubated at 50 percent solution of the extract with gelatin for forty-five hours at 35 degrees to demonstrate the antiproteolytic effect of potassium bromate.

By selecting a highly diastatic barley malt and preparing an aqueous extract in the laboratory a convenient degree of proteolysis was obtained by incubating for two hours at 35 degrees. Preliminary experiments were made with increasing proportions of malt extract to select a suitable proportion of malt for the subsequent inhibition experiments.

The malt extract was prepared by extracting 30 g. of a highly diastatic commercial malt flour with 100 ml. of distilled water for one hour with occasional stirring, allowing to settle overnight in a refrigerator and filtering the supernatant liquor.

The buffered gelatin sol was made by dissolving 8 g. of edible-quality gelatin in 100 ml. of water and adding 1 g. of disodium hydrogen-citrate.

Test tubes were prepared by adding the ingredients shown in table I in the vertical order given (top first). The tubes were incubated in a water bath at 35 degrees for two hours, cooled rapidly in running water and placed in the refrigerator at 1 degree. The setting time of the sol was then plotted against the quantity of malt extract present. Tubes 5 and 6 had not set in two hours.

Table I

Tube No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Distilled water, ml.	10	8	6	4	2	0
Gelatin-citrate, ml.	5	5	5	5	5	5
Malt extract, ml.	—	2	4	6	8	10

Tube 3, containing 4 ml. of malt extract, gave a delay in setting time, compared with the control, of thirty minutes and this quantity was selected for the inhibition experiments.

For these a 10 percent extract of raw soybeans was made as previously described (Learnmonth, 1951) and a series of tubes prepared as shown in table II, fresh solutions of all the ingredients being used. The same incubation and cooling conditions were used as in the previous experiment and the setting time plotted against the quantity of soybean extract present.

Table II

Tube No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Distilled water, ml.	10	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Malt extract, ml.	—	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Soya extract, ml.	—	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
Gelatin-citrate, ml	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

Farinograph tests.—These were intended to show whether the proteolytic inhibiting power of the soybean extract could be demonstrated in a bread dough. The rest-fermentation technic was adopted (Kent-Jones and Amos, 1947), using the Brabender farinograph. A control experiment was made with 300 g. of a commercial wheat flour, 8 g. of yeast, 5 g. of salt and 169 ml. of water.

A second dough was examined of the same composition with the addition of 0.03 g. papain to increase the proteolytic breakdown of the gluten.

A third dough, comparable with the control, was made with the same quantities of flour, yeast and salt, 60 ml. of a 10 percent soybean extract, prepared as previously described, and 123 ml. of water, the total water content being adjusted to give a dough of the same consistency as the

—*Continued on page 60*

CSMA Reveals Boston Parley Program Plans

The Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association has drawn up the program for its thirty-eighth midyear meeting, to be held June 8 to 10 at the Sheraton Plaza hotel, Boston, Mass. Technical discussions get under way on the morning of the ninth with concurrent meetings of the association's aerosol; disinfectant and sanitizers; insecticide; soap, detergents and sanitary chemical products, and waxes and floor finishes divisions.

Program for the aerosol division, which meets that morning in the oval room, is as follows:—

Address of division chairman, Dr. Edmond G. Young, kinetic chemicals division, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Report of the nominating committee.

Election of administrative committee for 1953.

"What the Chemical Business Man Wants to Know About the Aerosol Industry," John J. Craig, associate editor, *Chemical Week.*

"Army and Navy Aerosol Procurement Program," symposium, with Lt. Eugene Greener, Navy Purchasing Office, New York, as moderator—(a) "Procurement Planning Policy and Practice," Jack Schlossman, Navy Purchasing Office, New York; (b) "Research and Development Program," Dr. Ray Treichler, research and development division, office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., and Dr. R. A. Fulton, Agricultural Research Administration, Department of Agriculture, Beltsville, Md., and (c) "Inspection Policy and Procedure," E. F. Williams, Quartermaster Testing Laboratory, Philadelphia.

"Odor Problems in Aerosols," J. H. R. Stephenson, Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York.

Germicide Evaluation

Following the report of its nominating committee and the election of an administrative committee for 1953, the disinfectant and sanitizers division, which meets in the hub room, will devote its entire program to a forum on "Germicide Evaluation, What Test Method?" W. A. Hadfield, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, will serve as moderator.

The discussion panel will be composed of the following:—Dr. E. G. Klarmann, in charge of research for Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J.; Dr. Luther A. Black, chief of the milk and food sanitation laboratory, Public Health Service, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. L. S. Stuart, chief of the bacteriological section, insecticide division, USDA, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Herman Shelanski, director, Industrial Toxicology Laboratories, Philadelphia; Dr. Leon Buchbinder, assistant director, bureau of laboratories, New York City Department of Health, and Dr. W. L. Mallman, professor of bacteriology and public health, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.

Insecticide Division Meeting

The insecticide division, which meets in the state suite, has scheduled the following:—

Address of division chairman, James A. Green, Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago.

Report of the nominating committee.

Election of administrative committee for 1953.

"Insect Control by Chemicals," A. W. A. Brown, head, department of zoology, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada.

"Biosynthesis of Radioactive Pyrethrins Using $C^{14}O_2$," John P. Pellegrini, jr., A. C. Miller and R. V. Sharpless, Gulf Research & Development Company, Pittsburgh. Presented by Mr. Miller.

"Industrial Uses of Insecticides," symposium,

—*Continued on page 58*

DCAT Names Committee Heads for Annual Meeting

Charles M. Macauley, of Charles M. Macauley & Associates and chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, has announced the appointment of chairmen to head committees for the organization's sixty-second annual meeting, to be held September 25 to 28 at Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa. Committee heads are the following:—

Banquet, Lloyd I. Volckening, Ivers-Lee Company; business program, Stanley I. Clark, Sterling Drug, Inc.; evening entertainment, Claude A. Hanford, Pharmaco, Inc.; greetings, Charles P. Walker, jr., Chas. Pfizer & Co.; golf, Sydney N. Stokes, Merck & Co.; ladies golf, Mrs. F. Dean Hildebrandt; ladies card party, Ralph A. Clark, J. T. Baker Chemical Company; memorials, Russel J. Fosbinder, Maltbie Laboratories, Inc.; miscellaneous sports activities, J. David Hayden, Gelatin Products Division, R. P. Scherer Corporation; publicity, Murray Breese, Murray Breese Associates; publication, Russell Boland, Topics Publishing Company; general reception, James G. Flanagan, S. B. Penick & Co., and registration, Hugh S. Crosson, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Merck Helps You to Promote Vitamins

"... and don't forget the VITAMINS!"

Pregnancy increases the body's vitamin requirements, particularly in the latter months. In addition, food intake may be inadequate because of the nausea and vomiting that sometimes accompany pregnancy. The use of a balanced vitamin preparation is a dependable means of counteracting deficiency states associated with pregnancy.

MERCK & CO., INC., RAHWAY, N. J.—as a major manufacturer of Vitamins—serves the Medical Profession through the Pharmaceutical Industry

New professional campaign enlists the support of physicians and dentists

To bolster the promotional efforts of firms that market vitamin preparations, Merck initiated in January a new advertising campaign to physicians and dentists which highlights the value of proper vitamin supplementation. New advertisements are appearing each month in 22 leading medical publications, including the *J.A.M.A.*, *Modern Medicine*, and *Medical Economics*. The journal advertising is being augmented by direct mail.

Call Merck for Vitamins

Vitamin A Palmitate
Solution of Vitamin A Palmitate in Corn Oil
Crystalline Vitamin A Acetate
Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P.
Thiamine Hydrochloride U.S.P. for Ampuls
Thiamine Mononitrate U.S.P.
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
Niacin U.S.P.
Niacinamide U.S.P.
Pyridoxine Hydrochloride
Crystalline Vitamin B_{12} U.S.P.
Triturations of Crystalline Vitamin B_{12}
Ascorbic Acid U.S.P.
Sodium Ascorbate
Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopheryl Acetate
Menadione U.S.P.
Vitamin K_1
Choline Chloride

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY
In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited—Montreal

© Merck & Co., Inc.

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, May 29 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

Index to Reports on Price Changes and Other Market Aspects

Acids 38
Agricultural Chemicals 46
Aromatic Chemicals 71
Botanical Drugs 69
Coal Chemicals 50
Drugs 55
Essential Oils 71
Fats and Greases 80
Fertilizer Materials 46
Fine Chemicals 55
Gums 69
Heavy Chemicals 38
Lacquer Materials 75
Leather Chemicals 45
Naval Stores 75
Oil Cake and Meal 80
Oils 80
Paint Materials 75
Pesticides 46
Petroleum Derivatives 48
Protective Coating Materials 75
Spices 69
Textile Chemicals 45
Varnish Materials 75
Waxes 80

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
over 92.5 C., m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½ 26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½ .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½ .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - .67

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - 1.22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - 1.23

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼ .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 1.15 1.38

Acetophenone, cns. dms lb. 1.35 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. 75 —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb. .37½ —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ —
tanks lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390 -
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.50
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 -11.50
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls same basis, lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .30½- —
Aminoacetic NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic, resub. bbls lb 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo, lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs 2.40 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20
Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .425 - .450
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .525 - .540

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, betaoxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech. 99½% cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 196.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l. works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l. works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots same basis, ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99% dms. c.l., works, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. 36½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb 10.50 13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb 4.00 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, 90% dms., l.c.l. lb. .34¾- .36
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .34¾- .36
Cassello, dms. frt alld lb 1.44 —
Castor oil, split, dms lb .33¼ .33¾
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb 1.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb .034 —
Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb 2.50 3.50
Citric, anhyd. gran. fine gran., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb .27 - —
smaller lots lb .27½ —
kgs. lb. .28¼- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb. higher
USP, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .24½- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't lb .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½ —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb .79 —
Cocoanut oil, dist., dms lb. .18 - .19¼
double dist., dms lb. .19½- .20¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .10¼- .11½
double dist., dms lb. .10¾- .1200
Cresylic coaltar, dom. 50% above 207°C. non-ret. dms., c.l. frt equald gal. 1.31 1.36
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.34 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.33 —
tanks, same basis gal 1.20 1.25
204° to 207° C non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.39 - —
ret. dms., c.l. same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
Imp., 75% at 215°C or over, dms., ex whse gal. 1.10 - 1.25
petroleum, dom. 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 71 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 —
Crotonic, fib dms., works lb .31 —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb .90 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb 22.00 25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "D" 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs works lb .14 —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 —
l.c.l., works lb .35½ —
tanks, works lb .33½ —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 1.07 —
Folic, bots, fib cns, kilo or more gram 1.60 —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l. works lb. .142 .17
l.c.l. works lb .14½ .22
90%, cbys., c.l. works lb. .1475 .1750
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½
Fumaric, tech, bbls, dms lb .37 .38
Gallic NF VII bbls 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.80 —
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 1.78
Gamma, dry ground, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.50 —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 —
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 —
Gluconic, tech. 50%, bots lb .23½ 31½
dms. lb .14½ —
cbys. lb. .17½ —
Glumatic, 99½%, laevo, fib, dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb .82 —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.67 —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 2.98 —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.15 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 .25
tanks, works lb. .18 —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila., basis 100% lb. .12 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., basis 100% lb. .065 —

Acid, hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb .88 —
J bbls. works, 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt. alld lb. 64 .70
L, bbls frt alld lb 1.25 —
Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 .20
smaller lots lb. 17½ .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb .30 .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .305 .3690
plastic grade, 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. 21¾ —
1 to 19 lb. 22¼ 22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3815 —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 6.30 —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.50
NF 85% cbys lb. .85 .88
Laurent's, bbls lb 60 .87
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .25¾- .27
60%, dms lb 18¾ .19¼
Linseed oil, dist., reg., dms lb. .2090- .2140
water-white, dms lb. .2390- .2440
Maleic, anhydride (see M).
powder, dms lb 37 .38
Malic, dms lb 50 —
Mandelic NF, dms 1,000-lb lots. lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Metanilic dms works lb .57 —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truck loads, works lb. 76 —
less than truckload works lb 76½ .80
Molybdic, dms 85-92% works lb 1.40 1.55
Monochloroacetic purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l. works, 100 lbs 2.45 2.80
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 25.00 -29.00
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.70 3.05
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.30
tanks, works ton. 27.00 -33.00
22° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 3.40
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.50 4.30
tanks, works ton. 32.00 -36.00
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 13¼ .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers, 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms lb. .24¾- .25¼
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 —
tanks, works lb. .12 —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° cbys., c.l., works E, 100 lbs. 5.00 —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
60% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
95% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
CP, NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .25
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .13¼- —
tanks lb. .11½- —
double distilled (white), dms lb. .15¾- —
tanks lb. .14 - —
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric, fuming)
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb .66 - —
smaller lots, works lb .68 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1575- .1590
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16 .1615
smaller lots, works lb. .17 .1715
Palm oil, white, dist. dms lb 16¼ .17
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.70 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.45 —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.50 4.95
Parachlorobenzoic, fib dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Parahitrobenzoic, dms lb .77 —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb .92 1.04
Phenylacetic, bots lb 1.45 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb .90 —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formularly
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled		
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	No.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	number
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	ord.	ordinary
		dms.	drums	oz	ounce
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E	east	pf.	proof
		e.p.	end point	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	photo.	photographic
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
		ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		ffa.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bbls.	bags			pt	point
bgs.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	FPA.	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point			refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
		fus.	fused	reg	regular
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d	single distilled
CD.	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
		imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight			s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	ship't.	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks.	railroad tank-cars
com'l	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots		
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
CP.	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises				
cryst.	crystal	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cs.	cases			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum		
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	W	west
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	whse.	warehouse
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	w w	water white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l. works	100 lbs.	7.00	7.10
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs	7.50	8.00
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.90	5.00
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.08	.08¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½	.09¼
Picric, NF 300-lb. bbls	lb	.55	—
dms., small	lb.	.81	- .87
tech., bbls	lb	.32	.33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.256	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.263	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.19	- .243
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol) tech., bbls	lb	2.76	2.99
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l. works	gal.	.56	—
whse.	gal.	.504	—
Ricinoleic (see Acid castor oil, split).			
S, bbls., works	lb	3.25	—
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.35	- —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.37	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.44	- —
dyestuffs grade, bbls	lb.	.39	- —
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.46	- —
powder, bbls	lb	.51	- —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90¾	.94
l.c.l., works	lb.	.92¾	.94¼
Soybean oil, double dist., dms.	lb.	.11¾	.13
single dist., dms	lb.	.11¼	.12¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb.	11¾	.12½
single-pressed, bgs	lb.	.11¼	.12
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.14	- .15¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb	.63	.75
Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt, alld	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	- —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs	1.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05	2.85
tanks, works	ton.	16.30	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l. works	100 lbs.	2.00	- 2.10
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	- 3.10
tanks, works	ton.	20.00	- —
96-100%, tanks, works	ton.	21.00	- —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09¾	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
3 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	.20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works	ton.	22.40	- —
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.10¼	- .11½
hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.11¼	- .12½
Tannic, NF USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.59	1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	1.76
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.50	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.51	1.69
tech., dms	lb.	.95	—
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't	lb.	.45½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.46	- —
100-lb dms	lb.	.47	- —
small dms	lb.	.49	.55
imported, bgs	lb.	.36	.40
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100%	lb	1.60	1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.74	- —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works	works	.16	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17½	- —
Acid, trichloracetic, bots	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5-T).			
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb.	4.30	- —
Undecylenic, dms.	lb.	1.40	- —
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.25	- .35
Root, bls	lb.	.55	- .60
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50	-32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00	-85.00
Acrolein, dms., works	lb.	.50	- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	- .47
tanks, works	lb.	.43	- —
ACTH, bots	gm.	40.00	- —
Adeps lanal (see Lanoline).			
Adonis vernalis herb, bls	lb.	.22	- .24
Adrenocorticotropic hormone—see ACTH			
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1 strip, bls.	lb.	1.50	- 1.90
powdered, 30 mesh, fib, dms.	lb.	2.00	- 2.40
Agaric, white, bls	lb	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.25	- .30
Alanine dextro-laevo, dms., works.	lb	8.50	-11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls.,	lb.	1.56	- 1.58
powd., bbls	lb.	1.60	- 1.62
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	.98	- 1.03
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.70	.80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.31¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.32½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.30	- —
Amyl ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss	lb.	.22	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.23	- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.20	- —
Alcohol, denatured, fermentation, retd., 126-132° C., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34¾	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	- —
128-132° C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36½	- —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	- —
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.64	- .80
tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.47½	- .49
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	- .29¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½	- .30¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.16	- .28
synthetic, normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.18½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.16	- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	- .14¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	- .15½
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	- .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	- —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.13½	- —
95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- .20¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- .22¾
tanks, works	lb.	.15	- .20¼
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.32	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.37	- —
NF, fib., cns., 140-lb. lots or more	lb.	.72	.95
smaller lots	lb.	.72	1.00
Cinnamic, bots	lb.	2.25	3.20
Decyl, bots	lb.	1.70	2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68½	- .69½
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis	gal.	.72½	- .78½
tanks, dlvd., same basis	gal.	.56½	- .57½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	- .78½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69	- .69½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	- .78½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57	- .57½
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72	- .77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	- —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.67	- .68
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.71	- .77
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	- .56
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies	gal.	.69	- .69½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73	- .78½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57	- .57½
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.69½	- .70
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	- .79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	- .58
SD27A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	1.34½	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.38½	- 1.43½
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.22½	- —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68½	- .70½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72½	- .79½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56½	- .58½
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.66½	- .68½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.70½	- .77½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.54½	- .56½
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.70	- .72
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74	- .81
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	- .59½
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.68½	- .70
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72½	- .79
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56½	- .58
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾	- —
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.14½	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	20.62	-20.64½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	20.66	-20.73½
tanks, same basis	gal.	20.50	-20.52½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	.67	- .69½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	- .78½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.55	- .57½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies.	gal.	21.72	-21.74½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.76	-21.83½
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.60	-21.62½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	.29½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30½	- —
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.31½	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.31	- —
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.19½	- —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation refined).			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	- .17½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¾	- .18½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.15¼	- .15½
Iso-octyl, dms. c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼	- —
Isopropyl refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.5050	- .5225
l.c.l., dlvd.	gal.	.5550	- .5640
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.3850	- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.52¾	- .53
	gal.	.52¾	- .53
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57¾	- .58
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.40¾	- .41
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55	- .56¾
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60	- .61
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43	- —
Lauryl, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.70	3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).			
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).			
Phenylethyl, dms	lb.	1.57	2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.72½	76
smaller lots, works	lb.	.77½	81
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	- —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	49½	- —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	42½	- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	45	- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	40	- —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.29	- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y	lb.	.30	- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.27	- —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.23	- —
denaturing grade, dms	gal.	2.15	- —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb	.93	- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	1.05	- —

DEPEND ON PUBLICKER

FOR
HIGHEST
QUALITY
•
ADEQUATE
SUPPLY
•
OUTSTANDING
SERVICE

PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:

ETHYL ALCOHOL

PURE ALCOHOL

SPECIALLY DENATURED ALCOHOL
ALL FORMULAE

COMPLETELY DENATURED ALCOHOL

PACO SOLVENT (TR 590)

All Products Available in 190 and 200 Proof

PUBLICKER
INDUSTRIES INC.

ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOL AND SOLVENTS

1429 WALNUT ST., PHILA. 2, PA.

Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Alizarin (see Red alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs. lb. .30 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works. lb. 42.50 - —
90%, dms., works. lb. 38.25 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, works. lb. 8.55 - 9.55
2½%, dms., works. gal. 7.55 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works. lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works. lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .35 - .38
powdered, cs. lb. .40 - .41
Curacao, kegs lb. .60 - .65
Socotrine, kegs lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.70
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld. lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .39½- .49¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .40 - .50
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works. gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms., l.c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots. kilo. 250.00 - —
Acetate, bots. kilo. 250.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls. lb. .20 - .33
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, dms., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works. 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, dms., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works. 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms. lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0425- .0550
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works. 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -85.00
light bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .24 - —
contract, works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - —
contract, works lb. .19 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works. lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots lb. .18 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour classified, 8-240 mesh, dms. frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs. ton frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 - .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms. lb. .59½- —
standard, dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard dms lb. .68½- —
rubber grade, dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished standard, dms. lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms. lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

Resinate, precip. dms., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
ton lots or less lb. .34 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs., works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
tron-free bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .38
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophyllin, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 4.85 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .17 - .17¼
2 lb. .17 - .18
3 lb. .17 - .19
4 lb. .20 - .21
5 lb. .16 - .19
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Met. area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton. 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .43 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs. 4,000 lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.03
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .38 - .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, bots., jars lb. 4.01 - 4.13
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 72.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 83.50 - —
domestic, bgs., western, works ton. 64.00 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 51.00 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 290.00 - —

Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

Perchlorate, kgs., works lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .45 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .14 - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, com'l, works, bulk, c.l. ton. 40.00 -45.00
synthetic, bgs., tanks ton. 54.50 - —
bulk, works ton. 51.50 - —
purified, dms., works lb. .07½- .08¼
Sulphide, liq., 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100%, works ton. 211.50 - —
l.c.l., basis 100% works. ton. 312.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld ton. 181.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.70 1.98
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Amphetamine citrate dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots. lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 7.00
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19¾- .30¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20¾- .31¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - .29
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).

NOT JUST STEARATES, BUT...

CYANAMID STEARATES

PURITY
UNIFORMITY

A Cyanamid PRODUCT

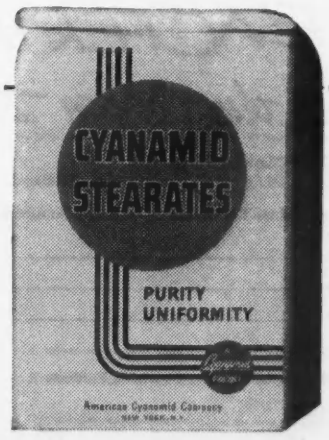
Cyanamid Stearates: Aluminum · Calcium · Magnesium · Zinc

Manufactured by:

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York

In Canada: North American Cyanamid Limited, Toronto and Montreal



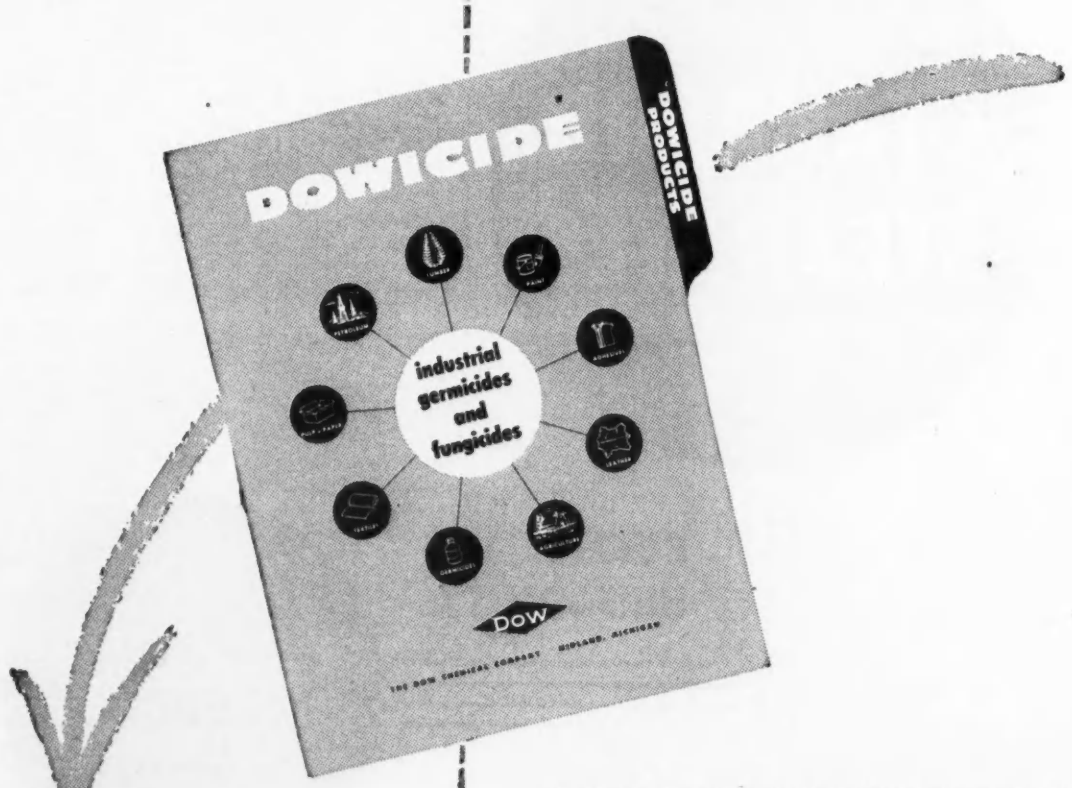
Amyl Butyrate—Black, Carbon, Channel

Amyl butyrate, dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Nitrite, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms ..... lb. .77 - .95
Anethol, NF, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Angelica root, dom., bls ..... lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls. ..... lb. .50 - .80
Angostura bark, bls ..... lb. .43 - .49
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb .19 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .18 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld ..... lb .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs., afloat ..... lb. .65 - .66
Czech, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .15½- .16
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .13 - .14
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.80
Annatto seed, whole, bgs ..... lb. .26 - —
powdered, dms ..... lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works ..... lb 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .39 - —
cases, c.l., mines ..... lb. .39½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .37½- —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - .38½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works ..... lb. .35¾ .50
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾ .52
solution, cbys. ..... lb. .29 .30
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. tins ..oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine monohydrochloride, laevo, dms., 1 kilo lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% basis). 40.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .55 - .75
root, bls ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs ..... lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt ship't lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP dms ..... lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ..ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l., (30 tons), mines ..ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton. 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton. 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton. 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ..ton. 27.00 - —
Asbestos prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo.; Heber City, Utah ..ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ..ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam refd., less than 80 penetration tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicyclic.)
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 9.00 -11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots ..... oz. 5.60 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units ..vial. .42 - —
10,000 units ..... vial. .80 - —
50,000 units ..... vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs ..lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bags ..... lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs. ..... lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ..ton. 85.50 - —
smaller lots, wo. ks ..... ton. 95.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .34 - .38
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works bgs. ..ton. 152.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 162.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms ..... lb. .18 - .21
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..lb. .30 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ..... ton. 190.00 -200.00
Iodide, bots. ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works. ton. 250.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 260.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .38 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ..ton. 71.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 81.50 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ..ton. 20.00 - —
95.75% bgs. mines ..... ton. 20.00 - —
water grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ..... ton. 53.45 -61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works ..ton. 71.40 - —
5 ton lots ..... ton. 68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots ..ton. 57.00 - —
low gel, bgs., l.c.l. ..... ton. 69.70 - —
5-ton lots ..... ton. 67.20 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots, ton. 55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .74 - .79
tech., chys., dms ..... lb. .49 - .54
Benzal chloride, cbys., works ..lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .015 - .020
l.c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .019 - .021
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 - .02¼
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0275- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335- .0400
Benzidine, base, bbls ..... lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district ..gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ..gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas ..... gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo ..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .37 - .39
Pittsburgh district ..gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md. .gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y ..... gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ..... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich ..... gal. .38¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- .24¼
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns ..... lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots ..... lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. ..... lb. 10.25 -10.95
Berberine bisulphate, cns ..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots ..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns ..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½- —
Betanaphthol benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots ..lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works ..lb. 1.05 - —
Beth root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst., bots ..... gram 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
cs, l.c.l., ship't point ..... lb. .20 - .22
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..lb. .14¾- .21
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, heads, bulk, c.l., works ..lb .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..... lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works ..lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse ..lb. .10 - —

The Complete Story of Proved Protection against Mold and Bacterial Attacks!



FOR PROVED PROTECTION against MOLD and BACTERIA mail this Coupon Today!

For the first time Dow offers you this easy-to-use, comprehensive file of information on Dowicide products . . . the time-tested industrial germicides and fungicides. The Dowicide product file tells how you can bring effective, economical microbial control into your plant. It assembles under one cover many suggested uses for Dowicide preservatives. In addition, it gives their formulas as well as their chemical and physical properties. Free your plant from costly attacks of mold and bacteria today. Send for your copy of the Dowicide product information file *without obligation.*

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY • MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

The Dow Chemical Company
Dowicide Division, Dept. DC-31A, Midland, Michigan

Please send me the Dowicide Product Information File.

Name _____ Title _____
Company _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____
I am interested in using Dowicide Products for _____

DOW
CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 — ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 — high abrasion bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- — bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- — l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- — high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- — ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- — semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 — ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1175- — t.c.l., works lb. .12 —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .25 .30
root, bls lb. .15 .16
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root, bark bls lb .75 .80
tree bark, bls lb. .38 .40
Black indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 .58
Blanc fixe dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton 100.00 —
t.c.l., works ton 110.00 —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 —
t.c.l., works ton.100.00 —
N. Y. whse ton 120.00 130.00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls., c.l., works ton.84.00 —
t.c.l., same basis ton.92.00 —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.02 — t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 6.50 — —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.75 — —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 .18½
t.c.l. lb. .18 .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .60 — .61
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 — —
toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb 1.10 —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .3990- .45
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 — —
resinated, bbls, same basis lb. 3.40 — —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 — —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 — —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 — —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .3990- .45
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .3990- .45
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls. same basis lb. .3990- .45
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .28 — .30½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .15 — .33½
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA bbls lb. 3.90 — —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.35 — —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher. Pac. Coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .50 — .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 — .12
Bone, meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., works, E ton.70.00 — —
steamed, works, E ton.75.00 — —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 — —
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 — .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 — .49
Borax, tech. anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 — —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 — —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 — —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 — —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton.63.75 — —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 — —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 — —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 — —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., or Chi ton.134.00 — —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 — —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 — —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 — —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 — —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 — —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 — —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 — —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 — —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 — —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 — —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 — —
less ton lots, same basis ton.93.50 — —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 — —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 — —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 — —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 — —
Borax packed in kgs. $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. UPS borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .161 — .221
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 — .241
Borneol, cns lb. 2.25 — 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoatcetate).
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 — —
less truckload, works lb. .70 — —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).

Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .28 — —
1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .27 — —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 — —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 — 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 — —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see Al. Gold, litho cns., dms. works, lb. .75 .85
moulding cns., dms., works lb. .85 1.00
printing ink cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 1.25
radiator, cns. dms works lb. .80 .85
Broomtop, bls lb. .30 .35
Brown iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .1275- —
t.c.l., works lb. .13 — —
Oxide, metallic bgs. works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs. works lb. .12 —
powdered bgs lb. .13 —
Sienna, burnt paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ .15¼
t.c.l., works lb. .04½ .15½
raw, paper, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½ .13
t.c.l. works lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¼ —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N Y lb. .06¼ —
t.c.l., works lb. .06½ —
raw American bgs, same basis lb. .06¼ .06½
Turkey type bgs, same basis lb. .06½ .06¾
Vandyke bbls works lb. .11 —
Brucine, cns., 100-oz lots oz. .33 .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .26 .29
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 .34

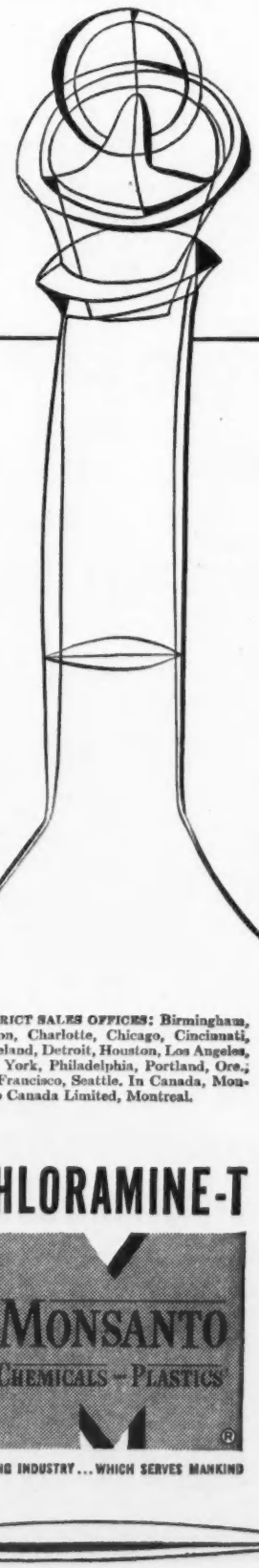
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 — .40
Buckthorn bark bls lb. .13 — .17
cut and sifted, bls lb. .18 — .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 — .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 — .26
Butadiene cyls refinery lb. .22 —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ —
Butane, indust, tanks, group 3 gal. .05 —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .23 — .25
Butyl acetate fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 — .29¾
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ — .30¾
tanks same basis lb. .15¼ — .28
synthetic normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ —
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14 —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20¾ —
Chloride dms., c.l., works lb. .43½ —
t.c.l., works lb. .44 —
Ether (see Ether butyl).
Lactate dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .34¾ —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾ —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 —
Laurate, dms works lb. .39 —
Methacryiate normal, dms., less truckloads, works lb. .70 — —
Oleate refd., dms. t.c.l., works lb. .36 —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. t.c.l., frt. equaid lb. .24 — .27¾

Butylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾ — t.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾ — tanks, same basis lb .53 —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, jars lb 5.00 5.23
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 2.25 — —
Stearate, 50-lb ctns., t.c.l., f.o.b N. Y., frt equaid lb 1.25 —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 5.25 —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 5.75
synthetic USP cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 3.80 —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 —
Citrated, USP dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 2.60 —
Hydrobromide, bots lb 7.72 7.97
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 —
Calamus root, dom natural, bgs. lb. .25 .30
imported, bleached, bls lb. 70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 —
25 to 249 grams works gram 2.10 —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾ —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼ —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ —

A germicide, disinfectant, deodorant



Monsanto Chloramine-T, N.F., is a water-soluble powder that kills germs and eradicates odors. And you can get it *now* . . . in any quantity you need.

Chloramine-T Specifications—White or faintly yellow powder or granules; solubility in water (2:15) complete; free alkali (as NaOH) 0.07-0.15%; loss on drying (3 hrs. at 97° C.) 18.0-20.0%; active chlorine 12.25-12.60%; assay 97.3% min.; trace max. retained on 10 mesh; 1.0-7.0% retained on 35 mesh.

For prices and shipping information on Monsanto Chloramine-T, contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or write MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Mo.

MONSANTO PHARMACEUTICALS

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Aspirin)
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phenylacetic Acid and derivatives
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylamide
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Santophen 1
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate, Di
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.
Thenylpyramine HCl and derivatives

Santophen: Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto Canada Limited, Montreal.

CHLORAMINE-T

MONSANTO CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Calcium Acetate—Charcoal, Bone

Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 80 lbs. or over lb. .10 - .11
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - .12
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .92
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, same basis, 40%, tank cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .65 - .74
USP, bbls., dms lb. .58 - .67
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works ib. 2.40 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Panthothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07¼- —
Para-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. 70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.95.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0625- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0675- —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Phytate, bgs. works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms. frt alld., works lb. .27¾- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
ton lots lb. .36 - —
less ton lots lb. .37 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 7.65 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .65
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, dms., incl., c.l., works. l.c.l., same basis lb. .1830- .1930
tanks, same basis lb. .1880- .2015
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene). lb. .1394- .1660
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, USP, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls. lb. .55 - .60
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .70 - .75
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .94 - —
smaller lots lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb. .25 - .33
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.05 - 1.20
powd., bxs lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Russian, bgs lb. 2.80 - 3.25
powd., bxs lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms. lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Carbazole 97% steel dms, ton-lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0700- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0800- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0950- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1050- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0490- —
Dioxide, cyls. lb. .08 - —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .111 - .121
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0860- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .0910- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .1060- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .1120- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0785- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0835- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 500-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs lb. 3.80 - 3.85
medium, cs lb. 3.30 - 3.40
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Guatemalan, cs lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Mangalore type, cs lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Indian, cs lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Ceylon, bgs lb. 1.95 - 2.00
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated).
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls. 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram, quantities, ampuls, gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .50 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can per can. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb. 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns lb. .85 - —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works mill units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill, units. .30 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .35 - .36
Casein dom., acid-precip. standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .28 - .32
premium bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .37½
imported, Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-bg., lots or more, ex dock lb. .15¾- .16½
other origins, rennet, bgs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, ex dock lb. .21½- 95
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J. lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm., lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .13 - .13½
longstick lb. .15 - .15½
shortstick, bls lb. .13½- .14
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs lb. .18½- .19
broken, bls. lb. .17 - .17½
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .28 Nom.
broken, bls. lb. No stocks.
unscraped, bls lb. .24 - .24½
broken, bls. lb. No stocks.
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .25 - .26
medium, bls lb. .28 - .29
thin, bls. lb. .50 - .51
Cassia buds, bgs. lb. .31 - .32
Fistula, bskts lb. .25 - .30
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.165.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.25 - —
Castoreum artificial, cns lb 9.00 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP, cryst, fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .32½- .33
Indian, bgs lb. .28 - .28¼
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .43 - .48
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparent, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 16% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
27% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, low viscosity, standard cartons, works lb. .68 - —
medium viscosity, same basis lb. .54 - —
flake, 50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works. lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lbs. or more, lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l. works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works. ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs lb. .55 - .65
Roman, cs lb. .75 - .80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).

Calco

CHOLINE

Choline is involved in the transport and metabolism of fats. While the precise mechanism of its action is still under active investigation, clinicians are employing the lipotropic action of Choline experimentally in degenerative conditions involving faulty lipid metabolism.

It is incorrect to identify Choline with certain other substances as a "donor of labile methyl groups." While these other agents may exert a lipotropic effect by supplying labile methyl groups for the formation of Choline, the lipotropic action of Choline is specific and is not essentially related to the lability of its methyl group. Recent studies indicate that folic acid and vitamin B_{12} play a role in the synthesis and utilization of Choline.

Choline is the standard of reference among lipotropic factors. Calco supplies Choline in all the principal accepted forms.

BULK PHARMACEUTICALS

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
. . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P. (for human use)
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Tri Choline Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (powder and crystal)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid**
Phenothiazine N.F. (regular and drench grades for veterinary use)
Propylthiouracil U.S.P.
Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

*and sodium salt
**with sodium or calcium salt

In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT · CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
BOUND BROOK, N. J.

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
3505 North Kimball Avenue, Chicago 18, Illinois

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
3025 Pattison Avenue, St. Louis 10, Missouri

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
2300 S. Eastern Avenue, Los Angeles 22, California

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION · NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID LIMITED
P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q. Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ontario

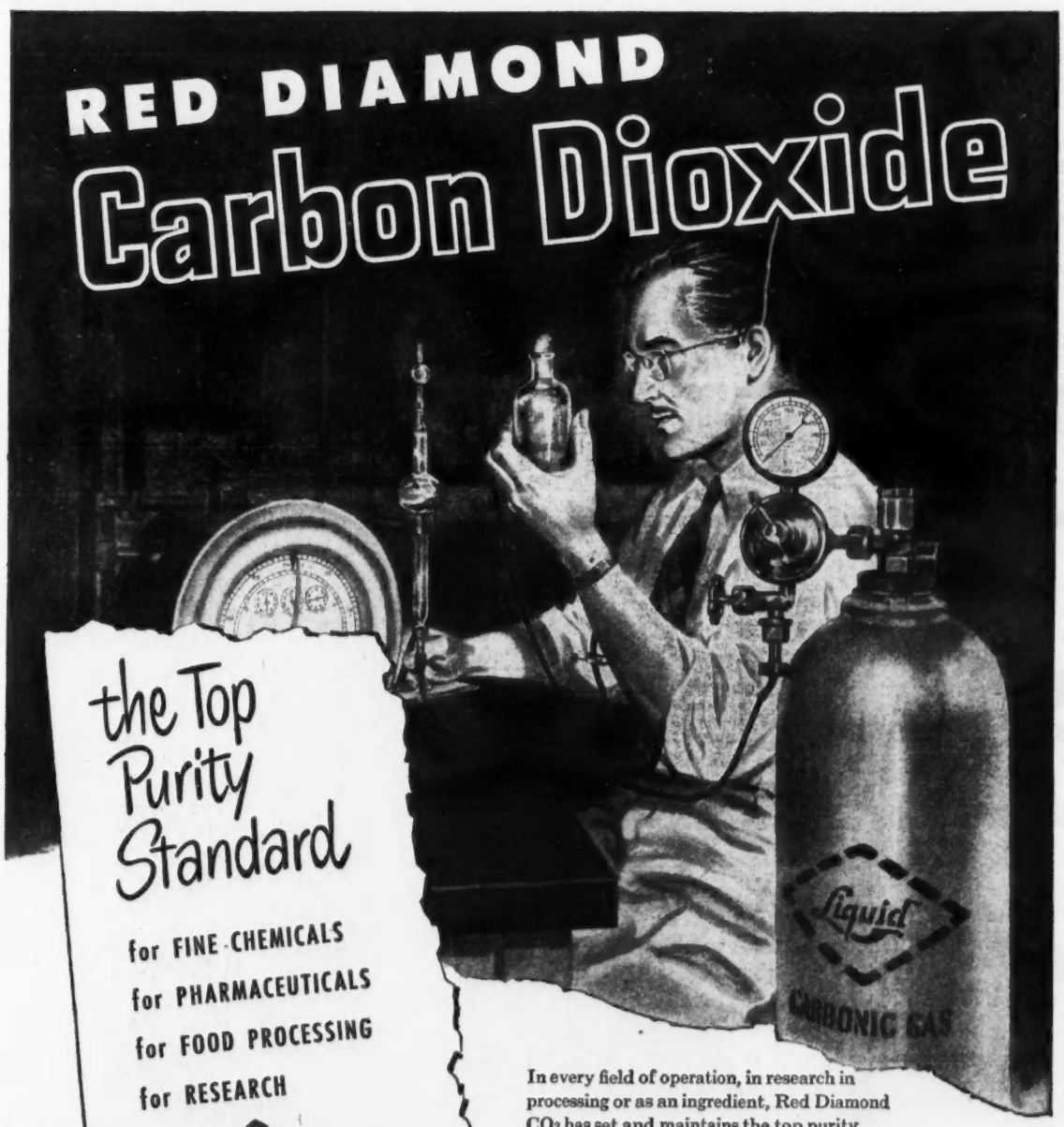
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works..ton.77.00 -88.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.70.40 - —
granular, bgs., works.....ton.77.00 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.43.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 43.50 -53.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South.ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South.....ton.50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.33.50 - —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .0543- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0425- .0440
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works. lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots ..... lb. 1.33 - —
100-lbs. or less..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .76 - .82
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l lb. .14 - .16
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14¾- .17
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .03¾ —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
W of Rockies 100 lbs. 2.82½- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt equald 100 lbs 3.10 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis ... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 .182
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .192 - .20
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms ..... lb. .30 - .35
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls..... lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4% not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
copper fixed, 6%, tins, pails, works lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4%, 55 gal. dms., works lb. 3.25 - —
8%, 55 gal. dms., works. lb. 6.00 - —
15% 55 gal., dms., works. lb.12.00 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.85.00 -95.00
75%, dms., works, 100% basis 85.00 -95.00
90%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.85.00 -95.00
imported, 60%, dms., basis 100%.. lb.60.00 -65.00
75%, dms, basis 100%.. lb.60.00 -65.00
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots ..... lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs., frt alld..... lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis..... lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis ..... lb 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.80 9.50
5-lb. pkg. ..... lb 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg. ..... lb. 9.50 -10.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chloride, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.95
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks.
solut., 7½% bbls., works... lb. .08½ —
cbys. ..... lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works ..... lb. .09 - —
cbys. ..... lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls ..... lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots ..... lb. .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .30
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs ..... oz. .37 - .40½
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100 ozs oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30 - —
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms .... lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls....lb. .24¾- .25
Citral, bots, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Civet, artificial, bots ..... lb 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots ..... oz. 3.50 - 7.00
Clay, ball, dom. crushed, bulk, Tennessee ton.10.00 -12.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton 19.50 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tennessee. ton.20.50 - —
imported, lump, bulk, Atlantic port..long ton.27.00 -30.00
airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton.43.00 -45.00
pulverized, bgs., l.c.l., all ports ton.55.00 - —
97%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l. Georgia ton.54.00 -56.00
China, dom., dry-grd., air-float., 99%, 300 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.11.50 -14.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.35.30 - —
bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.50 -11.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.13.50 -17.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.20.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse....net ton.60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .93 - .94
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .95 - .96
Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld.lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .46 - .47
L.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .48 - .49

CMC, tech., high vis., 58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E..... lb. .20 - —
Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.
Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .24 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse ..... gal. .26 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse ..... gal. .14 - .15
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .25 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse ..... gal. .27 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse ..... gal. .15 - .16
Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.14¾- —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., dlvd lb. 1.92¼- —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.10½- —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.52 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms.lb. .64½- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms ..... lb. .53¼- —
Metal, 97.99%, kgs., ex-whse....lb. 2.40 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¾- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd..lb. .99¼- —
Oxide, black, 70-71% Co., kgs. lb. 1.76 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs. dlvd lb. 1.57¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .27 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd..lb. .81¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd..lb. 1.28½- —

Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, USP, gray, bgs.....lb. .68 - .90
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .13 - .15
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .77 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots...oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see OU, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Blue root, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns.....oz.74.50 -77.50
Colchicum root, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Seed, bgs.....lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls.....lb. .11 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works..lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works..lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works ..... lb. .22¾- —
Citrate, USP 5-lb. bots ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., over 1,000 lbs..lb. .613 - —
under 1,000 lbs .....lb. .633 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms .....lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .36 - .36½
Metal, electrolytic .....lb. .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld..lb. .22¾- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .25¼- —

Copper, oleate, solid, 9% Cu. dms., works..lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works .....lb. .39 - .40
red, com'l, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .43¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .43¾- —
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinlate, fib. dms. ..... lb. 4.25 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works.....lb. .38½- .39½
less ton lots, works .....lb. .40½ —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works.lb. .1615 —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.95 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs.25.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms .....lb. .1615- .2500
Undecylenate dms. lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.28.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metro area 100 lbs 3.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.34.00 - —
bulk c.l., works ..... ton.21.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.140.00 - —
Pacific ports .....ton.135.00 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs ..lb. .08½- .09
Czech, bgs .....lb. .07½- .08
Czech, bgs .....lb. .07 - .07½
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.35 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l .....100 lbs. 7.37 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.52 - —
Cornsilk, bls .....lb. .12 - .14

RED DIAMOND
Carbon Dioxide



the Top Purity Standard

for FINE CHEMICALS
for PHARMACEUTICALS
for FOOD PROCESSING
for RESEARCH

Liquid

In every field of operation, in research in processing or as an ingredient, Red Diamond CO_2 has set and maintains the top purity standard. In any form; gas, liquid or solid (dry ice) this high standard is always the same. Call on Liquid engineers, they're at your service in an advisory capacity, whether you're now using or plan to use CO_2 in any of its forms.

A NATIONAL NETWORK OF SERVICE...
28 Producing Plants—Over 70 Distributing Points in U. S.
THE LIQUID CARBONIC CORPORATION is the World's Largest Producers of
CO_2 in all its forms GAS—LIQUID—SOLID (DRY ICE)
LIQUID also produces oxygen, acetylene and other industrial gases.

THE LIQUID CARBONIC CORPORATION
155 East 44th Street, New York 17, New York

• Clip and mail this coupon today

THE LIQUID CARBONIC CORPORATION
155 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y.

We would like to talk with one of your engineers about the applications of Red Diamond CO_2.

Firm Name_____
Your Name_____
Address_____
City & State_____

Corrosive Sublimate—Di-iso-octyl Phthalate

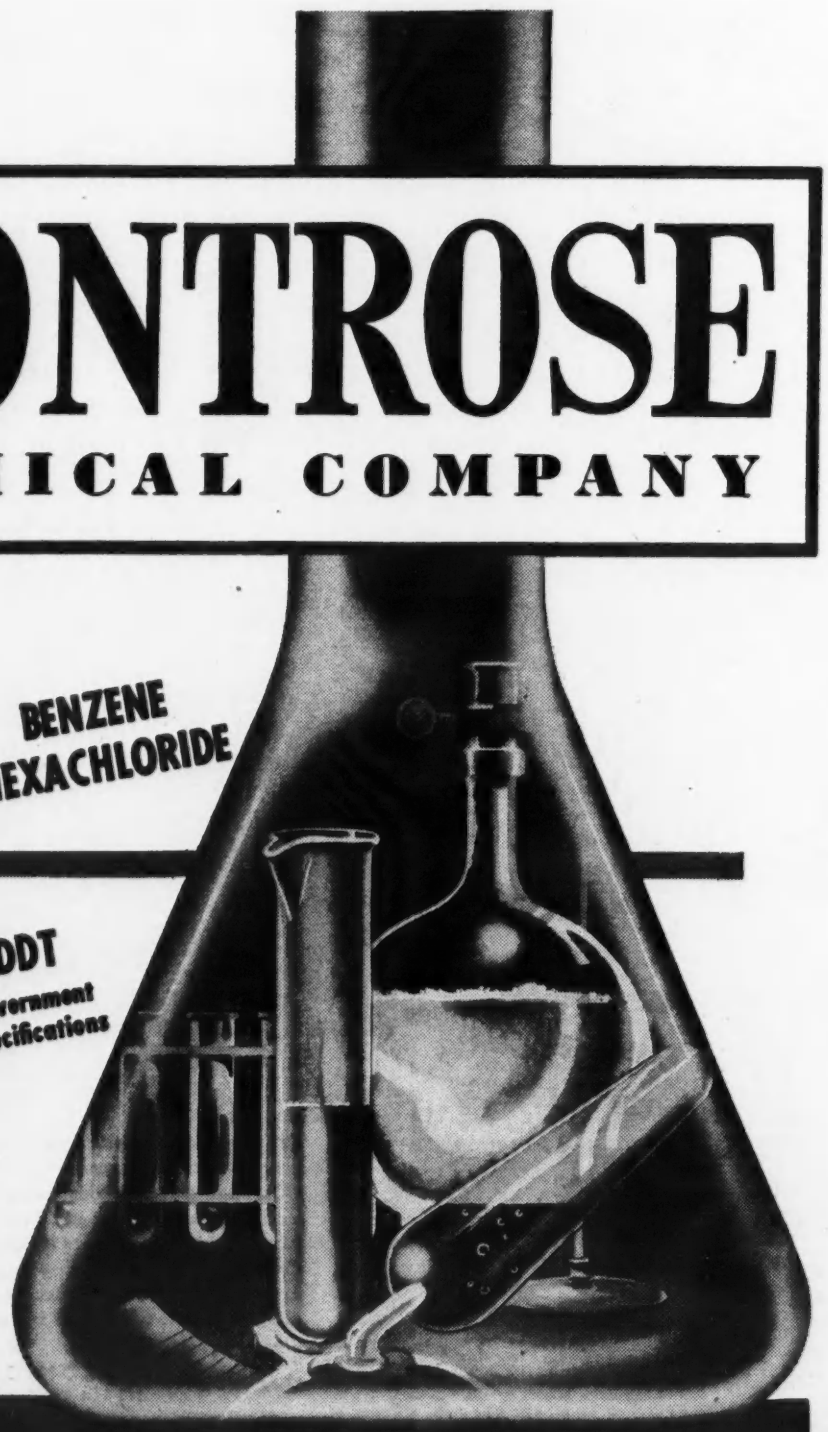
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot, bark, bls lb. .26 - .28
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton 85.00 —
Coumarin cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.94 - 3.15
powd., cans lb. 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, NF, com., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .39½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs lb. .40 - .43
imported, kgs lb. .31 - .32
Creosote, carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works, gal. .188 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 - .33
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
Cresol, USP, ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, l.c.l., works, lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 - 11.50
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - .26
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs lb. .45 - .52
powd., cs lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls lb. .65 - .75
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .17½- .17¾
Iranian, bgs lb. .17¾- .18
Moroccan, bgs lb. .19 - .19½
Syrian, bgs lb. .17¾- .18
Cutch extract, 55% tannin bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran. bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 62.50 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit ton. 2.90 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
tanks, works lb. .36¼- —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., lb. .28½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls., works, cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt.-equald. lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .67 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - .74
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .28 - .30
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech., fine grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .48 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - .53
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .419 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .394 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .37 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 62.75 - 63.75
Rock, 14½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .13½- .14
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .21 - .30
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .29
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .33 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, bots lb. 30.00 - 34.00
dextro-laevo, bots lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin corn gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.74 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.89 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.99 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.58 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.73 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½- .11
Dextrose, USP, dms lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 4.60
laboratory, grade, bots. 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 52.00 - 55.00
California ton. 42.00 - 45.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 85.00 - 90.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl ton. 65.00 - —
California ton. 53.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 95.00 - 100.00
Atlantic coast ton. 95.00 - 100.00
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .92¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .93¾- —
tanks, works lb. .91 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .37¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .36 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .92 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
tanks, works lb. .90¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .91 - —
tanks, works lb. .88¼- —
Tartarate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .39¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .79½- —
tanks, works lb. .76¾- —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .44½- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.04 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Diethyl maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29½- —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .52½- —
Diethylanilin, dms lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Diethyleter, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 115.00 - 150.00
1 kilo lot kilo. 135.00 - 150.00
Digitalis, leaves, USP, dom., dms. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 7.75 - 8.50
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .32½- .37
Oleate, dms lb. .32 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .25 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .76¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .77½- —
tanks, works lb. .74¾- —
Dihydrazine sulphate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE
ERGOSTEROL (Non Irradiated)
DDT Government Specifications



SALES AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .11 - .12½
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼ .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ .30¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27½ .28
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.31¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.32¾- —
tanks, works lb. 1.30 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½ .38¼
tanks, works, basis, 100% lb. .32 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. allo lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., cl., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 - —
Dinitroaniline dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms. lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. allo. E lb. .15 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45¾- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., frt. allo lb. .42¾- —
tanks, frt. allo lb. .40 - —
Diorthotolyiguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .50 - —
whse. gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, south gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .69 - —
dlvd., N. Y lb. .83 - —
Diphenyl, bbls, c.l., works m. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns. lb. .54 - .65
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylamine refined, gran., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. allo lb. .16¾ .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 —
Methylether, dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Di-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Di-tertiary butylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock ton. 68.00 - —
Divinylbenzene 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, basis 100%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13½- —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica, bls lb .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, mass, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
reeds, cs. lb. 1.40 - 1.45

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.65 3.75
No. 2 cns lb. 4.65 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns lb. 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns lb. 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns lb. 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns lb. 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns lb. 3.30 3.40
No. 5 cns lb. 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns lb. 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 14.60 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 20.70 - —
Red, DNC, No. 8, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 3.00 - —
No 11, cns lb. 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33 cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C No. 7, cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 8 cns lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.95 - —
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —

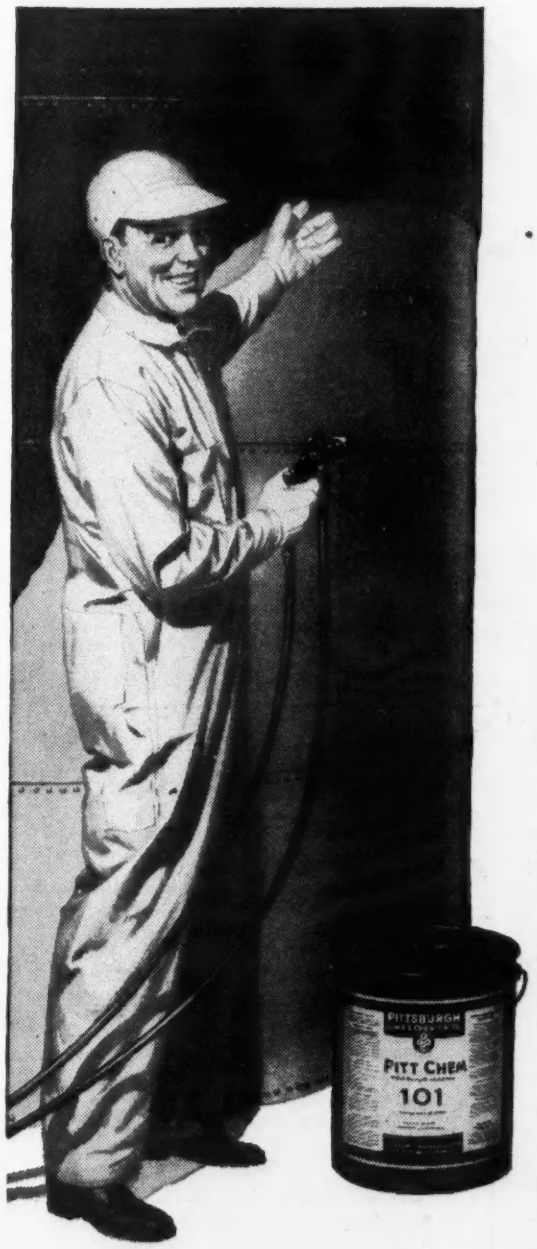
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange II extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange V lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A, conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .24 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125%, lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B extra, conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B, conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN, conc. 150% lb. .97 - —

Di-isopropylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine, conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine, conc lb. 1.85 - —
667 Victoria green sml. cryst. lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant Blue E lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.50 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR, conc. 200% lb 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B, conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN, extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B, extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL, conc. 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T, extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
885 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S conc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single, paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracene brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L, conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.05 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc. lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc. lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —



This "Skin" never gives CORROSION a chance!

TODAY more than ever you need an effective program to fight corrosion in your plant. It can eat away your investment, knock out vital equipment that may be impossible to replace, and even interrupt your operations. Maintenance engineers everywhere are turning to Pitt Chem Tar Base Coatings for *better* corrosion protection at *lower* cost.

These versatile coatings are derived from coal tar pitch, one of our most impervious materials. Their heavy film—up to ten times as thick as ordinary paint—provides an impenetrable barrier to most mineral acids, alkalis, corrosive vapors and atmospheric conditions. And their low cost, ease of application and durability make them one of the most popular of all types of coatings.

Today, the name Pitt Chem is synonymous with *quality* in tar base coatings. For, as a *basic* and *integrated* producer of coal-derived products- -situated at the very heart of the world's greatest coal deposits —we're able to control and maintain quality at every step of production, from coal to finished coatings.

Whether you're buying protective coatings, plasticizers, agricultural chemicals, or the products of any of our other integrated divisions, you'll find that it pays, *in every way*, to buy from a basic producer.

PITT CHEM 101
A versatile, heavy duty coating that withstands severest corrosive conditions.

PITT CHEM 102
A thin, high gloss maintenance coating for steel and concrete surfaces.

PITT CHEM 103
A heavy duty coating for metal exposed to corrosive vapors, dilute acids and alkalis.

PITT CHEM 104
A fast drying, high gloss coating for equipment handling potable water.

WAD 4188 B

PROTECTIVE COATINGS DIVISION
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building · Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Fluorspar, Metallurgical, Gravel

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—			
Auramine, O	lb.	1.83	—
Black, basic, blue	lb.	1.21	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.	lb.	1.55	—
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc	lb.	.86	—
Chrysodine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y, extra	lb.	.64	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	3.08	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	2.10	—
Rhodamine B	lb.	4.33	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.90	—
Violet, methyl B	lb.	1.10	—
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:			
Azo rubine R, extra, conc	lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Orange Acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	—
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
Yellow azo, conc	lb.	.90	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	—
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.			

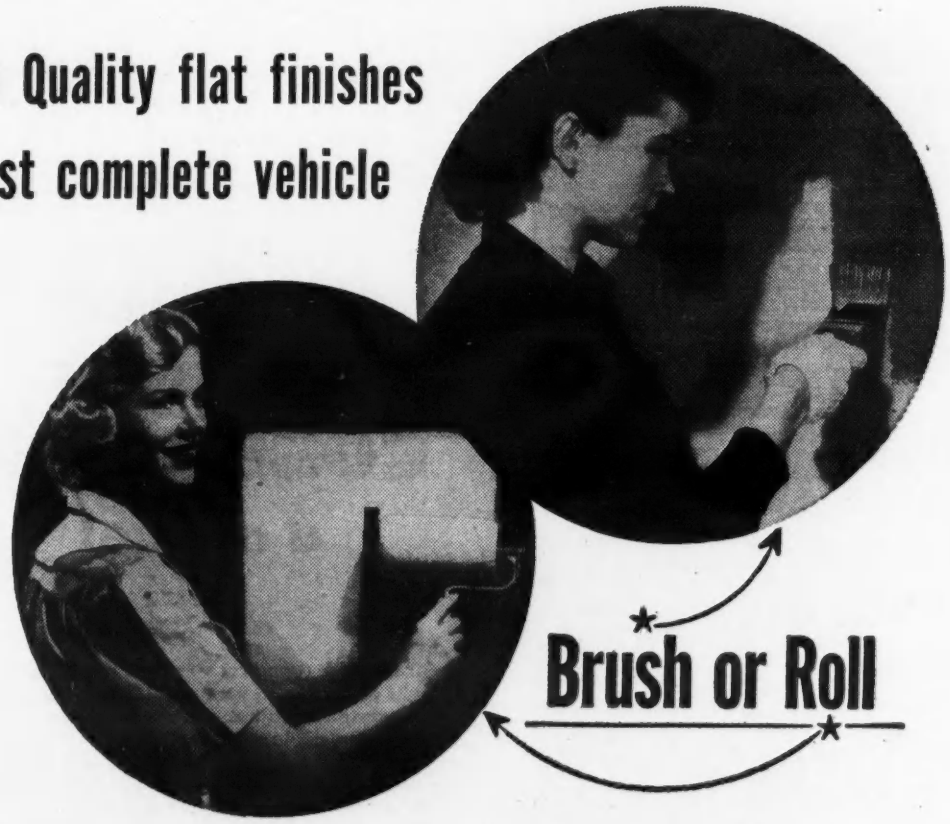
E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	No stocks.	
Egg albumen (see Albumen).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.06	1.08
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid	lb.	No stocks.	
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	.06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.30	.40
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.21	.25
Elm bark grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.35
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.40	.45
select, bundles	lb.	.50	.55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots.,	oz.	38.75	42.85
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tin, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.75	—
Sulphate cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.37	—
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100	grams	.45	.55
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.90	3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal	100 lbs.	3.10	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	3.35	—
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo	150.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb.	7.50	8.00
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	50.00
Salicylate USP bots	oz.	32.50	34.00
Sulphate, bots	oz.	34.50	35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).			
Butyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.32½	—
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).			
Ether, dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.14	.14½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½	.16
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
technical, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.37	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	—
½-lb cns	lb.	.97	—
¼-lb cns	lb.	1.05	—
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13¾	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.1575	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1675	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.1375	—
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.0675	.0856
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0750	.0936
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	.07½
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	1.35
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.12	—
75 cc. hospitals	bot.	1.56	—
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	.21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	.22¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	.20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	.22
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	.23
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	.20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	.22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	.23¼
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11½	.20½
NF, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24	.25
Ethyl acetate, synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¾	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, dlvd	lb.	.49	—
less than truckload, dlvd	lb.	.49½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.48	—
Aminobenzate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Benzoate, cns., dms	lb.	.74	.79
Bromide, tech., 96%, dms	lb.	.43	.47
Butyrate, bots	gal.	6.10	6.60
cns., dms., works	lb.	.80	1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Chloride, tech, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18	.20
cyls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.22
tanks same basis	lb.	.10	—
USP bbls., cyls	lb.	.22	.24
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.25	2.50
Formate, dms	lb.	.60	—
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90	4.40
Iodide, bots., works	lb.	4.13	—
cbys., works	lb.	3.50	—
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.47½	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works	lb.	.50	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.50½	—
Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl-orthosilicate).			
40% available SiO, dms., works,	lb.	.60½	—
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).			
Ethylaniliin (see Monoethylaniliin).			
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l	lb.	.15	—
tanks	lb.	.13	—
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
tanks	lb.	.32	—
Ethylcellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	.80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.65	—
smaller lots	lb.	.67	.75
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	—
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb. higher.			
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.19	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Ethylenediamine, 76%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.49	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.50	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.47	—
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.18¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.20¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27	—
Monostearate, dms.	lb.	.35	.42½
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthetoluidin).			
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs	lb.	6.75	7.30
smaller lots	lb.	7.35	7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.05	2.30
Eucalyptus leaves, bls	lb.	.10	.11
Eugenol, pure, USP, bots	lb.	3.80	4.25
Euphorbia, herb, bls	lb.	.13	.14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	20.00	22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tens, works	ton.	11.75	12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works	ton.	20.00	22.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	18.00	20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs	lb.	.13½	.14
light, bgs	lb.	.20	.20½
French, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Indian, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Syrian, light, bgs	lb.	.20	.21
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.05½	.05¾
Tunisian, bgs	lb.	.05½	.06
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate).			
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).			
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron glycerophosphate).			
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).			
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric).			
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.88	.97
Film scrap, colored, cs., works	lb.	.15	—
water-white, cs., works	lb.	.20	—
Fir balsam, Canada, cns, early June	gal.	38.00	—
Oregon, bbls	gal.	2.35	3.25
Fishberries, bgs	lb.	.17	.21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).			
Fishmeal ground, domestic, 60% protein, bgs., Baltimore area	ton.	135.00	—
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Baltimore area	ton.	130.00	—
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine	ton.	60.00	—
ceramic grade, 95-96% CaF_2 grd., bulk, mine, c.l	ton.	47.00	Nom.
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine	ton.	41.50	Nom.
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.,	ton.	38.00	Nom.
washed gravel, 50-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l.	ton.	38.00	Nom.

For High Quality flat finishes
Low-cost complete vehicle



AROFLAT* 3050

The paint industry has found AROFLAT 3050 the answer to today's pressing problems—improved flat finishes, together with low cost. AROFLAT 3050, with conventional pigmentation, imparts excellent non-penetration and ease of application to your finishes. Viscosity of this alkyd resin solution makes possible easy handling in tank-cars, tank-wagons and drums.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

AROFLAT 3050 will give your finishes . . .

- Brushing Ease
- Good Scrubability
- Good Color Retention
- Excellent Hold-out
- Good Flexibility
- Good Pigment Suspension and Stability

SPECIFICATIONS—AROFLAT 3050

Non-Volatile	39-41%
Solvent	Mineral Spirits
Viscosity (G-H)	P-W
Acid Number of Non-Volatile	10 Max.
Color (Gardner Standards '33)	10 Max.
Approximate Range, Wt./Gal. @ 25° C. (Solution)	7.2-7.3 lbs.

Prompt shipments available from plants and local warehouse stocks throughout the country.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers Products Corporation
120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.
Branches in All Principal Cities

facts you may want to know about—

Phenobarbital

advanced methods

prompt delivery

grades available

Mallinckrodt began the production of phenobarbital in 1929 and is now one of the foremost producers in the United States.

In 1939-40 Mallinckrodt developed improved methods for producing phenobarbital (U. S. Patents 2,346,059; 2,351,085; 2,358,768; 2,367,632; 2,454,360; 2,478,853). Extension of this research led to new and useful methods for metallation, carbalkoxylation, and alkylation of organic compounds. (J. Am. Chem. Soc. *63*, 2056, 2252 (1941); *64*, 576, 578, 580 (1942).

Modern plant facilities for large-scale production, and warehouse stocks at New York, St. Louis and Los Angeles, enable Mallinckrodt to supply promptly the needs of manufacturers in every area.

Mallinckrodt phenobarbital is supplied in 100 lb. leverpak drums, 25 lb. fiber drums and in subdivision packages.

Mallinckrodt phenobarbital is available in the following forms:

Phenobarbital USP XIV Fine Crystals
Phenobarbital USP XIV Powder
Phenobarbital USP XIV Powder Minus 100 Mesh
Phenobarbital Sodium USP XIV Granular (Soluble)
Phenobarbital Sodium USP XIV Powder (Soluble)

Special forms to meet pharmaceutical manufacturers' specifications can be developed for quantity buyers.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS • St. Louis • New York • Montreal

BISMUTH SALTS • IODIDES •
MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE U.S.P. •
CALCIUM GLUCONATE U.S.P. •
VITAMINS • MERCURIALS •
THEOPHYLLINE U.S.P. •

Mallinckrodt®

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS
FOR THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY •
SINCE 1867 •

Fluorspar, Metallurgical, Washed Gravel—Gum, Ester

Fluorspar, metallurgical, washed, gravel, 60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine..ton.39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l..ton.40.00 Nom.
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l...ton.41.00 - —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ..ton.37.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF (inhibited), dms., c.l., E. works..lb. .0625- .0660
l.c.l., E. works.....lb. .0675- .0710
tanks, E. works.....lb. .0420- .0433
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works..lb. .0395- .0411

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleased (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines..ton.38.50 - —
Illinois mines.....ton.37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne.....ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works.lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .108 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .19¾- .29¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. allo.....lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 60 octane tanks..gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks gal. .1285- .136
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks..gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane, tanks..gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor, 86 octane, tanks..gal. .1275- .13
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks..gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs.lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsenium root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
standard, cns., dms.....lb. .75 - 1.50
Geranyl, acetate, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots..lb. 4.75 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls..lb. 7.50 -12.75
Ginger root, African, bls.....lb. .17 - .17½
May-June, steamer, bgs....lb. .16 - .16½
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
May-June, steamer, bgs....lb. .20 - —
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs., May shipment..lb. .32 - —
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
May, steamer, bgs.....lb. .26 - —
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
May, steamer.....lb. .25 - —
Rhattoon, bgs., May, steamer lb. .23 - .24
Nigerian, split, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
April shipment.....lb. .13 - .13½
Ginseng root, cs.....lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld. ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, 60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .24½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .25 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .25½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .26 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .26½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .27 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .28 - —
packers', 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb .21½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .22½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .23 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .24 - —
135 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .25 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .26 - —
185 jellygrams, same basis..lb. .27 - —
renderers', 110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .22 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .26 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27½- .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - .29¼
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .32
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .33
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33 - .34
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - .35
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - .36
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .38 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .40 - .41
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41 - .43
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .20 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd....lb. .18 - .20
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .33⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .33¼- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .33½- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36⅛- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .35⅛- —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33⅞- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34⅜- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .33⅛- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.21.00 -21.50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls., lb. 3.25 - 3.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 3.55 - 3.60
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms. ex whse lb. .05 - .095
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .215
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex. whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, loose, dlvd.....lb. .04¾- —
house.....lb. .05 - —
white, choice.....lb. .07½- —
yellow.....lb. .05¼- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works. lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.30 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .3515- .37
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .3515- .37
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .3515- .37
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .3515- .37
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .3515- .37
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .3515- .37
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
50-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .38 - .3990
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - 17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c; El Paso, 2c.). Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld....lb. .95 - 1.20
pure c.l., bgs., frt. alld ....lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - —
resinated, bbls.....lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls.....lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs.....lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Guaiac resin, NF, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs.....lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol cryst., tins.....lb. 1.90 - —
liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms.....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana powd., cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac tears, cs.....lb. .35 - .65
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .19 - .20
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .38 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld....lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .62 - —
works..lb. 6.50 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .17½- .18⅛
Manila, loba B, bgs.....lb. No prices.
C, bgs.....lb. .27 - .32
CBB, bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs.....lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs.....lb. .14 - .18
DK, bgs.....lb. .13 - .15
dust, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs.....lb. .13 - .16
WS, bgs.....lb. .27 - .35
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs..lb. .18 - .25
nubs, bgs.....lb. .27 - .32
seeds, bgs.....lb. .15 - .21
sorts, bgs.....lb. .18 - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .22 - .26
nubs, bgs.....lb. .36 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs...lb. .24 - .26
dust, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
E., bgs.....lb. .16 - .18
East India, batu, bold, bgs..lb. .12 - .14
nubs and chips, bgs..lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs.....lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .35 - .38
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .29 - .32
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
dust, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
seeds, bgs.....lb. .16 - .18
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .14 - .14½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .14 - —

• RESINS • FOODS • DRUGS • COSMETICS • CANDY • RUBBER • PAPER • COATINGS • TEXTILES • PACKAGING MATERIALS • INK • ADHESIVES •

Glycerine

...in full supply in all grades!

Relaxed controls and current production trends have put all grades of glycerine on a "fully available" basis.

Even if you are a volume user, you can confidently build your formulations around glycerine—the time-tested ingredient—without concern for emergency substitutions.

In whatever function glycerine performs for you . . . solvent . . . softener . . . emollient . . . humectant . . . preservative . . . lubricant . . . or chemical component, you get an unmatched balance of properties, ready acceptance, and established freedom from toxicity.

Why not check glycerine anew?

For further information, contact your Glycerine supplier, or write the Glycerine Producers' Association, 295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

NOTHING TAKES THE PLACE OF GLYCERINE

Gum, euphorbium, cs.....lb. .55 - .60
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls.....lb. .90 - 1.20
Ghatti No. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls.
lb. .44 - .54
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .37 - .50
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .30 - .40
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .30 - .50
Kino, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .32 - .35
Mastic, cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. 3.20 - 4.00
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.00 - 3.05
No. 2, cs.....lb. 2.60 - 2.65
No. 3, cs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.75
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., Medicine Lodge, Kan.....ton. 19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore, frt. equald.....ton. 18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton. 17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.....ton. 16.00 - —
Stucco, Akron, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore.....ton. 14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y.....ton. 14.40 - —
imported, English, paper bgs., ex dock.....ton. 48.00 - —
ex warehouse.....ton. 53.00 - 56.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .30 - .32
Heliotropine, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.65 - 1.75
Hellebore root dom., green, bls..lb. .60 - .65
imp., black, whole, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs.....lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs.....lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs.....lb. .35 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks.....gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks.....gal. .1375 - .1405
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works..lb. 30.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N. Y. C. lb. .232 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis..lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis.lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks.gal. .18 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .145 - .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 2.25 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms.....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, frt. alld..lb. 17.00 - —
works.....lb. 15.00 - 17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb. 18.00 - —
works.....lb. 16.00 - 20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP., bots. kilo. 450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride, laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo. 80.00 - 85.00
1-5 kilo lots works.....kilo. 90.00 - 95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz. 13.75 - 14.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz. 20.00 - 22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots.....oz. 13.00 - 14.50
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 8.75 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots.....oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots.....oz. 29.50 - 31.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 35.00 - 37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Niagara Falls..lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Niagara Falls..lb. 3.00 - 3.50
85%, same basis.....lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works.lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works..lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd....lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, chys., same basis.....lb. .217 - .242
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .213 - .24
tanks.....lb. .203 - —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast 2c per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms..lb. .93 - 1.00
tech., dms. frt. equald.....lb. .73 - .84
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 6.10 - 6.70
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz. 15.75 - 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz. 16.50 - 18.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 12.00 - 15.00

Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .52 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Ichthammol, NF, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls.....lb. .28 - .28½
Indol, CP, bots.....lb. 17.00 - 21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd.....lb. 5.50 - —
tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.70 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - 2.04
resublimed, USP, bots., jars..lb. 2.55 - 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquin, USP, dms.lb. 6.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone alpha, cns.....lb. 5.05 - 7.60
Beta, cns.....lb. 4.95 - 12.70
Methyl, dms., cns.....lb. 4.95 - 8.35
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.50 - 6.75
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 - .30
Iron acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾ - —
solut., USP, IX, cbys.....lb. .16 - —
dms.....lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.....lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., indust., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.75
USP, dms., works.....lb. .07½ - .09

I

Iron chloride, solut., 42° Be, basis 100%, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 10.75
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd. lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide bgs.....lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .23¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Reduced, NF, kgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
ton lots.....lb. .38 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .39 - —
Sulphate, ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09½ - .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms.lb. .55 - .60
brown, USP, gran. dms..lb. .55 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.....lb. .25½ - .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms..lb. .30½ - .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran., dms..lb. .25½ - .28½
Isoborneol, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .70 - .97
Formate, dms.....lb. .80 - —
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50

Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 - .97
Methylacrylate, dms., works....lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works...lb. .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.40
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isopropylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .45 - —
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25

J

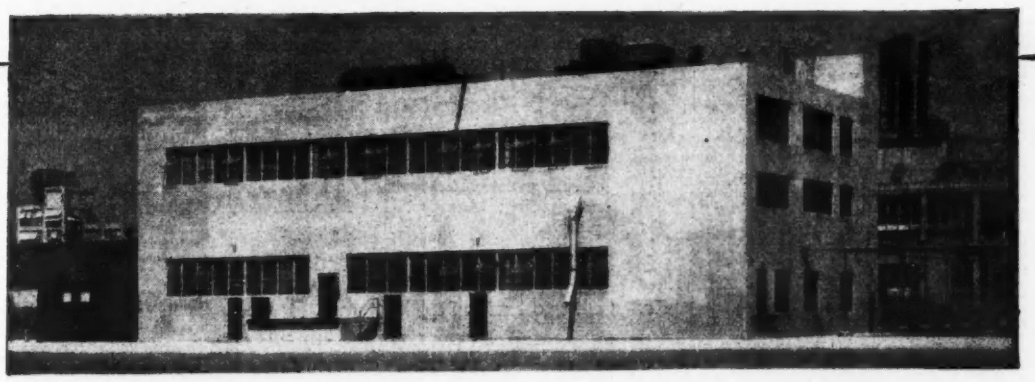
Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .45 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .50 - .60
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .08 - .15
Tar, NF, dms.....lb. .42 - .43

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .75 - .80
Kava Kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms.....lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal, fib. dms.....lb. .15 - .15½

Now available commercially—

GLUCURONOLACTONE



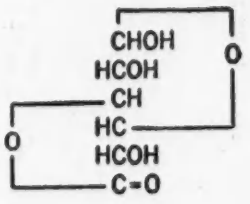
This modern new building houses the production facilities for Glucuronolactone

Corn Products Refining Company opens world's first commercial unit

Large scale production of Glucuronic Acid (in the lactone form) has just been started in a newly completed plant at Argo, Illinois. This important development is further implementation of the Company's continuing program of producing chemicals from corn.

For the first time Glucuronolactone is available to users and investigators in commercial quantities and at a moderate cost.

The usefulness of Glucuronolactone in various fields has been suggested by many recent publications. A new survey of these studies is now available in booklet form and a copy will be sent to you on request.



GLUCURONOLACTONE
"gamma lactone of glucuronic acid"

for those interested in:

COLLAGEN DISEASES
ADJUNCT FOR ANTIBIOTICS
DETOXIFYING ACTION
GROWTH FACTOR
ORGANIC INTERMEDIATE

GLUCURONOLACTONE *one of the new* **"CHEMICALS FROM CORN"**

Chemical Division

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
17 Battery Place • New York 4, N. Y.

Kerosene—Magnesium Carbonate

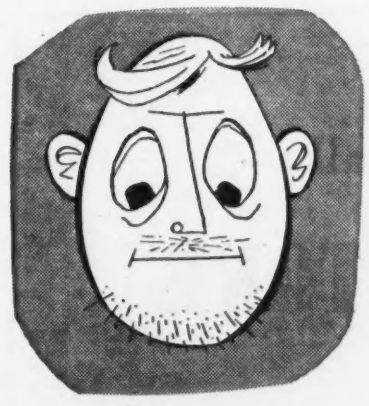
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity w.w., tanks, gal. .0925- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .130
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0900- .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .101 - .102
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .090 - .095
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .35 - .40
USP, anhydrous, dms., works lb. .33 - .38
hydrous, dms., works lb. .33 - .38
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .12¼- .12½
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Portuguese, bls lb. .09½- .10
Turkish, bls lb. .11 - .11½
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .09 - .09½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .72 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .70 - .80
Lead acetate, white crystals, bbls. lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - .33
gran., powd., dms lb. .32 - .33
Arsenate, dealers, acid powder, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .31 - .32
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1575- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF V. jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms. lb. .32½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .15 - —
St. Louis lb. .1480- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .36½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .37 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .37½- —
200-2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .38 - —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs lb. .1708- —
Naphthenate, liquid 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17½- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .23¾- —
solid, 37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31 - —
Lead, nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .29¾- —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½- —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1875- —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1925- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .56 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .29¾- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .20½- —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1690- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1535- .1925
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1635- .2025
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1575- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1675- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .16 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .19
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .18
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .26
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls. lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls. lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.18.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.14.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton.11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton. 9.50 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.10.25 - —
Redick, Florida ton.13.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton.12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.13.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich ton. 9.50 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.13.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton.10.00 - —
Redick, Fla ton.16.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton.17.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Kingston, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex ton.16.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton.12.50 - —
Redick, Florida ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.30 - 6.55
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.30 - 6.55
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.60 - 7.10
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
99%, tech., dms., works lb. 5.75 - 7.00
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Linseed meal expeller, 36%, bulk, Midwest mills ton.71.00 -72.00
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.70.00 -71.00
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .1675- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb.14.00 -26.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms. lb. .80 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .079 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .0865- .0890
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .70 - .75
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, NF lb. .75 - .76
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.33.00 -34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo-145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. .84 - .85
West Indian, cs., afloat lb. .84 - .85
broken, cs lb. .70 - .71
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., standard grain, Chewalah, Wash. ton.36.36 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —



THICKENING

In every field of human endeavor it pays to "use one's head." And you'll find nothing so rewarding, where thickening and suspension with metallic soaps is indicated, as remembering to specify "Metasap*".

for GREASE—Metasap Stearates provide perfect soaps for the firmer, less granular greases in demand today.

Examples: *Metasap Aluminum Stearate GM* for the preparation of soft greases; *Metasap 537* designed to produce firmer greases with no bleeding; *Metasap 598-A-1* and *Metasap 598* for making harder greases.

for PAINT—Metasap Stearates and Palmitates—with a wide range of gelling properties—provide ideal pigment suspension in all types of paint. No hard-caking in storage.

Examples: *Metasap Aluminum Stearate R* is an excellent suspension agent, usable in a wide variety of paint formulas. *Metasap Aluminum Palmitate and Metasap 597* are good thickening and suspension agents for paints, especially adaptable where range of heat is limited. *Metasap 546*, a zinc stearate, is recommended for sanding sealers.

for PLASTIGELS—In the new and interesting field of vinyl plastisols, Magnesium and other Stearates have proved effective gelling agents for the preparation of plastigels.

for OILS—Metasap 540 produces tackiness and stringiness in the palest oils without changing clarity of color of the compounding oil. It proves an outstanding aid in the manufacture of waxes.

At Metasap, we not only produce tailor-made specialities for many industries, but a complete line of stearates and palmitates of aluminum, lead, zinc, calcium, and magnesium. Our representatives in 44 States are ready to serve you whenever you telephone, wire, or write—and our Technical Service Division is prepared to make recommendations, and work with you right in your own plant.

Send for our informative, free book: Metallic Soaps for Research and Industry.

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY, DEPARTMENT 10, HARRISON, N. J.
BRANCHES: BOSTON • CHICAGO • CEDARTOWN, GA. • RICHMOND, CALIF.
Stocks at Cleveland and Akron, Ohio; Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif.; Louisville, Kentucky

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

METASAP CHEMICAL COMPANY *REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Stearates
of Calcium • Aluminum • Lead • Magnesium • Zinc

Magnesium carbonate, USP bbls., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14 - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .14 - .15
powd., bbls., works ..... ton.50.00 - —
hydrous, flake, dms., l.c.l., works ..... ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .26½- .30
Hypophosphite, dms ..... lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls. ..... lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works. lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots. lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused bbls ..... lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works ... lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works .... lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .38 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .39 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .40 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots. lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots ..... lb. .48 - .50

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Maleic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies .. lb. .38 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls ..... lb. .90 - 1.10
blue, bls ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Leaves, bls ..... lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .43 - .45
Manganese, acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, bgs ..... lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls ..... lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate bbls., works ..... lb. .21 - —
Chloride anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100-ton lots, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ..... lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd ..... lb. .33¾- —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East ..... lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25 - —
Oleate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms ..... lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .38 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .39 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .40 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.75.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S. E. ... ton.82.50 - —
feed grade, 75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton.87.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ... ton.94.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms ..... lb. .21¾- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock .. ton.78.00 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock .. ton.53.00 -55.00
Manna, flake, large, cs ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs ..... lb. .90 - .95
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works .... lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works .... lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls ..... lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls ..... lb. .21 - .22
Chilean, bls ..... lb. .21 - .21½
French, bls ..... lb. .24 - .25
Peruvian, bls ..... lb. .22 Nom.
Matico leaves, bls ..... lb. .25 - .35
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works .. lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works ... lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works ..... lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots ..... gram. .06 - .06½
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.50 Nom.
Chinese, cs. ..... lb. 7.50 Nom.
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns .. lb. 6.80 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis ... lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
tech. (see Red, mercury oxide).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .13¾- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works ..... lb. .95 - 1.25
Metachloranilin, dms., works .. lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .74½- —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld .. lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls ..... lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis ..... lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, fib. dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - 1.00
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld ..... gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt alld ..... gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic Zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - .45½
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... gal. .49 - .50½
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .32 - .33½
Zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... gal. .51 - .55
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .35½- —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)

Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms., cs., frt. alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 .. lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
hydrogenated non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 .. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .45 - —

Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... gal. .54½- —

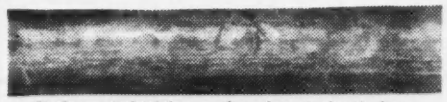
Synthetic methyl acetone East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload works lb. .50½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .49 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.40
extra, cns ..... lb. 2.65 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .53 - .59
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, multi-unit works ... lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works ..... lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .486 - —
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .33 - —
Formate refd., dms ..... lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works ..... lb. 4.00 - —
cbys., works ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns., 50 lbs. ..... lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 1.75 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15 - —
Ketone, dms., works ..... lb. 1.05 - —

Magnesium Carbonate, USP—Methylpentanediol

Methylcellulose, special, vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs., and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. allm. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .72 - .83
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb 3.25 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd. ..... to. .11 - .12
Methylethylpyridin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Methylheptin, carbonate, bots .. lb 35 00 -45 00
Methylionone, A, cns ..... lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns. ..... lb 7.50 9.55
prime, cns. ..... lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (See Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. 15½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl, ketone, cans .. lb. 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).

Telltale dye enters the wood where the standard varnish has failed.



The Epon resin finish flexes and remains not only unbroken, but even uncracked.

YOU CAN EASILY MAKE this simple dowel test yourself!

The Set-Up. Coat two hardwood dowels with a standard brand of varnish. Coat another pair with an Epon resin-based finish. Age them, if you wish, to develop the maximum brittleness. Now strike them together, just as hard as you can. When you have done your worst, rub a "telltale" dye over the surfaces.

The Result. The standard varnish cracks and flakes . . . as emphasized by the dye penetration into the wood. The Epon resin finish *follows the dented surface without any sign of chipping, flaking or dye penetration.*

The Reason: The Epon Resin molecule is an entirely new class of polymer with evenly spaced reactive groups which permit it to cure to a flexible film. Also, its polar nature contributes outstanding adhesion. As a plus value, Epon resins have excellent resistance to detergents, caustic and many acids.

Write to your nearest Shell Chemical office for more information and samples.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

EASTERN DIVISION:
500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36

WESTERN DIVISION:
100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6

Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago
Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark • Atlanta

IN CANADA
Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited
Toronto • Montreal • Vancouver

Methylphenylpyrazlone—Oil, Bergamot

Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03⅜- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher.; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .15 - .18¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .1735- .1975
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .37 - .44¼
Milk sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib. dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
USP milk sugar in bgs., 1c lower.
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .21 - .22
New York lb. .23 - .24
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo. powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E. lb. .16½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .81 - .87
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .82 - .88
tanks, frt. alld lb. .80 - .86
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- .30½
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .59 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
Musk, synth., xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.65 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Mustard seed, Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .11½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .09 - .11½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .13½- .15
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .0665- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .0665- —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .0965- —
Myrobalans, J1, bgs., ex dock ton. 46.00 - —
assorted, ex dock ton. 48.50 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 -66.00
J2, bgs., ex dock ton. No prices.

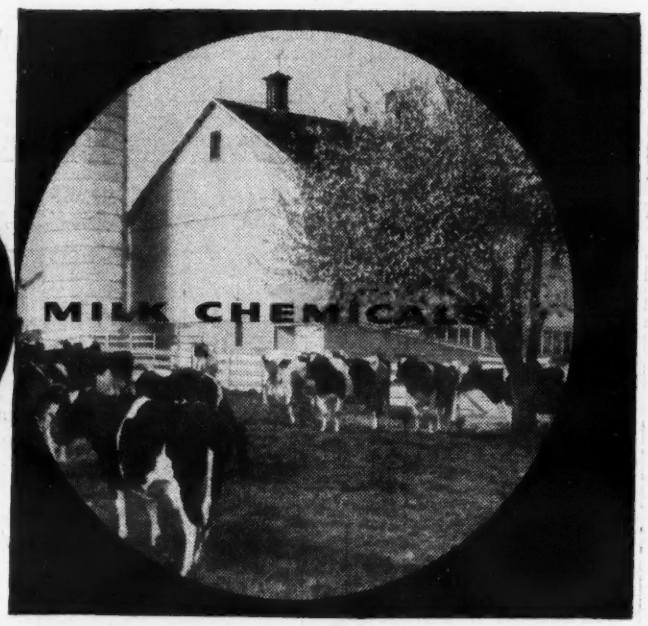
N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .0625- .0700
78°, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .0765- .0840
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0865
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0750
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Imported, crude, 78° large lots, lb. .06 - .06½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, works, N.Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 2.75 - 4.50
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .53½- .59¼
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm. 49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09½- .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bls., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 5.00 Nom.
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25+ 40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .33¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾- —
tanks, works lb. .32¼- —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .31 - .32
splits, bgs lb. .30 - .31
West Indian, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .419 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .439 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .394 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.35 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 2.95 - 4.75
NF, bots. lb. 2.85 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.20
Angelica root, bots lb. 110.00-120.00
seed, bots lb. 90.00 -100.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.85 - 2.35
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .48 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms lb. No prices.
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.55 - 1.90
55-60%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.90 - 5.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 15.75 -16.50

Sources of new and better products for Industry and Medicine.



The Sheffield Caseins:

FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

NEW PROCESS® CASEIN
An acid-type casein of time-tested superiority—a premium grade.

HIGH pH® CASEIN
For dip processed and foam rubber products. For making emulsions and dispersions.

FOR PHARMACEUTICAL USE

HIGH NITROGEN® CASEIN
Specially prepared to remove non-protein impurities. For dietary supplements. Available in 30 and 80 mesh.

FOR LABORATORY USE

DE-VITAMINIZED® CASEIN
An edible protein with high nutritional value, and a minimum vitamin content. For use in biological and nutrition research. Highly recommended for vitamin studies and assays.

To meet the highest standards of quality and uniformity, all of our caseins are made by SHEFFIELD'S patented continuous process.

For samples and literature write:

Chemical Division **SHEFFIELD** Farms Company, Inc

MAIN SALES OFFICE, NORWICH, NEW YORK, OR
BRANCH SALES OFFICE, 524 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
A Division of National Dairy Products Corporation

Oil, birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.35	- —
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	2.50	- —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	4.20	- 4.70
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	.65	- .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns	lb.	2.45	- 2.70
tech., dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.60
Calamus, cns	lb.	20.00	-28.00
Camphor sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.26	- .42
white, dms	lb.	.26	- .50
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	9.00	- 9.75
rectified, cns	lb.	11.50	-12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	3.75	- 4.75
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	45.00	-65.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms	lb.	4.95	- 6.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3200-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3250-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.3510-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3560-	—
tanks	lb.	.3410-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3360-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3410-	—
tanks	lb.	.3260-	—
hydrogenated, bgs	lb.	.3725-	.3775
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.26 -	.26½
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3000-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3050-	—
tanks	lb.	.2900-	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3150-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3200-	—
tanks	lb.	.3050-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2975-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3025-	—
tanks	lb.	.2875-	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17 -	.17½
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.24 -	.24½
Cedarleaf, cns., dms	lb.	2.25	- 2.75
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.55	- .65
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	16.50	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	275.00	-280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms	lb.	.55	- .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots	lb.	25.00	-60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots	lb.	2.25	- 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	.80	- 1.10
Java, true, cns	lb.	1.10	- 1.90
Java type, cns	lb.	.60	- 1.10
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms	lb.	5.00	- 5.85
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.10¼-	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.09½-	—
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.16½-	—
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.18 -	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.10½-	.11
Codliver, USP, dms	lb.	1.55	- 1.65
Copaiba, cns	lb.	2.40	- 3.00
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	23.50	-32.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.13	- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.03¾ Nom.	
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01¼ Nom.	
refined, dms.	lb.	.17½-	.17¾
tanks	lb.	.16	- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.12½-	—
Valley	lb.	.12½-	—
Texas	lb.	.12	- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.03	- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.01¼-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.17¼-	.17¾
tanks	lb.	.16	- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, cns	lb.	4.30	- 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	5.50	- 6.75
Cumin, bots	lb.	5.00	- 6.00
Cypress, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, India, bots	lb.	3.55	- —
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms	lb.	3.75	- 4.00
Dip (see D).			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms.	lb.	1.10	- 1.50
70-75%, dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.40
Fennel, USP, cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	3.40	- —
Fish, refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1410-	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1610-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1260-	—
tanks	lb.	.1100-	.1120
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13½
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units.		.12	- .13
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13	- —
200,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13	- —
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15	- —
400,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15	- —
500,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units.		.15	- —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	6.50	- 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	15.50	-26.00
Bourbon, cns	lb.	15.00	-24.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	15.00	-18.50
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	2.25	- 2.60
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.10½-	.12¼
extra, winter, strained, dms	lb.	.13 -	.13½
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.13½-	.15
Guaiacwood, cns	lb.	1.80	- 2.10
Hemlock, cns	lb.	2.20	- 3.15
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots	lb.	2.50	- 2.75
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns	lb.	.65	- 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).			
Laurel, dms., cns	lb.	9.75	12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	2.80	- 4.50
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns	lb.	4.10	- 5.45
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	4.75	- 6.75
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	5.75	- 8.50
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	1.55	- 2.25
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	5.85	- 6.00
Messina, cns	lb.	5.65	- 8.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	1.60	- 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns	lb.	4.35	- 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns	lb.	7.35	- 8.25
West Indian, cns	lb.	7.50	- 8.50
expressed, West Indian, cns	lb.	7.35	- 9.25
terpeneless, bots	lb.	45.00	-65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N.Y.	lb.	.1845-	—
l.c.l.,	lb.	.1905-	.1945
tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1550-	.1570
New York	lb.	.1675-	.1695
tankwagon, N. Y.	lb.	.1705-	.1725
Boiled, linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.			
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	3.60	- 5.25
Mandarin, Floridian, dms	lb.	4.00	- 5.00
Italian, cns	lb.	7.50	-12.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto	lb.	.07	- —

Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, expressed, dms.	lb.	.19¼-	.19¾
synthetic, cns., dms	lb.	1.70	- 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.33	- .34
20°, dms	lb.	.32	- .33
30°, dms	lb.	.30	- .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots	lb.	195.00	-210.00
Haitian, bots	lb.	90.00	- —
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.80	- 5.00
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	3.60	- 4.00
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.68	- 1.05
Oiticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.25½-	.26
tankcar	lb.	.23¾-	.24
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.14	- .15
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00	- —
Olive, commercial, dms	lb.	1.90	- 1.95
edible, dms., duty paid	lb.	2.00	- 2.15
foots, dms.	lb.	.16	- .16½
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.85	- 1.10
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns	lb.	1.80	- 2.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	1.80	- 2.25
Messina cns	lb.	4.00	- 5.85
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	175.00	-180.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.15	- 2.75
Palm, clarif., dms	lb.	.13¾-	—
tankcars (sellers)	lb.	.12¼-	—
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	7.00	- 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F. tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.14	- —
Patchouli, dms	lb.	7.50	-14.75
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.	lb.	.17	- —
refined, dms.	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks	lb.	.19½-	.20

Oil, pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	7.25	- 7.85
redist., USP, dms	lb.	7.75	- 8.30
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Perilla, crude, dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	3.10	- 3.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.75	- 5.75
leaf, cns	lb.	2.55	- 2.85
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.70½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.76½-	—
whse.	gal.	.95½-	—
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C	lb.	.127 -	.128
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies Siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10 -	—
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.20	Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice, bran, clarif., dms	lb.	.16 -	.16½
crude, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.11½-	—
refd., salad, tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.13½-	—
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	42.25	-62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.60	- .90
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.85	- 1.10
Rue, bots	lb.	2.25	- 2.65
Safflower, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.15	- —
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	22.00	-23.00
Dalmatian, cns.	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Spanish, cns	lb.	1.00	- 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	9.75	-13.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.08½	Nom.

Oil, Birchtar—Oil, Tansy

Oil, sassafras, artificial, cns., dms.	lb.	.60	- .93
natural Brazilian (See Oil, ocotea cymbarum).			
domestic, USP, cns., dms	lb.	1.80	- 2.20
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.00
Savory, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.37	- .38
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	31.00	-40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.10¾-	—
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.04 -	—
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.01½ Nom.	
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.14375-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14875-	.15925
tanks	lb.	.12875-	—
clarified, dms., c.l	lb.	.13625-	.13675
l.c.l.	lb.	.14125-	—
tanks	lb.	.12125-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.15 -	.15¼
tanks	lb.	.13½-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	8.25	- 8.75
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1630-	.1660
tankcars	lb.	.1520-	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1510-	.1560
tankcars	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.20	3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb.	4.95	6.00
Southern, cns	lb.	2.00	3.50
Tall, crude, tanks works	lb.	.03	.03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.07⅛
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾-	.07⅜
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Tansy, dms	lb.	8.75	- 9.00

Thousands of buyers know that Exchange Oil of Orange meets these qualifications consistently. They know that rigid, day-to-day laboratory control, combined with years of experience as the leader in the citrus products field, guarantees that Exchange Oil of Orange will always meet their most critical specifications.

Distributed in the United States exclusively by

DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.

•

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

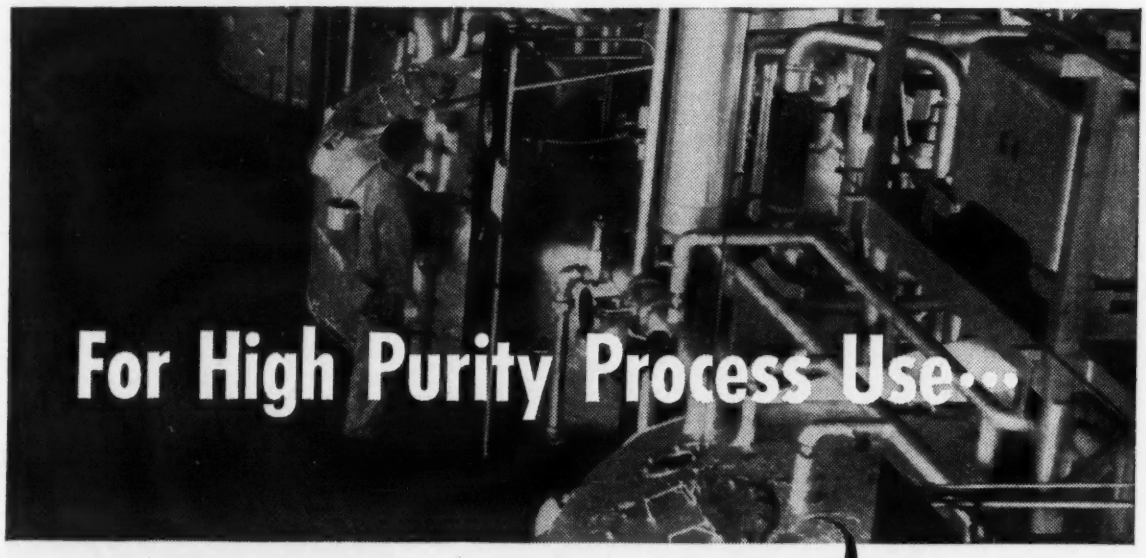
SUNKIST GROWERS
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
PRODUCING PLANT:
The Exchange Orange Products Co., Ontario, Calif.

Oil, Tar—Penicillin, Crystalline, Potassium

Oil, tar, pine, com'l. dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms. ex. tra, works, South gal. .67 - —
whse, N.Y.C. gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 3.75
white, cns lb 2.25 - 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills lb. .39½ Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. lb. .41¼- —
l.c.l. lb. .41¾- —
tanks lb. .39¾- .40
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns lb. 23.25 -30.00
Haitian, cns lb. 20.50 -26.00
Java, cns lb. 35.00 - —
Wheat germ, p-gal. dms gal. 14.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65% vis., dms., c.l. gal. .51¼- .54½
l.c.l. gal. .56½- .57½
65-75 vis., dms gal. .52½- .55½
l.c.l. gal. .57½- .58½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .53½- .56½
l.c.l. gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .59½- .62½
l.c.l. gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l. gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l. gal. .74½- .76
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l. gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., dms., c.l. gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l. gal. .83 - .85
Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns lb. 7.85 - 8.50
Wormwood, cns lb. 6.00 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots lb. 18.00 -30.00
extra, bots lb. 39.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots lb. No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .14½ Nom.
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh, bulk, c.l. works ton. 10.00 - —
paper, bgs, c.l., works ton. 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns lb. 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium, lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .2945- .31
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin toner lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2110- —
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .4180- .44
Orthonitroanilin toner, kgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .11 - .14
sweet, bls lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Italian, bgs lb. .18½- .19
Mexican, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Portuguese, bgs., new crop lb. .16 - .16½
Orris root, Florentine, bls lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. lb. .67 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd lb. .86 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis lb. .10¼- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. .50 - .56
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls. works lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
Osage orange, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. or more lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots. lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo. 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., African, dms lb. 6.45 - 9.00
Ceylon, dms lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000 oz. lots oz. 3.70 - 5.00
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Czech, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Moroccan, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Spanish, bgs., new crop lb. .26 - .30
Para-anisidin, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .73 - .82
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- .15¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 120 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls. c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
fully refined, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .198 - —
10,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Paranitroanilin, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .50½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb., .21 - .22
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
Para-tertiary-butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .53 - .59
tech., dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, flake, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., bbls., works lb. .70 - —
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
Paratoluidin, flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .68
solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb .25 - .26
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills. ton. 92.00 -93.00
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units. vl. .10 - —
200,000 units vl. .12¾- —
500,000 units vl. .22½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .38 - —



Specify BAKER & ADAMSON "C.P." Acids and Ammonia — always meet or surpass A.C.S. specifications!

FOR EXACTING PRODUCTION USE, when you need "C.P." Acids or Ammonia—specify B&A. Year in, year out, Baker & Adamson "C.P." Acids always meet or surpass the "decimal point" purity standards set by the American Chemical Society for careful analytical work. Every ton—every pound—is "quality controlled" at each step on its way to you. That's why you can always depend on B&A "C.P." Reagent Acids for uniform performance in the most exacting processing operations.

YOU WILL FIND B&A's special 6½ gallon carboy offers many conveniences and economies for handling and storing "C.P." Acids in your plant. Note the many features listed here.

AND TO MEET your production schedules, B&A produces and stocks its Reagent Acids and Ammonia in industrial centers from coast to coast. Any one of the offices listed below will handle your order promptly and efficiently.

Features of B&A's 6½-gal. "C.P." Acid Carboy

1. *"One-man" package*—Compact... saves labor... lower gross weights make possible one-man handling and storage.
2. *"Purity-sealed" cover*—Completely encloses bottle; keeps out dirt; prevents sunlight damage to pure acids. Since the carboy neck is fully enclosed, breakage losses are virtually eliminated.
3. *Pour-clean lip*—Added security in sealing, yet simpler opening and closing. Keeps bottle neck clean, protects acid from contamination.
4. *Saves storage space*—Store more acid in less space . . . rectangular solid package with reinforcing corner posts adaptable to storage in solid tiers, or on pallets. Takes less room than commercial carboys with protruding neck.
5. *"Full view"*—Contents completely visible . . . acid level easily determined.
6. *Extra strength bottle*—Designed for superior strength and uniformity.
7. *Resistant coating*—Entire box weather-proofed for longer life and better appearance.

BAKER & ADAMSON *Fine Chemicals*

GENERAL CHEMICAL DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

Offices: Albany* • Atlanta • Baltimore • Birmingham* • Boston* • Bridgeport* • Buffalo* • Charlotte* • Chicago* • Cleveland* • Denver* • Detroit* • Houston* • Jacksonville Kalamazoo • Los Angeles • Minneapolis • New York* • Philadelphia* • Pittsburgh* Portland (Ore.) • Providence* • St. Louis* • San Francisco* • Seattle • Yakima (Wash.)
In Wisconsin: General Chemical Company, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis.
In Canada: The Nichols Chemical Company, Limited • Montreal* • Toronto* • Vancouver*
SETTING THE PACE IN CHEMICAL PURITY SINCE 1882
*Complete stocks are carried here.

REAGENTS B&A STANDARD OF PURITY FINE CHEMICALS

Penicillin, potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots..100,000 units.	.018	.020
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots .100,000 units.	.02¼	—
Procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units.	.019	.023
Sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units..vl.	.10½	—
200,000 units..vl.	.13¾	—
500,000 units..vl.	.23¾	—
1,000,000 units..vl.	.40	—
2,000,000 units..vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots .100,000 units.	.02½	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.24	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb.	.21¼	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.34	.36
Di- and -tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).		
Pentane, industrial tanks, group a. gal.	.12	.13½
Pepper, black, spot, bags..lb.	1.27	—
May shipment, bgs..lb.	1.23	1.24
June shipment, bgs..lb.	1.14	1.16
July shipment, bgs..lb.	1.10	1.11
red, Carolina, longs, bgs..lb.	.31	.32
Haitian, bgs lb.	.26	.27
Japanese hontakas, bgs..lb.	.33	.35
birdseyes, bgs lb.	.36	.41
Louisiana longs, bgs lb.	.30	Nom.
Mississippi sports, bgs., source, new crop..lb.	.30	.31
Mombassa, bgs..lb.	.48	.49
Turkish, bgs..lb.	.26	.27
Nigerian, caps, bgs..lb.	.18	.30
Sierra Leone, bgs lb.	.46	.47
White, bags..lb.	1.75	—
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls. lb.	.50	.52
imported, bls lb.	.80	.90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3 000 bulk, containers..lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works..lb.	.11	—
dlvd. E lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.11¾	—
dlvd. E lb.	.12½	—
tanks, works lb.	.10½	—
Peru, balsam, dms lb.	1.60	2.15
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb.	.03	.03¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.03¾	—
tanks, refy lb.	.03¾	.04½
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb.	.06½	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.08½	—
tanks, refy lb.	.05¼	.05¾
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb.	.03¼	.03⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.07	—
tanks, refy lb.	.04	.04¾
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y. lb.	.06⅞	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, ref'y lb.	.05⅞	.06
soft, dms., c.l., ref'y lb.	.07¼	.07¾
l.c.l. dlvd lb.	.08¾	—
tanks, ref'y lb.	.06	.06¼
snow, dms., c.l., ref'y lb.	.07¾	.08
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.09¾	—
tanks, ref'y lb.	.06¼	.06½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., ref'y. lb.	.05¼	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb.	.06⅞	—
tanks, ref'y lb.	.04	.04½
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California..bbl.	1.10	2.99
Illinois bbl.	2.44	2.87
Kentucky bbl.	2.42	2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl.	2.08	2.90
Montana bbl.	1.28	2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl.	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl.	3.82	—
Upper field bbl.	4.25	—
Texas, East bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast bbl.	2.38	2.95
North, North-Central bbl.	2.23	2.63
Panhandle bbl.	2.23	2.63
West bbl.	2.33	2.65
Wyoming bbl.	1.28	2.875
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery..bbl.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks, refinery..bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl.	2.80	—
Baltimore, Md. bbl.	2.48	—
Boston, Mass. bbl.	2.51	—
Charleston, S. C. bbl.	2.34	—
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl.	2.31	—
N. Y. Harbor bbl.	2.45	—
Norfolk, Va. bbl.	2.43	—
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl.	2.48	—
Portland, Me. bbl.	2.54	—
Providence, R. I. bbl.	2.47	—
Savannah, Ga. bbl.	2.34	—
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal.	.0823	.115
Pennsylvania gal.	.0925	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal.	.08375	—
No. 3 gal.	.08	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2—gal.	.091	—
group 3, No. 1 gal.	.08625	.09125
No. 1, straw gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw gal.	.08375	.08750
range gal.	.08875	.0925
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1..gal.	.1075	.11625
No. 2 gal.	.1025	.1075
No. 3 gal.	.1025	—
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F., b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles..gal.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal.	.18	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery..gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type, tanks, refinery, gal.	.12125	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco..gal.	.147	.157
East coast, tanks, N.J., N.Y. gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore..gal.	.175	—
Boston gal.	.18	—
Buffalo gal.	.185	—
Newark gal.	.17	—
New York gal.	.165	.17
Philadelphia gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh gal.	.19	—
Providence gal.	.185	—
Rochester gal.	.20	—
Syracuse gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C. gal.	.195	—
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery..gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks gal.	.11375	—
tankwagon, Newark gal.	.17	—
New York gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia gal.	.165	—
high flash, 140°, group 3, refinery, tanks gal.	.134	.1425
high-solvency, 200-235 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed aniline pt., tanks, refinery or East Coast gal.	.25½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal.	.24	.30¼
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal.	.29	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis..gal.	.24	.33
Petroleum naphtha, high solvency, 300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal.	.24	.30¼
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal.	.24	.30¼
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal.	.30¼	.31¼
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles, gal.	.152	—
Portland, Ore gal.	.158	—
San Francisco gal.	.157	—
Seattle, Wash gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston gal.	.195	—
Newark gal.	.185	—
New York gal.	.185	—
Philadelphia gal.	.180	—
Pittsburgh gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal.	.15	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks gal.	.11875	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks gal.	.11375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal.	.17	—
tankwagon, Boston gal.	.18	—
Newark gal.	.17	—
New York gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia gal.	.165	.17
Pittsburgh gal.	.19	—
Syracuse gal.	.21	—
Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., c.l., works..lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.2063	—
tanks, works lb.	.1850	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb.	.18	.20
l.c.l., works lb.	.19	.20¼
tanks, works lb.	.155	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., works lb.	.17	—
tanks, works lb.	.133	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb.	.19	.20¼
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.19¾	.21½
tanks, same basis lb.	.17¼	.18¾
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb.	.19	.20½
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.19¾	.21½
tanks, same basis lb.	.17¼	.18¾
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb.	.21	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.21¾	.22
tanks, same basis lb.	.19¼	.19½
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb.	.19	.21
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.19¾	.21¾
tanks, same basis lb.	.17¼	.19¼
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb.	.52	—
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb.	.54	—
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol)		
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots lb.	4.00	4.63
Phenylacetamide 125-lb. dms., works, lb.	1.10	—
smaller dms., works lb.	1.15	1.10
Phenylalamine dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb.	3.60	—
less than 250-lb. dms dlvd. E lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., frt. alld lb.	.36	.41
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb.	.69½	—
l.c.l., same basis lb.	.70	—
Phenylethyl acetate dms lb.	1.50	1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb.	4.05	4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb.	1.75	—
CP, bots., works lb.	5.12	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).		
Phloroglucinol, com'l., fib. dms., works..lb.	6.40	—
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb.	16.00	17.75
tech., fib., dms works lb.	10.43	—
Phosgene, 150-lb cyls., works lb.	.27½	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)		
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton.	40.00	—

Dependability, Quality, Service—these are the qualifications of a trustworthy candidate.

And these are the qualifications that you look for in your supplier of basic chemicals. For over half a century, Columbia-Southern has maintained a dependable history in quality and service in alkalies and related chemicals. Its production of Caustic Soda is of consistently high purity and shipments are made promptly to you from strategically located plants.

Elect Columbia-Southern as your dependable supplier of Caustic Soda.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

EXECUTIVE OFFICES: Fifth Avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania
DISTRICT OFFICES: Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dallas, Houston, Minneapolis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco

Soda Ash • Liquid Chlorine • Sodium Bicarbonate • Calcium Chloride • Modified Sodas • Pittchlor • Caustic Potash • Chlorinated Benzenes • Rubber Pigments (Hi-Sil, Silene EF, Calcene TM) • Muriatic Acid • Perchlorethylene

Phosphate Rock, Florida—Propionaldehyde

Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines..short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines..short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines..long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —

Phosphorus, red, amorphous cs., lb. .46 - .47
dms. ..... lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns. ..... lb. .39 - .37
dms., c.l. ..... lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., dms., works..... lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works..... 100 lbs. .11½- —
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works..... lb. .13 - .14
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms., export..... lb. .33½- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .15 - .18
tankcars, works..... 100 lbs. .11½- —
Phthalic, anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald....lb. .22 - .22½
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .23 - .23½
tanks, same basis..... lb. .22 - —
Bbls., ½c., per pound higher.
Phthalimide bbls. works..... lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Phthalylsulphacetamide, fiber dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 6.00 - —
Pichi leaves, bgs..... lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (See Alpha, Beta and Gamma Picoline).
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots..oz. 5.25 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials..... oz. 5.10 - 6.20
Pimente, Guatemala, bgs..... lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs..... lb. .28½- .29
Mexican, bgs..... lb. .15½- .16
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works..lb. .0511- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .0568- —
whse. ..... lb. .0678- —
Pinkroot, bls..... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots., French Codex..kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., divd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., divd. E..... lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., mc., c.l., l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.80 -10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.38.00 -39.00
l.c.l., works..... ton.41.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works..... lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms..... lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works..... lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works..... lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works..... oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls..... lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.....lb.13.20 -14.00
Pokeroot, bls..... lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works. lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works. lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works..... lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 20,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .35¼- .36
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .36 - .36½
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .36½- —
standard, bgs..... lb. .35½- .36
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l..lb. .34 - .34½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l..... lb. .32½- .33
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root, bark, bgs.... lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs..... lb. .80 - 1.00
seed, Argentine, bgs..... lb. .13 - .13¼
Czech, bgs..... lb. .13 - .13¼
Dutch, bgs..... lb. .12½- .13
Polish, bgs..... lb. .12¼- .12½
Turkish, bgs..... lb. .12¼- .12½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works..... 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis. 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works. lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms..... lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. .22 - —
powd., dms..... lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14¾- .15½
Potassium bichromate in drums ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots..... lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms..... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms..... lb. 21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .10 - .11
powd., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works..... lb .10¾- .11¾
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, works. lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran., dms..... lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms..... lb. .21 - .23
gran., dms..... lb. .15 - .17
powd., dms..... lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech. bgs..... lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms..... lb. .37½- .38¼
powder, dms..... lb. .40½- .41¼
Cyanide, dms, over 500 lbs., works, lb. .55 - —
under 500 lbs., works..... lb. .57 - —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27 - —
Fluoride, dms., works..... lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms ..... lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms . lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms. 1 to 100 dms. ..... lb. .31½- .36
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite gran., dms..... lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms. ..... lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M...unit-ton. .42 - .44½
Trona, Cal ..... unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms ..... lb. .42 - .44
Pentoborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.184.00 - —
ton lots, bbls., ex whse..ton.261.00 - —
less ton lots, bbls., ex whse.ton.266.00 - —
Powdered Potassium pentoborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23½
USP dms., works..... lb. .24¾- .36¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works. lb. .16½- .18½
Prussiate, red, kgs ..... lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms., ton lots..... lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities..... lb. .23 - —
kegs ..... lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .09½- .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E .. lb. .740 - .796
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF VII, cryst., dms..... lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms. ..... lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. ..... lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms.. lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works..... lb. .12½- —
5-ton lots, works..... lb. .12¾- —
1-ton lot or less, works.... lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO..ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works..lb. .35 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots..... gm. 1.50 - —
Acetate, bots..... gm. 1.25 - —
Prickly ash bark, bls..... lb. .30 - .35
Berries, bgs. ..... lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls ..... lb. .55 - .60
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. 3.40 - 3.75
spot ..... lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 1.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract..lb. .60 - —

International

MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

For more than ten years, *International* has been a major producer of potash salts at its mine near Carlsbad, New Mexico. Now, with its chemical manufacturing plant at Niagara Falls, New York, *International* provides for the first time in the industry a *three-way control* in the production of potassium chemicals. *Mining. Refining. Manufacturing. International's* basic position in the potash chemicals field assures effective control at every stage of production, and large tonnages of chemicals carefully prepared to specifications.

Address Inquiries to Industrial Potash Department:
20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6
61 Broadway, New York. 6

POTASH DIVISION

potash chemicals
Caustic Potash
All Standard Grades
Carbonate of Potash
All Standard Grades
Potassium Chloride-Refined
Potassium Sulfate

INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION
General Offices: 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6

Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., 2,000 to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms., lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .0845- .095
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0950- .1050
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20¼- .21½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt., equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .27 - .30
blonde, bgs. lb. .19 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .50 - .55
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .45 - .55
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04¼
smaller, lots lb. .03¾- .04½
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bags, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton. lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton. lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed bgs lb. .18 - .20
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins bbls. works. lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless basis, bbls., works. gal. 10.50 - —
(30 to 1) basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless base bbls., works gal. 15.75 - —
oleoresin dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works. lb. 11.00 -12.00
Pyrethrin synthetic (see Allethrin).
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. 89½ 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 13.00 -13.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 11.50 -12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 12.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton 13.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 16.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 11.00 - —
Standard and No 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 9.59 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
black, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .12 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .12 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .20 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .12 - —

Q

Quassia, chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .08¼- —
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12⅞- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 31/64 —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver flasks (76 lbs. net) flask. 198.00 -207.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.83 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - .72
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste dry basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.75 - —
maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
Red, cadmium, lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, pure, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
natural 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¾- —
Lake C. toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .76 - .80
rubin, toner, pure bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Red, maroon toner, BON, arylid, dlvd lb. 3.60 - 5.90
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works, lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNPT, toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., 7bbls., 10,000 lbs, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA., kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs, lb. 6.35 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.33 - 1.40
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.33 - 1.40
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20%, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns. lb. 3.68 - —
Watchung-type, bbls. lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .82½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .83½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 40.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 125 00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - .43
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .45 - .50
Rosemary flowers, bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .10½- .11
Portuguese, bls lb. .06¾- .07
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08¼
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ton. 48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10-kilo lots, fib. dms gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib. dms gram. .03 - .04
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

ONE JUMP AHEAD

research to explore the potentialities of its present products and to develop allied products to serve its customers... this is the secret of NIAGARA's position among the leading producers of quality electro-chemicals.

NIALK®	Liquid Chlorine
NIALK	Caustic Potash
NIALK	Carbonate of Potash
NIALK	Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK	Caustic Soda
NIALK	TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL®	(Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Sabadilla Seed—Sodium Hypophosphite

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls ..... lb. .73 - —
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .45 - .50

Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.95

Safflower, Egyptian, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70

Saffron, Mexican, bls ..... lb .90 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins ..... lb.24.00 -27.00

Safrol, dms ..... lb. .72 - 1.05

Sage, Cretan, bls ..... lb. .12½ - .13
Cyprus, bls ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Dalmatian, bls ..... lb. .56 - .57
Greek, bls ..... lb. .12½ - .13
Officinalis, Italian, bls ..... lb. .23 - .24
Spanish, bls., stemless ..... lb. .12½ - .13
Syrian, bls ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Turkish, bls ..... lb. .12½ - .13

Sago flour, refined, bgs ..... lb. .08¼ - .08½
unrefined, bgs ..... lb. .07 - .07¼

Sal soda (see Soda sal).

Saloi, NF, gran., bbls., kgs ..... lb 1.05 - —
fib. dms ..... lb 1.07 - 1.08
powdered saloi, 25c. higher.

Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. .63 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. .77 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.12½ - —

Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.17.00 - —

Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs.14.40 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots ..... 100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots ..... 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
NF, gran., dms ..... lb. .09¾ - .17¾

Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.

Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms ..... lb. .75 - .76

Sanguinarine nitrate, bots ..... oz. 4.75 - 5.50

Santonin, NF, dom., dms., cryst., powd., cns kilo.275.00 -297.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns kilo.300.00 - —

Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dm ..... lb. 2.75 - —

Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls ..... lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls ..... lb. .22 - .25

Sassafras bark, ord., bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
select, bls ..... lb. .60 - .65

Savery, French, bls ..... lb. .15½ - .16
Spanish, bls ..... lb. .08½ - .09½

Saw palmetto berries, bgs ..... lb. .32 - .38

Scammony resin lump, cns ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns ..... lb. 2.05 - 2.30

Root, bgs ..... lb. .10 - .14

Schaeffers salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
powder, bgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .80 - —

Scopolamine hydrebromide, bots. oz.17.00 -18.30
Hydrochloride, USP, bots ..... oz.84.00 - —

Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs lb. .30½ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .31 - .32

Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd .... lb. 3.25 - —

Senega root, bls ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.15

Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls. lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .18

Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls ..... lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls ..... lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls., bxs ..... lb. .20 - .24

Pods, bls ..... lb. .40 - .50

Serpentaria root, bls ..... lb. 5.00 Nom.

Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs lb. No stocks.
natural, bgs ..... lb. No stocks.

Nicaragua, hulled, bgs ..... lb. .21 - .27
natural, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - .14¾
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .15½

Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .48 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .49 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .51 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .61 - —

Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots, 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Lemon, No. 1, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .37
No. 2, bgs ..... lb. .32 - .35
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots .... lb. .30 - .32

TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .28 - .31
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. mare.

Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).

Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lil., works ton.25.00 —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.20.00 —

Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .28¼

Silver bullion, ingots, cs ..... oz. .82¾ - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz lots. oz. .76⅞ - —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .76⅞ - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .77⅛ - —
100-oz. lots ..... oz. .77⅜ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots ..... oz. .55½ - —
1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. .56¾ - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .57¼ - —
250-oz. lots ..... oz. .57⅝ - —

USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.

Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —

Simaruba bark, bls ..... lb. .90 Nom.

Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls ..... lb. .50 - .65
Western, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35

Skunk cabbage root, bls ..... lb. .35 Nom.

Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ... ton. 7.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.19.85 -27.35

Slee berries, bgs ..... lb. .24 - .28

Smalt, black, ctns ..... lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns ..... lb. .18 - —

Snakeroot, Canada, bls ..... lb. .75 - .80

Soapbark, bls ..... lb. .25 - .27
crushed, bls., bbls ..... lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls ..... lb. .35 - .37

Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points ... 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points ... 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points ... 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points ... 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.20 - —

Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works .100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points ... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis .100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks, works, dry basis .100 lbs. 2.65 - —
76% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis .100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis .100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points .... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.70 - —

Soda-lime, USP, dms ..... lb. .23 - .25

Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms ..... lb. .12¾ - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works . lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works . lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 29 000 lbs. or more .100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller, lots ..... 100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36½ - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .13¾ - .14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .14¼ - .15¼
solution, dms., works ..... gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .37½ - .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .44½ - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works . lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .11¼ - .12
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald .lb. .1375 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .1415 - —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls.., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms .. lb. 7.00 - 9.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100-lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¾ - .09¼
Chloride, tech (see Salt).
USP, dms. ..... lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works .. lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13 - .13¾
Citrate, anhyd., dms ..... lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, gran., dms ..... lb. .22½ - .29¼
USP XIV, gran., dms ..... lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots., works .. lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide, flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots .lb. 1.68 - —
over 1,000 lbs ..... lb. 1.78 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots .lb. 1.88 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works .. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dms ..... lb. .14¾ - —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17¾ - —
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works .. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1140 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .1125 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1165 - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works .lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works .lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd .... 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.45
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms ..... lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms ..... lb. .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd .lb. 1.66 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 1.67 - 1.69
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys ..... lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.40 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld .lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .25 - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms .lb. .21½ - .26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms .lb. .95 - .98

DRYMET*

THE ECONOMICAL DETERGENT SILICATE

Cowles DRYMET, anhydrous sodium metasilicate, is the most highly concentrated form of sodium metasilicate available. One pound of DRYMET is equivalent to 1.6 lbs. of sodium metasilicate pentahydrate. DRYMET contains no water of crystallization. It is more economical to use, on the basis of both Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate), than any other type of hydrated or anhydrous detergent silicate, either compounded or by itself.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

DRYMET IS USED IN COMPOUNDING SUCH PRODUCTS AS:

1. Floor Cleaners
2. Laundry Products
3. Metal Cleaners
4. Dairy Cleaners
5. Dishwashing Compounds
6. General Purpose Cleaners
7. Soap Builders
8. Paint Cleaners
9. Paper De-Inking Compounds
10. Household Cleaners

DRYMET HAS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

1. Reinforces "wetting-out" action
2. Lowers surface tension of water
3. Resists rapid exhaustion of cleaning solution
4. Improves and stabilizes emulsifying and deflocculating power of solution
5. Resists changes in pH because it is a "buffered" alkali.
6. Inhibits corrosion

We'll be glad to send you our DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information and suggested formulations.

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPT.

COWLES CHEMICAL COMPANY

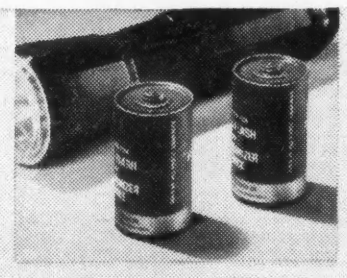
7016 Euclid Avenue • Cleveland 3, Ohio

Sodium hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.65 - 7.15
pea crystals, bgs.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms .....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works..lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex., whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $34.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works .....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms works.....lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.20
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 5.05 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 5.30 - 5.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works....100 lbs. 4.05 - 4.30
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.45 - 4.70
Molybdate, crystals, bbls., works lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate., monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls .....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, bgs., c.l., works. ton.51.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.47.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.57.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.53.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP, gran., dms.....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works....lb. .104 - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.05 - 3.40
Para-aminosalicylate dms., 1,000-lb. lots., frt. adjusted. lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.30 - 4.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- .28½
Pentachlorophenate, pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - 28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .25 - 27
Pentachlorophenate 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .1860- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms..lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms.....lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works..lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.05 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.30
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.45 - 8.70
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.05 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.45 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls. 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots. lb. .13½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt, equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works..lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilacate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works.....ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works.....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works.....ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .070 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .075 - .079
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .660 - .716
Stearate, tech., dms., works....lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works.....lb. .70 - .75

Sodium sulphanilate, bbls., works.. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allowance to $10. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs. 2.50 - 3.00
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
rayon grd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.33.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms.....lb. .17½ .18
gran., fib. dms .....lb. .17½- .18
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald .....ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.108.00 - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald ton.88.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.98.50 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs. 3.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis .100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls .....lb. No prices
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l..ton.115.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.125.00 - —
liquid 34-40%, 100% basis, tanks, works ton100.00 -117.60
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works .....lb. .30 - —

Sodium thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .....100 lbs. 7.85 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .26 - —
Sodium sulpha. drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne .....gal. .35 - —
150°F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works..lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - —
ton-lots to 5 tons, works .....lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works..lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works .....lb. .25 - —
less ton lots, works..lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works .....lb. .16¾- —
less ton lots, works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk Decatur. ton.81.00 - —
protein chemically isolated 40,000 to 60,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .25½- —
20,000 to 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25¾- —
100 to 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26¼- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0300- —
20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .0615- —
smaller lots same basis..lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns.....oz. .65 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .60 - 65
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .32 - 45



DO YOU NEED...

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE

POTASSIUM CARBONATE

CAUSTIC POTASH

SODIUM NITRITE U.S.P.

See Solvay First

For the dependable quality and uniformity of America's oldest and largest producer of alkalies and associated chemicals.

For delivery service from a strategically-located major plant and local stock points.

For a Technical Service that is operated on an industry-wise basis . . . providing expert advice to individual industries.

For a sales service that is handled by a staff of thoroughly trained, helpful salesmen operating from thirteen convenient branch sales offices . . . plus a nation-wide organization of selected jobbers, distributors and dealers.

SOLVAY SALES DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES:
Boston • Charlotte • Chicago • Cincinnati • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston
New Orleans • New York • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • St. Louis • Syracuse

SOLVAY
Alkalies Chemicals
Since 1881

Soda Ash
Caustic Soda
Chlorine
Ammonium Chloride
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Caustic Potash
Potassium Carbonate
Sodium Nitrite
Calcium Chloride
Sodium Bicarbonate
Nytron
Para-dichlorobenzene
Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Monochlorobenzene
Specialty Cleansers
Methanol
Formaldehyde

Spruce Extract—Titanium Dioxide

Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works	lb.	.01¾-	—
powd. super bgs., c.l., works, lb.		.05½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.05¾-	—
Squaw vine leaves, bls	lb.	.38 -	.42
Squill red fortified powd., bbls. boxes	lb.	1.60 -	—
white, bls	lb.	.10 -	.14
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.16 -	.20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
St. John's bread edible, bls	lb.	.10 -	.13
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)			
Star root (see Helonias root)			
Stargrass root (see Aletris root)			
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y.	100 lbs.	7.19 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.34 -	—
powd., paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.31 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.46 -	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks.	
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10½ Nom.	
l.c.l., spot	lb.	.10¾-	.12
Rice, l.c.l., bgs	lb.	.11 -	.12¼
Wheat, bgs	lb.	.0675-	.0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb.	.60 -	.61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).			
Stillingia root, bls	lb.	.28 -	.30
Stoneroot, bls	lb.	.07⅛-	.08
Storax, USP, cs	lb.	1.50 -	1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs	lb.	.16 -	.18
Streptomycin, either hydrochloride or sulphate, bulk, 50-kilo lots or more	gram.	.27 -	—
unlabeled, 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials	vial.	.30 -	—
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials	vial.	1.32 -	—
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.77 -	.78
Carbonate, 92%, dms	lb.	.19 -	.23
Chloride, tech., bbls	lb.	.22 -	.24
Chromate, bbls., works	lb.	.46 -	—
Iodide jars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.37 -	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1025-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1125-	—
Oxalate, bbls., works	lb.	No prices.	
Salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.65 -	—
Sulphate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh bgs., works	ton.	56.70 -	66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent, dms., works	lb.	2.80 -	2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots	oz.	25.00 -	25.50
Strophanthus seed, Komba, bgs.	lb.	3.00 -	3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25 -	—
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs	oz.	1.14 -	—
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs.	oz.	1.00 -	—
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21 -	—
Styrolyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.50 -	1.75
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71 -	—
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).			
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).			
Sulphabenzamide, dms	lb.	4.00 -	4.50
Sodium, dms	lb.	4.00 -	4.50
Sulphacetamide, fiber, 100-lb. dms.,	lb.	4.15 -	—
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms	lb.	11.25	-11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms	lb.	10.60	-11.10
powder	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	11.25	-11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms	lb.	4.50 -	5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms	lb.	10.65	-11.15
powder, dms	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	11.25	-11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms	lb.	8.90 -	9.40
powder, dms	lb.	8.50 -	9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms	lb.	1.40 -	1.60
microcrystals, dms	lb.	1.70 -	1.90
powder, dms	lb.	1.30 -	1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline veterinary, dms	lb.	8.00 -	8.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins,	lb.	7.00 -	7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium monohydrate, dms	lb.	7.50 -	8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms	lb.	4.00 -	4.50
micro, crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms	lb.	3.85 -	4.15
powder, dms	lb.	3.50 -	3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	3.50 -	3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.05 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.20 -	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	1.70 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.00 -	—
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract.	long ton.	21.00	-22.00
f.o.b., vessels, Gulf ports, export	long ton.	25.00	-27.50
domestic and Canada	long ton.	22.50	-23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines,	100 lbs.	3.60 -	—
bbls.	100 lbs.	4.75 -	—
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.35 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.90 -	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.35 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80 -	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.10 -	—
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.05 -	—
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.40 -	—
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.40 -	—
refined, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.85 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.95 -	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45 -	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80 -	—
10% pine tar, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	3.65 -	—
washed, NF, bot	lb.	.11 -	—
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¼-	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.03¼-	—
liquid, com'l, cyls., works	lb.	.09 -	—
multi unit cars, works	lb.	.0535-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045 -	—
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20 -	.36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.03½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¼-	—
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock,	short-ton.	135.00	- —
ground, same basis	ton.	135.00	- —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balto	unit-ton.	.86 -	—
Carteret, N. J.	unit-ton.	.86 -	—
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla.	unit-ton.	.87 -	—
Sweet basil, California, bgs	lb.	1.10 -	1.15
imported, bgs	lb.	.48 -	.49

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.60 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.65 -	—
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works.	lb.	1.70 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.75 -	—
Talc, dom. ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-35.00
Vermont off color, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	14.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	17.50 -	—
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-30.00
l.c.l.	ton.	28 00	-35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27 00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	30 00	-32.00
imp. Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	15.25	-35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.09	Nom.
inedible, extra	lb.	.06¾-	—
fancy	lb.	.07 -	—
special	lb.	.06 -	—
No. 1	lb.	.05½-	—
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.07 -	.07¼
50%, dms., c.l.	lb.	.10 -	.10½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls	lb.	.11 -	.12
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% mon., bulk	unit-ton.	6.25 -	—
Chicago	unit-ton.	6.75 -	—
Tansy leaves bls	lb.	.25 -	.30
Taploca flour, high grade, ex whse., bgs.	lb.	.08½-	.09
medium grades, ex whse., bgs.	lb.	.08¼-	.08¾
Java, ex whse., bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.50 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.52 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.40 -	—
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.56½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58½-	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.46½-	—
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.72½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½-	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.62½-	—
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).			
Pine (see Pinetar).			
Tarragon herb, bgs	lb.	.45 -	.50
Leaves, bgs	lb.	.65 -	.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs	lb.	.56 -	.59
dms.	lb.	.57 -	.60
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.61 -	.62
Terpin hydrate com'l bbls., c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25 -	.25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms	lb.	.70 -	.75
powd., fib dms	lb.	.75 -	.80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).			
commercial, dms., c.l., South	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., South	lb.	.14 -	—
extra, dms	lb.	.48 -	.50
prime, dms	lb.	.36 -	.43
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.25½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22 -	—
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.55 -	.70
prime, dms	lb.	.55 -	.60
Propionate, dms	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).			
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots.	gm.	1.90 -	—
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots.	gm.	1.90 -	—
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb.	.12½-	—
Tetrachloroethylene, tech, (see Perchloroethylene).			
USP, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.20½-	.21¼
smaller, dms., works	lb.	.23½-	.25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.71 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.72 -	—
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., dlvd	lb.	.714 -	—
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd., E	lb.	.57½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.58½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.56 -	—
Tetrapotassium phosphate, (see Potassium phosphate).			
Tetrasadium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).			
Thalium metal, dlvd	lb.	12.50	-15.00
Sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd	lb.	10.50	-13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms	lb.	4.50 -	—
Salicylate, fib. dms	lb.	4.75 -	—
With sodium acetate, USP, dms	lb.	4.35 -	—
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms	lb.	3.65 -	—
Theophylline, anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms	lb.	5.00 -	—
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms	kilo.	160.00 -	—
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	160.00 -	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms	lb.	.44 -	.51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.99¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	2.00 -	—
Thiouracil, dms., works	lb.	5.50 -	5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45½-	—
Thorium nitrate, cs, works	lb.	3.60 -	—
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots	kilo.	700.00 -	—
Thyme, French, bgs	lb.	.19 -	.20
Spanish, bls	lb.	.08 -	.08¼
Thymol, fib. dms	lb.	3.60 -	3.75
Iodide, NF, dms	lb.	9.30 -	9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root).			
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms. works	lb.	.98½-	.99¼
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works	lb.	.80¾-	—
Metal	lb.	1.21½-	—
Oxide, dms	lb.	1.23 -	1.24
Sulphate, stannous, bbls	lb.	1.09 -	1.11
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works.	lb.	.89 -	.90
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21 -	.21¼
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	.22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21 -	.21½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22 -	.22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21 -	.21½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22 -	.22½

Chew CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

Chew TRICHLORETHYLENE

Chew CAUSTIC SODA

Chew SODA ASH

Chew METHYLENE CHLORIDE

John A. CHEW Inc.

Industrial and Fine Chemicals

60 East 42nd St., N. Y. 17 • Tel. MUrray Hill 2-0993

Chew PHOSPHATES · Chew SOLVENTS Chew ALKALIS Chew INSECTICIDES

Titanium, metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla..ton.110.00 - —
c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.127.50 - —
5 tons, same basis..ton.132.50 - —
ton lots, same basis..ton.137.50 - —
(Milled, $7.50 per ton higher.)
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher. Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd. L.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works.....lb. .44½- —
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 4.85 - 5.90
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist.....gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. — - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist.....gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md..gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind.....gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2° tanks works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Tonga, 50%, bark and vine, bls..lb. .75 - .80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns.....oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms, c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works.....lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works.....lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works....lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .53½- —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l..lb. .40½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
tanks.....lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .51¾- .63½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .52¾- .64½
smaller containers.....lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .73½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .75 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald..lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .11½- —
dlvd. E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald.....lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E.....lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .36¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .37¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .35 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .43¾- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l..lb. .37½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
tanks.....lb. .36 - —
Phosphate dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt. alld., E..lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis..lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .38 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0185- —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0175- —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns. works..kilo.132.00 -198.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works..lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs....lb. .10 - .10½
Haitian, bgs.....lb. No prices.
Jamaica, bgs.....lb. No prices.
Madras, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP dms.....lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46%, N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east..ton.142.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va..ton.120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton.118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls..lb. .40 - .50
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works.lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock..ton.84.00 -85.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex dock. ton.66.00 - —
extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09½- —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns, contract, works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins....lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 3.20 - 3.45
whole, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tahiti, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 5.50 - 7.00
smaller lots.....lb. 5.55 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25 lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .20¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .19¾- —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride, (see Trichloroethane).
Pyridin, ret. dms., works.....lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1.000.000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm bots., lots of 100 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .02 - —

Titanium, Metallurgical—V.M.&P. Naphtha

Viosterol, in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm., lots of 1 billion USP units..1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .15 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units. per gm..1,000,000 units. .15 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials gram.350.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gm. bots.....gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

STOP
FOOD SPOILAGE!

We all like to eat, but how many of us appreciate the important part chemistry plays in keeping our foods flavorsome and safe from spoilage? It takes extensive research and testing programs by food manufacturers to achieve these ends. Products developed by the chemical industry have helped in many ways to speed this progress.

Heyden is proud of the contributions made by its fine chemicals especially adapted to food uses. Its Sodium Benzoate, for instance, has long been used to stop food spoilage and to preserve the flavor of many foods and beverages. Other products that have been developed and manufactured in highest purity by Heyden also enhance the keeping qualities and enjoyment of foods.

SODIUM BENZOATE

U.S.P. Powder and fast dissolving Flakes. Long established preservative for many foods and beverages. Shipped in 100, 50 and 25 lb. fiber drums.

BENZOIC ACID U.S.P. Powder and Crystals. Used as preservative in same way as sodium salt. Shipped in 100, 50 and 25 lb. fiber drums.

BENZALDEHYDE N.F. Grade. For flavor and aroma in foods, candies and beverages. Shipped in 425 lb. drums, 50 and 25 lb. tins.

METHYL SALICYLATE U.S.P.—Synthetic oil of wintergreen. For flavoring confectionery and beverages. Shipped in 500 lb. drums and 50 lb. tins.

PROPYL GALLATE—A highly effective antioxidant for retarding rancidity of lard and other edible fats and oils. Shipped in 200, 100, 50 and 25 lb. fiber drums.

SACCHARIN and SACCHARIN SODIUM Sweetening agents in special foods for restricted diets. Shipped in 100 and 25 lb. fiber drums.

* * *

Samples sent promptly on request.

FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
393 Seventh Avenue, New York 1, N. Y.
CHICAGO • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO • DETROIT • PROVIDENCE

Serving Industry through Finer Chemicals

Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride • Bromides
Chlorinated Aromatics • Creosotes • Formaldehyde • Formic Acid
Glycerophosphates • Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine
Medicinal Colloids • Methylene Disalicylic Acid • Paraformaldehyde
Parahydroxybenzoates • Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate
Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

Wahoo Bark—Zinc Fluoride

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb. lots, f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago..lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, same basis..lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns., same basis.lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton.103.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.100.00 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .11 - .11⅛
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11¼- —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex-dock, duty extra..lb. .11¼- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot.....lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs.lb. .76 - .77
slabs, bgs.....lb. .75 - .76
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .46 - .48
Brazilian, bgs.....lb. .70 - .72
Central American, bgs.....lb. .64 - .65
refined, yellow, bricks, cs..lb. .64 - .65
slabs, bgs.....lb. .63 - .64
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .75 - .77
refined, bgs.....lb. .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .92 - —
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. .98 - 1.00
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .95 - .98
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Wax, carnauba, yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.26 - 1.28
No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.24 - 1.26
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Esparto, African.....lb. .80 - .82
Japan, bgs.....lb. .32 - .35
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000, lbs. group 3, works..lb. .13 - .14
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .14 - .15
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .11½- .12½
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .24 - .25
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .16 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns, 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .27 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .21½- —
Wax, microcrystalline, 190°-195° m. p. ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33½- —
less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs.....lb. .31 - .32
German, crude, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .27 - .29
cakes, cs.....lb. .28 - .30
Sugar cane, crude, imp.....lb. .43 - —
ref., dom., works.....lb. .75 - .80
spot.....lb. .77¼- .82¼
White lead (see Lead., white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works .ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works .ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ....ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .17 - .19
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.36.80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.42.00 -55.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.51.75 -57.50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district...gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district....gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district....gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md...gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .34¼- —
Youngstown, O.....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N. Y..gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. 33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls.....lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies.lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.32 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, ex whse., lc. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigment, bbls.....lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l...lb. .0165- —
pure, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1025- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs lb. 4.15 - —
smaller, lots .....lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works lb. .01¼- .02¾
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd....lb. .2375- .27
basic, dlvd.....lb. .2565- .30
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000 lbs. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. to 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate tech. bbls. dms, works. lb. .26¾- .28¼
NF VIII, dms.....lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, rectified, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
tech. rubbermakers bgs. works. lb. .15½- .16¼
precipitated, powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.10.00 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.11.00 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., over 1,000 lbs, works lb. .523 - —
under 1,000 lbs., works....lb. .543 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —

the best carbon papers and business forms are made with

SUGAR CANE WAX

Conveniently stocked in principal cities. Samples, specifications, and technical assistance are yours for the asking.

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST, effective May 15.

BETTER WAXES FOR *EVERY* USE

WARWICK WAX Company, Inc., Subsidiary of Sun CHEMICAL CORPORATION

10th Street and 44th Avenue
Long Island City, New York

Zinc hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	.37½
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.19½	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.23½	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28½	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.176	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.186	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.176	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.186	—
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1695	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1795	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1670	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1770	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1935	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2035	—
red seal, bgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1885	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1985	—
white, seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.1985	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2085	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2085	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.2185	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than bgs			
Phenosulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms	lb.	.42	—
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26¾	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.13	.14
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.37	—
ton, lots	lb.	.38	—
less ton lots	lb.	.39	—
Sulphate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	7.70	—
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.55	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.90	—
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	100 lbs.	9.95	10.45
l.c.l. same basis	100 lbs.	10.70	11.20
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c higher.			
USP, gran., dms	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Fluorescent, fib., dms., less than 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	1.85	2.50
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fib., dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.26	.41½
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon, (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.04	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.04⅜	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works.	lb.	.05	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ¼c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs., minimum works	lb.	.23	—
Carbonate basic, cake bbls., works	lb	No prices.	
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.50	10.00
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide 98½-99% white grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.45½	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60	—
500 lbs. to 1,999 lbs., works	lb.	.60½	—
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.32¼	—

Walsh-Healey Act Revision Hearing Delayed Indefinitely

Indefinite postponements of the hearings on the proposed revisions in the regulations under the Walsh-Healey public contracts act was announced by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin May 28. The hearings had been scheduled to begin June 10.

Secretary Tobin stated that he had received many letters protesting the proposal to hold prime contractors liable for violations of the act which might occur in the plant of their secondary manufacturers. As a result of these comments, the secretary decided that before holding a hearing further study should be undertaken by the department to explore the possibility of relieving prime contractors of this responsibility.

In suspending the date for public hearings indefinitely the Secretary also postponed the effective date of the proposed revision of the regulations, originally set for July 1, 1952.

Navy Sells Royalty Gas

The Navy Department gave notice May 29 of the proposed public sale of so-called royalty gas from its Petroleum Reserve No 2, Kern County, Calif., during the five-year period beginning July 1. The sale will be conducted by sealed bids to be opened at the office of the Inspector of Naval Petroleum Reserves in California at 10 a. m., PST June 13.

NPA Tells Trade New Copper Allocation Scheme

A method of allocating refined copper to provide an equitable distribution of supplies in the face of the new pricing program of the Office of Defense Mobilization was outlined to representatives of the copper and brass industries May 27 by the National Production Authority.

It was proposed to allocate the total domestic production, estimated at about 80,000 short tons per month, and to authorize refined copper users to buy up to 50,000 short tons of foreign copper, paying the free world foreign market price. This would make a total of about 130,000 short tons a month available for copper products for both military and civilian use. The amount is equal to the allocation made to the United States for the third quarter by the International Materials Conference.

NPA also announced that an amendment to direction 1 of NPA order M-16 is under consideration, which would allow 75 percent per month instead of 50 percent in advance allotments for two months for domestic refined copper, and possibly an authorization to buy 100 percent foreign copper per month for two months in advance.

In a discussion of the proposal of the Office of Price Stabilization, to permit brass mills and copper wire mills to pass on only 80 percent of the increased cost of foreign copper above 27½ cents per pound, the consensus of the primary copper producers was that the scheme will not work and might substantially reduce the amount of copper available to this country. The producers proposed lifting price controls on all copper base alloy scrap and controlled materials as an alternative.

Atlantic Refining Chemical Sales Post to C. E. Bonine

The appointment of C. E. Bonine as home office sales manager of chemical products sales has been announced by the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia. He had been serving as administrative assistant of the section since 1948. Mr. Bonine joined Atlantic in 1941 as a member of the research and development department, where he was stationed until his transfer to chemical products sales.

Winthrop-Stearns Offers Iodinated Salt Substitute

"Neocurtasal Iodized" has been introduced by Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, as an iodinated salt substitute for use in low-salt and sodium-free diets. It was developed as a supplement to "Neocurtasal," which was previously introduced by the same producer.

Iodine was added to "Neocurtasal" because of its role as an essential food constituent. The company stated that the product is being supplied in a new type dispenser with a plastic snap cap and a perforated disc that is removable for refilling purposes, as well as in eight-ounce bottles.

Trade Briefs

Ethylene Chemical Corporation, Summit, N. J., is now offering "Teflon" in a number of new sizes and forms.

Plax Corporation, Hartford, Conn., has developed a new, special grade of polyethylene "Laflat" tubing designed for use as drum and bag liners in containers for corrosive acids and other bulk materials.

PRICE DOWN! PRICE DOWN! PRICE DOWN! PRICE DOWN! PRICE DOWN!

CSC

TRIBUTYL PHOSPHATE

NOW AVAILABLE AT A

GREAT REDUCTION

AN OUTSTANDING BUY

AS AN

ANTI-FOAM AGENT

for synthetic latex paints

for paper manufacture

SOLVE YOUR PROBLEM. Write for our new Technical Data Sheet and for full details on how CSC Tributyl Phosphate can solve *your* anti-foam problem. Industrial Chemicals Division, Commercial Solvents Corporation, 260 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

SPECIFICATIONS

Specific Gravity at 20°/20°C	0.973 to 0.983
Acidity as Phosphoric Acid, max.	0.05% by wt.
Water, naphtha test	None
Color	Water-white

PROPERTIES OF COMMERCIAL GRADE MATERIAL

Boiling Point at 27 mm. of mercury	177°-178°C
Melting Point	Below −80°C
Flash Point, Cleveland Open Cup	294°F
Viscosity at 25°C	3.41 centipoise
at 85°F	38.6 Saybolt seconds
Dielectric Constant at 30°C	7.97
Weight per U. S. Gallon	8.13 pounds at 68°F
Solubility in Water	0.6% by volume at 25°C
Solubility of Water in Tributyl Phosphate	Approx. 7% by volume at 25°C

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION

CSC

COMMERCIAL SOLVENTS CORPORATION

ALDEHYDES • ALCOHOLS • ESTERS • AMINES • AMINOALCOHOLS

AMMONIA • NITROPARAFFINS • SOLVENTS • PLASTICIZERS • INTERMEDIATES

Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Founded October 18 1871 by William O. Allison
Directed 1900-1942. by Harry J Schnell
Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter
Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations

Copyright 1952 by

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
WILLIAM S AUCHINCLOSS, *President*
30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A.
Telephone: REctor 2-9820; Cable Address: Reporter, New York

Volume 161 June 2, 1952 Number 22

The Problems of Chemicals in Food

There is nothing unexpected about the litigation inaugurated by the producer of certain types of chemical improvers of bread dough in which it is sought to compel the Federal Security Administrator to add the complainant's products to those permitted by the provisions of the recently issued order having to do with the use of chemical additives in food. Because the order does permit the use of competitive products, it is, as the complainant charges, discriminatory. That, too, was to be expected. Omniscience and infallibility not being characteristic of human judgment, it must be expected that any individual exercising of discrimination is likely to be discriminatory as often as it is discriminative. When the application of a stautory regulation is left to the judgment of an individual administrator without specific limitations, discriminatory rulings are inevitable.

The question raised by the protestor against the officially promulgated bread standard is a big one, although it can be put in a few, simple words:—"Why were not my products recognized as permissible?" That "why" can run high, far, and wide in a dozen technologic atmospheres. In every way it will emphasize the difficulty, mentioned in these columns more than four months ago, which must attend any attempt to assure complete protection of the public against disregard for its welfare and at the same time put no unjustified handicap upon the progressive technologic service of the public. It is, of course, unfortunate that, in the determining of questions raised because of that difficulty, there is too often a tendency to make volume, rather than value, the criterion of that influential factor, the weight of evidence. In a comparative weighing of the findings of the Federal Security Administrator and those of the Food Protection Committee of the National Research Council with reference to chemical additives in foods, many influences will be at work, and it is not easy under such circumstances to get satisfactory recognition of the cautious attitude advocated by the Manufacturing Chemists Association.

It must be recognized that the problems arising from the use of chemicals in foods are not confined to what is so popularly condemned as governmental interference with private enterprise. They are traceable also to the beliefs of persons of broad minds and special ability in the fields of medicine, nutrition, and other professions. The consideration of those problems is not confined to the Federal Security Administration in Washington. They have been discussed seriously in the British Parliament at various times for almost twelve months. They have been studied in conferences by the Society of Chemical Industry in England, as well as by the Manufacturing Chemists Association in this country. The discussions in the SCI groups even went so broad as to include flavors.

A wholly different angle of these problems has been brought up. In comment on them here last January 14 it was asked:—What might be the economic reaction to the promotive methods of a producer who saw potential profiting in blaring to the public that his product did not contain any of this or that because it did not require doctoring? That question has been presented in fact. A recent advertisement of one bakery firm had this to say:—"If you're buying white bread strictly by feel, you may be fooled . . . by deceptive chemical softeners. The Food and Drug Administration has just denounced these softeners because they can make bread seem fresh even when it's days old. So, next time you reach for white bread, remember: the softest loaf isn't necessarily the freshest! . . . So don't just feel around for good white bread. Dig deeper. Check the wrapper. If it says — — — — — . . ., you're getting no chemical softeners . . . because the —— bakers have never used them!"

The matter, having been moved from the realm of public welfare to that of commercial competition, takes on a new aspect in which discriminatory ruling has but a secondary, contributory part. It will be determined at the bar of public opinion.

Vote-Seeking Myopian Bunk

There is no question that waste has a large part in the disposition of money applied by the federal government to its domestic and international efforts to assure at least a fair measure of peace for the world. But, there can be no question that the decimating of appropriations for its defense and foreign aid purposes by the Congress is greatly to be deplored.

Of course, the cutting of more than a billion dollars here and about another billion there from the two funds is wholly a matter of pre-election politics: just as is the contemporaneous adding of a billion and a half to the funding of federal housing programs. It is the old game of "Look-what-I'm-cutting-off-what-you-have-to-pay-taxes-for — and-see-what-I'm-fixin'-up-for-you-to-get." It is not possible to say what will be the final score on the house-furnishing move; but it is a fairly safe bet that the other cuts will be made up in emergency appropriations before this time next year.

Meanwhile, nobody knows from nothing what to do or what to plan in the way of tomorrow's business. And yet, business groups are being blamed for the move of Congress to make a big showing in economy—and at the same time is said to be relying on government stockpiling to prevent a back-breaking glut of production when the defense brace is removed from the business body. Business may be as dumb as its severest critics aver; but it can't be so dumb as to fall for and abet a vote-getting disregard for the fact which all too many so-called "leaders" in all sorts of places cannot, or do not recognize—that the United States has been forced into a wholly new and strange role in the affairs of a wholly new and strange world, and must set an example in generosity and self-sacrifice for those other nations with which it has been linked.

Private enterprise can provide housing for the people of this country; but it cannot provide security for the peoples of the world. Congress should realize that this is 1952, not 1892, or even the home-needs era of 1932; that the world ain't what it used to be nohow. And it should act accordingly.

For the Bookshelf

The Essential Oils. By Ernest Guenther, Ph.D. Volume VI: Individual essential oils of the plant families *Ericaceae, Betulaceae, Valerianaceae, Verbenaceae, Cistaceae, Cruciferae, Liliaceae, Iridaceae, Araceae, Palmae, Cyperaceae, Moraceae, Aristolochiaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Ranunculaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Malvaceae, Usneaceae, Podocarpaceae, Pinaceae, Taxodiaceae and Cupressaceae.* Cloth; XVI plus 481 pages. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $9.75.

The sixth volume completes the series on "The Essential Oils," a project that has required more than twenty years of field investigations throughout oil-producing regions of the world and ten years of literature research, editing and writing. Dr. Guenther and his associates had originally planned a work to comprise no more than three volumes, but its increase to six was necessitated by the continuing rapid progress of chemistry and the profound economic changes that have taken place in the essential oil industry throughout the world.

Similar to the third, fourth and fifth volumes, the sixth is composed of monographs describing individual oils. A large section of the volume is devoted to pine oils and an authoritative and detailed chapter, by Dr. Leo Goldblatt, deals with the turpentine and related oils of the American naval stores industry. The monographs on individual oils are not arranged according to any taxonomic system but follow a sequence considered by the author more convenient for practical use. For the botanist, a table showing the taxonomic classification of all the essential oils described in the volumes has been included at the end of volume six.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

and hospital department,"—a ridiculously low figure of less than a dollar a year per man, yet nowhere else in the table was the subject of medicine mentioned. The question is, under what pile of words is the balance of army medical care hidden?

The navy summary of its budget listed:—$1,250,000 for ships and facilities; construction of ships, $217,000,000; ship building and conversion, $425,000,000, and increase and replacement of naval vessels, $27,000,000. It is difficult to understand that these are not the same thing, but the answer is well hidden in baffiegab.

Production Pooling Lag

This being an election year and politics being what they are, a great hue and cry is going up again from congressional quarters over the plight of little business and how it is being kicked around in the defense program. Every week or so, newspaper offices are bombarded with reports from congressional committees about how this or that part of the program is working a hardship on small enterprises, and calling for changes in the set up.

Just as frequently, the government agencies issue forth with statements tending to show how large a share of the defense spending is going to small business, and how efforts are being made to see that little business is given special attention. As, for example, the order that has just gone out from Steelman's office to the effect that a large concern in a distress area isn't to be given a contract if it means denying this work to a small business concern outside the distress area.

The latest blast against the way small business interests are handled came from the senate business committee about the same time Mr. Steelman was writing his order. It was to the effect that the defense production pooling program whereby small manufacturers can team together to take defense contracts that none of them could handle singly, has been a failure.

The committee found that only fourteen production pools have been certified to operate since Korea, whereas, during World War II, there were some 250 such pools. Furthermore, these fourteen are largely idle for want of defense contracts. The committee found two faults:—(1) government red tape for certification of the pools which has prevented many from being organized; and (2) procurement officers don't like to deal with pools. The first ten pools averaged four months each for clearance and certification.

Paint Sales Record Seen

The paint industry received some good news from the Department of Commerce last week. To add to the industry's surprise over how well paint sales are staying up, came the prediction of the department that outlays for new construction in 1952 will set another new record of over $32,000,000,000. This is about $1,000,000,000 more than last year.

Of course, there are many "ifs" to be taken into consideration in making the prediction. The anticipated volume of new construction, the department points out, is based on the assumption that no major interruption will occur in the production of steel and copper products during the remainder of this year, and that partial relaxation of regulation X will take place in the near future. Supplies of all non-metallic building materials are expected generally to be adequate, as will the supply of construction labor in most localities.

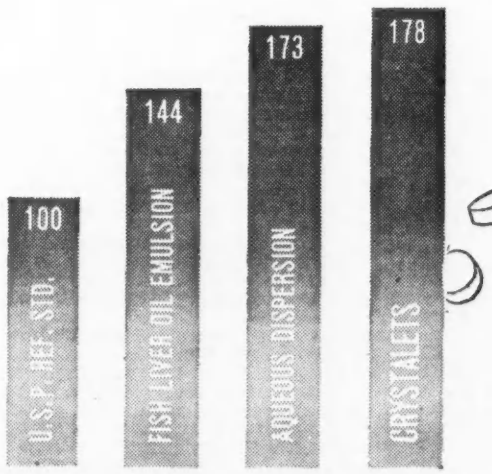
Private residential outlays probably will be only a shade less in 1952 than in 1951. Expenditures for commercial and religious buildings will be off sharply, as a result of restrictions affecting these types of construction during the first half of this year, but somewhat more money will be spent by public utilities for new construction, and public spending for atomic energy and defense plant construction will exceed $1,600,000,000, a rise of about 70 percent over 1951 outlays. Military installations also will be up by about 85 percent to $1,900,000,000

Drug Catalog Simplification

A movement begun several years ago to bring some order out of the welter of different forms, types and sizes of drug catalogs for wholesale drug and allied trades, is beginning to bear fruit. A proposed "simplified practice recommendation" for a standard form of drug catalog has been drawn up and is now being circulated among interested groups for their comments and approval.

The recommendation is the result of many hours of work by a committee of drug manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and hospital and college groups, working in close cooperation with the commodity standards division of the Department of Commerce. The document now in circulation contains recommended specifications for catalogs for use by wholesale drug and allied trades (pharmaceuticals and veterinary products, proprietaries and toiletries), examples of price catalog sheets, and catalogs for use by drug retailers and hospitals.

The need for standardization of the physical aspects of catalogs of manufacturers in these various fields has been recognized by many for a long period of time. With the introduction of an average of more than 400 new products and about 150 new dosage forms yearly by the pharmaceutical industry alone, it is not hard to visualize how acute the problem had become. All this has resulted in considerable confusion as well as an expense to the manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers, but which soon may be a thing of the past if the recommendations of the committee are adopted.



VITAMIN A COMPARATIVE BIOLOGICAL AVAILABILITY

YOUR DRY VITAMIN A PRODUCTS WILL HAVE

GREATER BIOLOGICAL AVAILABILITY

with Pfizer Crystalets*

● Extensive tests to determine the biological availability—the amount absorbed by the system—of various forms of Vitamin A prove conclusively that the Vitamin A in Pfizer Crystalets* (Stabilized Crystalline Vitamin A Acetate):

provides greater availability than Vitamin A in oil solutions and emulsions.

is equal or superior in availability to Vitamin A in aqueous dispersions.

This greater availability of Crystalets brings outstanding advantages to manufacturers...

It allows you to prepare **dry** Vitamin A preparations **equal in biological availability to aqueous dispersions without the addition of dispersing agents.**

It permits you to compound these **products of greater biological availability in a more stable form.**

Crystalets are highly stable because the Vitamin A crystals are dispersed in a matrix of pharmaceutical grade gelatin to form dry, free-flowing granules. In this way, the pure Vitamin A is protected from atmospheric oxidation and decomposition due to contact with other ingredients incorporated in the finished product.

This practical form of Vitamin A is easy to store, handle and incorporate in your products ...no special precautions are necessary. Crystalets are available at a standardized potency of 250,000 and 500,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

For more detailed information—phone, wire or write today!

*TRADE MARK

CHAS. PFIZER & CO., INC.
630 Flushing Ave., Brooklyn 6, N.Y.
Branch Offices: Chicago, Ill.; San Francisco, Calif.; Vernon, Calif.

Pioneers and Leading Manufacturers of Vitamins

PFIZER QUALITY ® PFIZER

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
FIFTH AVENUE AT BELLEFIELD
PITTSBURGH 13, PENNSYLVANIA
BOSTON • CHARLOTTE • CHICAGO
CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • DALLAS
HOUSTON • MINNEAPOLIS • NEW ORLEANS
NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH
ST. LOUIS

SODIUM
BICARBONATE
U.S.P.
Powdered and
Granular
100 lb. Paper Bags

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN
CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

SODIUM BICARBONATE, U.S.P.
Specialized Grain Sizes
MONOHYDRATE OF SODA
SAL SODA CARBONATE OF SODA CRYSTALS
Technical Service
CHURCH & DWIGHT CO., INC.
70 Pine Street • New York 5, N.Y. • Phone Digby 4-2181

Sell the Middle West
EVERY DAY!
EVERY WEEK!
EVERY YEAR!

Ninety full-time salesmen who know the Middle West are ready to present your product everyday to hundreds of large and small chemical users in every field. Sound selling methods and streamlined delivery through 18 warehouses assure profitable, efficient distribution. Call or write Thompson-Hayward today for swift, sure sales expansion in the Middle-West.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE COMPANIES WE REPRESENT
M. W. PARSONS COMPANY
Metallic Stearates
KOPPERS COMPANY
Industrial Solvents, Coal Tar Products
PHILADELPHIA QUARTZ COMPANY
Silicates of Soda, Metso Detergents
CELANESE CORP. OF AMERICA
C.P. Acetone, Formaldehyde, Methanol, Acetic Acid
L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC.
White Oils, Petrolatums
FOOD MACHINERY & CHEMICAL CORP.
Westvaco Chemical Division, Carbon Bisulphide, Carbon Tetrachloride, Grain Fumigants

THOMPSON-HAYWARD
CHEMICAL COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
MINNEAPOLIS
OKLAHOMA CITY
SAN ANTONIO
CORPUS CHRISTI
DES MOINES
DAVENPORT
NEW ORLEANS
ST. LOUIS
HOUSTON
DALLAS
WICHITA
MEMPHIS
CHICAGO
OMAHA
DENVER
TULSA
N. LITTLE ROCK
OPD-2

Heavy Chemicals

Heavy chemical index declined to 246.6 last week from 249.2 in the preceding period. Lead acetate and lead nitrate were reduced in price as a reflection of the late decline in the metal. While the antimony based chemicals had their background weakened by the sharp decline in the metal price the only reduction reported to date was in sodium antimoniate. The quicksilver market suffered from a prolonged relaxation of buying interest and the market appeared to sink from its own weight. NPA announced that civilian manufacturers will be permitted to acquire 15 percent more copper and 50 percent more aluminum in the third quarter than in the current quarter. Continued slow demand and ample stocks resulted in a decline in silver prices.

Consumers of heavy chemicals have followed a conservative policy by favoring purchases for actual wants during the past month. Meanwhile, barring nickel and cobalt salts, producers have increased their inventories in many heavy chemicals. The two hot spots, chlorine and sulphuric acid have cooled off appreciably of late. There was no scarcity of caustic soda or soda ash at the close of the month for immediate or future shipment. Carbon tetrachloride was readily obtainable but carbon bisulphide was not in free supply. Demand was well sustained for calcium chloride for prompt shipment. A slight pick-up was noted in the agricultural inquiry for copper sulphate. Caustic potash and potassium carbonate closed the month in a quiet condition and there was an absence of important buying interest in sal ammoniac. Heavy demand for anhydrous ammonia appears to be absorbing increased production without difficulty.

Production of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States for March generally exceeded the February, 1952, levels and those for the corresponding month of 1951, according to the Bureau of the Census. Increases from February 1952 were reported for 36 of the 58 chemicals now included in the Bureau's monthly survey while the output for 16 chemicals declined. Twenty of the 37 chemicals, included in the survey for March, 1951, were produced in larger quantity during March, 1952 while declines in production were reported for 15. March production was the highest on record for the following chemicals:—synthetic anhydrous ammonia, nitric acid, oxygen, electrolytic caustic soda, monosodium phosphate, sodium tripolyphosphate, and phosphoric acid.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Increased output is apparently being readily absorbed as there has been no indication of easement from the tight supply position to date. March production was the highest on record at 172,099 tons, compared with 151,632 in the preceding month and 147,289 tons in March, 1951.

Ammoniac, Sal — White granular continued readily available for immediate shipment throughout the month. Demand has been spotty, with no unusual volume. March production of both white and gray was 2,476 tons, against 2,401 in February.

Barium Carbonate—Moderate increase in production was noted in March. The total amounted to 4,557 tons, compared with 4,193 in the preceding month.

Carbon Dioxide—Liquid and gas production in March was placed at 13,555 tons, against a revised total of 13,503 in February and 10,565 tons during March, 1951. Output of solid, dry ice, in March amounted to 33,726 tons, compared with 32,204 in the preceding month and 31,631 tons in March last year.

Chlorine—An increase in spot offerings featured the market during May, owing to some let-down in consuming demand. Producers, however, were not inclined to take on new contract business. March output of chlorine gas was placed at 229,472 tons, compared with 215,570 in February and 207,106 tons in March last year.

Cobalt Acetate — March production amounted to 7,730 pounds gross weight, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments were 9,330 pounds and stocks on March 31 were placed at 3,081 pounds, compared with 4,681 on February 29.

Copper Cyanide—Consumers have been taking on stocks for current wants. Sales have been made on the basis of 61.3c. per pound for 1,000-pound lots, and at 63.3c. for less f.o.b. the works.

Copper Sulphate — Some material was available for June shipment in the East, but July was the earliest for western use. A moderate pickup in agricultural demand was noted from Long Island and from the middle Atlantic states in general. The industrial demand was steady and well sustained at its former level. All new sales are being booked at price time of shipment. The export inquiry remained active, with France and Spain in the market for sizable quantities.

Lead Acetate—Priced lower at 22c. per pound for crystals and at 23c. for both powdered and granular. The downward revision is the result of lower producing costs occasioned by the recent decline in the price of metallic lead.

Lead Nitrate—Lower prices were established last week. Producers named 22¼c. per pound for 600-pound drums for both large and small quantities. The decline was an effort to place the market in line with lower metal.

Phosphorus Oxychloride—Supply situation has remained comfortable, with demand moderate. March production was placed at 1,112 tons, against 1,108 in February.

Potash, Caustic—Buying interest slow, stocks available for immediate shipment. March production amounted to 6,294 tons, compared with 4,520 in the preceding month.

Potassium Carbontate — In just about the position as caustic potash. Demand has remained spotty at best with no shortage of stocks to meet requirements.

Potassium Chlorate—Continued available for prompt shipment, with no unusual buying interest. March production amounted to 654 tons, compared with 700 in February.

Soda Ash—Stocks continued adequate to meet industrial requirements throughout the past month. Demand from the major consuming industries including the chemical and glass was not on an urgent basis. March production of finished light ash amounted to 192,513 tons, compared with 173,228 in the preceding month and 235,465 tons during March, 1951. The dense ash output of finished material was 125,423 tons in March, compared with 111,907 in February and 161,934 tons in March last year. Production of natural in March was 23,565 tons, against 23,698 in February and 30,973 in March, 1951.

Soda, Caustic — Producers' inventories increased during the past month and offerings were relatively free throughout the period. March output by the electrolytic process was at the highest level on record. The total was 223,657 tons of liquid, including 33,502 tons of solid, compared with 203,377 tons of liquid and a revised total of 31,745 tons of solid in February and 200,084 tons of liquid, including 31,690 tons of solid in March, 1951. Production by the lime-soda process in March showed 47,576 tons of liquid containing 13,823 tons of solid, compared with 44,357 tons of liquid, including a revised total of 13,855 tons of solid in February and 58,512 tons of liquid, including 14,339 tons of solid in March a year ago.

Sodium Antimoniate—Priced lower last week at 35c. per pound in carlots and at 36½c. for l.c.l. delivered East. Demand has been along more active lines of late due to an increase in the construction of buildings and to the probability that consumers' inventories are running low. Stocks are adequate to meet consuming requirements. The lower adjustment of prices is due to the recent decline in antimony metal.

Zinc Ammonium Chloride—Production

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Lead acetate, 2c. per lb.
nitrate, 2¼c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $2 per flask.
Silver, 1¼c. per oz.
Sodium antimoniate, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 1, 1951
246.6	249.2	249.2	223.4	244.9

Acids
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 1, 1951
124.1	124.1	124.1	121.9	126.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

MERCURY

Philipp Brothers, Inc.

70 PINE STREET · NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

BOwling Green 9-1313

Cables: PHIBRO, New York

PHILIPP BROTHERS (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, QUEBEC
PHILIPP BROTHERS (Holland) N.V., AMSTERDAM

ORES - METALS

FERRO-ALLOYS

METALLIC RESIDUES

Phibro

CHEMICALS
FOR TEXTILES

In tank car, tank wagon, carload drums and less carload drums

For 38 years a dependable source of QUALITY chemicals in QUANTITY, with controlled purity, stability and uniformity. Warehouse stocks at convenient shipping points speed deliveries. Write to us about your requirements.

Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc.

37 WALL STREET • NEW YORK 5, N. Y. • HAnover 2-4676

BOSTON 10, MASS. • PORTLAND, CONN.
PROVIDENCE 3, R.I. • PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.
BALTIMORE 1, MD.

Cable Address: PHIBROCHEM NEW YORK

DIETHYLENE & ETHYLENE GLYCOLS — CAUSTIC POTASH & SODA

CARBONATE of POTASH — ZINC SULPHATE — ZINC CHLORIDE

ACETIC ACID — all PHOSPHATES — SODIUM CYANIDE

POTASSIUM CHLORATE

SODIUM CHLORATE

HIGHEST QUALITY

PROMPT DELIVERY FROM NEW YORK WAREHOUSE STOCKS

DUFF CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MU 7-6502-3-4
Cable Address: "CHEMDUF"

ACETONE — ETHYL ALCOHOL — BUTANOL — METHANOL

THEOPHYLLIN — CAMPHOR — MENTHOL

PRIME VIRGIN MERCURY

SAMRAK EST. 1889

FRANK SAMUEL & Co. inc. Chemical Division
24 STATE STREET, NEW YORK 4, N.Y. · CABLE NYSAMRAK
PLANT: CONSHOHOCKEN, PA. PHONE WH 4-8092

OLDBURY
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL COMPANY

PHOSPHORUS (Yellow or White)
PHOSPHORUS OXYCHLORIDE
PHOSPHORUS TRICHLORIDE
PHOSPHORUS PENTACHLORIDE
PHOSPHORUS PENTASULFIDE
PHOSPHORUS SESQUISULPHIDE
AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS
PHOSPHORIC ANHYDRIDE
PHOSPHORIC ACID
SODIUM CHLORATE
POTASSIUM CHLORATE
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE
HYPOPHOSPHITES
OXALIC ACID (Powdered or Crystal)
ZINC PHOSPHIDE

Plant and Main Office:
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK
New York Office:
19 RECTOR ST., NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

in February was placed at 912 tons gross weight by the Bureau of Mines. Shipments amounted to 1,040 tons and stocks at the close of the month were 1,071 tons, compared with 1,199 on January 31.

Zinc Chloride — February output was placed at 1,580 tons by the B of M. Shipments were 1,634 tons, and stocks at the close of the month amounted to 1,085 tons, compared with 1,139 January 31.

Zinc Sulphate—Producers experienced a good demand for agricultural use during most of the Spring months but inquiry has now slowed down. February production was placed at 1,323 tons by the B of M, shipments 1,375 tons and stocks at the close of the month 1,608 tons, compared with 1,660 on January 31.

Acids

Chromic — Activity continued rather spotty at the close of the month. There was no shortage of stocks and most of the sales reported were for current wants. The prolonged stringency in nickel has placed a curb on plating requirements.

Hydrofluoric — Producers' stocks while not excessive have been sustained at a comfortable level. Demand throughout the past month has continued fair but not urgent.

Hydrofluosilicic—Trading did not reveal any unusual activity during the past month. Consumers were not inclined to extend commitments beyond the limit of current wants. Supply position remained comfortable.

Muriatic—Buyers have not found supplies a problem. Producers had adequate stocks to level off demand promptly.

Nitric — Shipments have been broad enough to check any unusual surplus of this acid. Producers have inventories and can make immediate deliveries. March production was the highest on record. The total amounted to 144,696 tons, compared with a revised amount of 128,978 in the preceding month and 125,732 tons in March, 1951.

Oxalic—Inquiry has lagged over the past month. Activity was confined to irregular spot sales with stocks ample to meet requirements.

Phosphoric—Consumers have not found stocks short during the past month. March established a new high for production. The total was 165,720 tons, including 80,710 made from phosphorus and 85,010 made from phosphate rock. The February total was revised to 151,684 tons and in March last year 163,673 tons were produced.

Sulphuric—Continued available for immediate or prompt shipment, with demand fair, although not of an urgent character. March production amounted to 1,174,836 tons gross, including 241,504 tons made by the chamber process and 933,332 by the contact process. February output was revised to 1,131,289 tons and in March last year 1,172,100 tons were made.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—NPA stated that manufacturers will be permitted to acquire 50 percent more aluminum in the third quarter than they were allotted in the present quarter. This will bring third quarterly aluminum allocations to 45 percent of the average quarterly use in the first half of 1950.

Cobalt—Consumption of cobalt in the United States continued at a high level in March, but it was 14 percent less than the all-time monthly record established in February, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption was 924,026 pounds in March. A 21-percent drop in utilization of cobalt in cobalt-chromium-tungsten-molybdenum alloys was chiefly responsible for the loss in March. Production of cobalt metal in the United States was 1 percent more in March than in February but imports gained 52 percent; sales were up 26 percent. Production of cobalt oxide increased 19 percent, imports doubled, and sales gained 89 percent. Production of cobalt salts increased 29 percent but shipments declined 1 percent. Output of driers was up 37 percent but shipments dropped 1 percent. Production and shipments (cobalt content) of cobalt concentrates were 85,476 and 95,963 pounds, respectively, in March compared with 81,387 and 14,040 pounds, respectively, in February.

Copper—Allocations of refined copper to brass mills, foundries, wire mills and other users for June amounted to 104,800 tons, according to NPA. There were also

ZINC PASTE
(Zinc Dust in Water)
A continuously available, economical source of zinc.
Queen Chemical Company
57 Van Dam Street, Brooklyn 22, N. Y.
Phone: EVergreen 4-5913

GEORGE F. SMITH SALES & CHEMICALS CORP.
CHEMICALS
Specializing in
ARSENIC
SODIUM CYANIDE
COPPER SULPHATE
NICKEL SULPHATE
CRESYLIC ACID
STEARATES
CERIUM-LANTHANUM-THORIUM and other RARE EARTH SALTS and METALS
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Cable Address: Geosmith, N. Y.
Telephones: MUrrayhill 7-5651-2-3-4

Manufacturers of
Red and Black COPPER OXIDE
COPPER SCALE
ROBERT A. COUPE, 260 Rhode Island Ave., PAWTUCKET, R. I.
Telephone PAwtucket 3-4944

EASTMAN
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

dioctyl phthalate

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY
DIVISION OF EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

allocations of 83,200 tons of scrap to consumers for June. These totals compare with May allocations of 194,598 tons of refined copper and 83,050 tons of copper scrap.

Increases in mine and smelter production of copper in March, as compared with February, resulted chiefly from the longer work period, according to the Bureau of Mines. The record for the first quarter of 1952, however, indicated somewhat higher levels of activity for most phases of the copper industry than those that characterized 1951 as a whole. Mine production and smelter output from domestic and foreign primary materials both rose 8 percent to 89,918 tons in March, but refinery output from domestic and foreign primary materials dropped 3 percent to 92,205 tons. Imports of unmanufactured copper gained 13 percent in March; of this classification refined copper alone rose 65 percent. An increase in unrefined stocks during March to 22,344 tons more than counterbalanced the drop in producers' refined inventories.

Molybdenum—Domestic production of molybdenum concentrates was 8,905,700 pounds (contained molybdenum) in the first quarter of 1952, a decrease of 7 percent from the fourth quarter of 1951, according to the Bureau of Mines. The decline in production is reported to have resulted from operating problems that will not affect future periods and it is expected that the production will increase in future months. Domestic shipments of concentrates in the first quarter comprised 9,281,000 pounds, and shipments for export 1,101,400 pounds, compared with 9,208,700 and 1,213,000 pounds, respectively, in the fourth quarter of 1951. Molybdenum concentrates were produced in 6 states in the first quarter; Colorado led, followed in order by Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and California. Consumption of concentrates in the first quarter of 1952 was 7,991,200 pounds (contained molybdenum) compared with 8,596,400 pounds in the fourth quarter of 1951. Stocks of concentrates held by industry were 3,949,500 pounds (contained molybdenum) on March 31, 1952, compared with 5,057,900 pounds (revised figure) on December 31, 1951.

Nickel—Consumption of nickel in March was 4 percent larger than in February but imports were 4 percent smaller according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of nickel in the United States by 148 companies which accounted for about 96 percent of the nickel in all forms used in 1951 was 16,355,127 pounds in March, which indicates that total consumption was 17,090,000 pounds compared with 16,508,000 pounds (revised figure) in February and 17,588,000 pounds (revised figure) in January. Imports of nickel in March comprised 12,628,952 pounds of metal, 2,756,858 pounds of matte, 2,593,662 pounds of oxide and oxide sinter, and 85,084 pounds of scrap from Canada, 688,749 pounds of metal from Norway, and 5,000 pounds of metal from United Kingdom. The nickel content of the unmanufactured nickel products imported into the United States is estimated at 16,493,000 pounds in March compared with 17,124,000 pounds in February.

Quicksilver—Round lot (100 flasks) price was lowered to $198 to $200 per flask last week. Smaller quantities ranged upward to $207 depending upon size and seller, all prices representing spot material. Demand has continued slow throughout the past month and showed no indication of improvement at the close.

San Francisco—Quotations were unchanged at $207 per flask with market activity quiet and stocks limited.

Silver—Priced lower at 82¾c. per ounce The decline was attributed to continued slow consuming demand and larger offerings from foreign supply points.

Tin—Consumption declined 1 percent in March according to the Bureau of Mines. Figures based upon monthly report form NPAF-7 show that the use of tin in March was 6,782 long tons (4,073 of primary and 2,709 of secondary) compared with 6,854 tons in February (4,316 of primary and 2,538 of secondary). The consumption of 94 percent tin white-metal alloys (of which 1,407 long tons gross weight was imported in March) has not been included in these figures; this material has not been under formal quantitative or allocation control. Tin stocks held by the Government (RFC) and industry—comprising pig tin, tin in ore, raw materials in process, and other (excluding metal afloat to the United States)—increased from 34,260 long ons March 1 to 37,985 tons on March 31. This was the first rise since the end of 1950, and was mainly accountable to a substantial increase in the tonnage of pig tin held by RFC. Pig tin inventories, excluding the strategic stockpile increased 4,873 long tons and amounted to 18,158 tons March 31. RFC stocks of pig tin increased 5,387 tons, but industry stocks of pig tin continued their downward trend by dropping 514 tons in March. Stocks of tin in ore as of March 31 were the lowest recorded by this series.

In March, the Government-owned smelter at Texas City, Texas, produced 1,800 long tons of 3-Star (1,800 in February) and 26 tons of Copan (50 in February) from concentrates. Imports of metallic tin in March were 7,752 long tons—the highest since August 1950—included mostly Straits tin shipped from England.

Caustic Soda Bids Asked

The New York Chemical Procurement District of the Army has issued a call for bids to supply 691,712 pounds of sodium hydroxide, caustic soda, technical, 76 percent, flake. The closing date for the bids is 3 p. m., EST, June 9. Inquirers should refer to invitation number CML-30-070-52-94.

Trade Briefs

Frederick C. Stakel has become advertising manager for Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Irving R. Glass, executive vice-president of the Tanners' Council of America, has been awarded the annual medal of merit of the National Hide Association.

Corrosion Resistant DRUMS

The materials used in "Polykoting"* are a blend of polyethylene resins carefully prepared so that the metal-resin bond is sure and durable. Polyethylene is unusual in its insolubility and its inertness to most corrosive acids, alkalis, and salts.

Drums are "Polykoted", which is a coating of polyethylene resins, to resist most corrosive acids, alkalis and salts. All surfaces are "Polykoted", thereby assuring inside and outside protection. Drum sizes: 55-50, 45, 35-30 gallons.

POLYKOTE, INC.

*Not flamesprayed or solution coated but a new process (patent applied for) developed by our engineers.

POLYKOTE, Inc.
446 Genesee Street,
Buffalo 4, N. Y.

Please send me your free literature entitled "Table of Resistance of Polyethylene to Chemical Attack"

Name..... Title.....
Company .....
Street & No. .....
City..... State.....

BHC
BORAX
BORIC ACID
BORON TRICHLORIDE
CARBON BISULPHIDE
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORDANE INSECTICIDES
CHLORINE
CITRIC ACID
CREAM OF TARTAR
DDT
FIRE EXTINGUISHER FLUID
PARATHION INSECTICIDES
POTASSIUM NITRATE
ROCHELLE SALT
SILICON TETRACHLORIDE
SODIUM HYDROSULPHIDE
SULPHURIC ACID
SULPHUR-INSOLUBLE
SULPHUR CHLORIDE
TARTAR EMETIC
TARTARIC ACID
TITANIUM TRICHLORIDE
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE
TOXAPHENE INSECTICIDES

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

Basic Chemicals

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

221 N. La Salle St., Chicago 1, Ill.
326 S. Main St., Akron 8, Ohio
824 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 14, Calif.
636 California St., San Fancisco 8, Calif.

Apopka, Florida
North Portland, Oregon
Houston, Texas
Weslaco, Texas

TURNER CHEMICALS

FORMALDEHYDE
COPPER CARBONATE
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE

JOSEPH TURNER & CO.
RIDGEFIELD, NEW JERSEY
31 EXCHANGE PLACE, PROVIDENCE R. I.
435 N. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO ILL.

SILICATE OF SODA
40° and 60°
EXPORT — DOMESTIC
TURPENTINE - LINSEED OIL - MINERAL SPIRITS
CHAS. L. READ & CO., Inc., 120 Greenwich St., New York 6, N. Y.
Telephone: WOrth 4-1131

CRYSTAL UREA
Iodine — Nickel Oxide — Nickel Sulphate
Direct Imports from Leading European Manufacturer to American Consumer
L. D. PETERS & SONS, 1133 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y.
ALgonquin 5-8580 Cables: PETSONMACH, NEW YORK

Hydrochloric Acid
C.P. AND COMMERCIAL

SALT CAKE

BAY Chemical Company
A Division of MORTON SALT COMPANY
120 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3, Illinois
Reliable chemical products since 1923

Electron Transfer, Isotope Symposium Set June 11-13

A three-day technical symposium on "Electron Transfer and Isotopic Reactions" will be held June 11 to 13 under the joint sponsorship of the American Chemical Society's division of physical and inorganic chemistry and the American Physical Society's division of chemical physics at the University of Notre Dame. A total of twenty-three papers will be presented.

Prof. Glenn T. Seaborg of the University of California, who received the 1951 Nobel Prize for chemistry, is chairman of the ACS division of physical and inorganic chemistry. Another Nobel Prize winner, Prof. James Franck of the University of Chicago, who received the physics award in 1925, will speak at the opening session on the morning of the eleventh on "The Franck-Condon Principle in Electron Transfer Reactions."

Dean Henry Eyring of the University of Utah Graduate School will deliver a paper at a later session entitled, "The Significance of Isotope Reactions in Rate Theory." Dean Eyring is winner of the 1951 William H. Nichols medal.

National Lead Fredericktown Positions Go to Eck, Peters

Laurence T. Eck has been appointed plant manager of the cobalt metal refinery now under construction on National Lead Company's property at Fredericktown, Mo. G. Edward Peters has been named plant superintendent. The plant, which is being built under a certificate of necessity, will recover essential cobalt, nickel and copper metals from ore concentrates at Fredericktown. National Lead's present mining and milling operations in that area are producing ore concentrates sufficient to sustain continuous operation of the new treatment plant for many years, it was stated.

Mr. Eck has served as chief development engineer in National Lead's Titanium Division development engineering department in Sayreville, N. J., since last year. He joined the company in 1945. Mr. Peters has been chief chemist in the analytical laboratories of the St. Louis smelting and refining division since 1948.

'Saran' Rubber Literature Offered

The availability of a new booklet on "Saran" rubber, the corrosion-resistant material used for tank linings and other applications where corrosive problems are encountered, has been announced by the Saran Lined Pipe Company, distributors of the material for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Contents of the booklet include the properties of the material, a comprehensive listing of the resistance of saran rubber to chemicals and solvents and illustrations of many current uses of the versatile material. The publication is available without charge from Saran Lined Pipe Company, 2415 Burdette avenue, Ferndale 20, Mich.

QUALITY
SERVICE
RELIABILITY
PRICE

POTASSIUM METABISULFITE
SODIUM PERBORATE

BROWNING CHEMICAL CORP.
(an affiliate of F. M. BROWNING CO.)
150 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 38, N. Y.
Tel. RE2-0773 Cable Address: BROCHEMO

Crude Naphthalene Pyridine
Nickel Sulphate Cyanides
Zinc Chloride Titanium Dioxide
FERTILIZERS INTERMEDIATES
PHARMACEUTICALS
IMPORT • EXPORT
J. H. BAUMINGER, INC.
421 Seventh Ave., New York 1, N. Y.
Cables: Baumporta Tel: WI 7-5925

SAVE AS MUCH AS 50%

Methyl Cellosolve	Glycols	Ethyl Lactate
Sal Ammoniac	Calomel USP	Tween #20
Formic Acid 85%	Zinc Stearate	Cadmolith Orange
Trichlorethylene	Methyl Carbitol	Copper Oxide, Blk.
Dimethyl Phthalate	Cetyl Alcohol	Magnesium Oxide
Gelatin	Cellulose Acet. Dope	Methyl Isob. Carbitol
Alumina Hydrate	Isobut. Methac. Polym.	Phenothiazine
Ammonium Bromide	Manganese Acetate	Caff-Sod Benzoate
Calcium Titanate	Lead Stearate	Theobr-Sod Benzoate

CINCHONINE & CINCHONIDINE — (Alkaloids and Sulfates)

Chemical Service Corporation
88 BEAVER ST., NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
HAnover 2-6970 EST 1925

BARIUM REDUCTION CORPORATION
SOUTH CHARLESTON 3, WEST VIRGINIA
Manufacturers of

- BARIUM CARBONATE Precipitated
- BARIUM CHLORIDE Crystals and Anhydrous
- BARIUM SULPHATE Precipitated (Blanc Fixe)
- SODIUM SULPHIDE Flakes, Solid, Liquid
- SODIUM SULPHYDRATE Liquid and Solid
- HYDROGEN SULPHIDE GAS Liquid
- AMMONIUM SULPHIDE
- BARIUM PEROXIDE
- BARIUM HYDRATE
- BARIUM OXIDE

FOR INFORMATION ON THE ABOVE LABORATORY TESTED PRODUCTS CALL SOUTH CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Antimony World Production Gain Reported During 1951

World production of antimony in 1951 is estimated at about 65,000 metric tons, compared with 50,000 tons in 1950, exceeding the 1942-46 average (40,860 tons) by 59 percent, according to the Bureau of Mines. Total domestic consumption of primary antimony increased 13 percent in 1951 over 1950.

The new supply of primary antimony in 1951, in terms of recoverable metal, was 20,503 short tons. A breakdown of this supply shows that domestic antimony ores contributed 3,267 tons; domestic and foreign lead-silver ores, 2,356 tons, and imports, 14,880 tons. The antimony imported arrived as follows:—Ores and concentrates, 10,953 tons; metal, 2,231; needle, 4, and antimony oxide, 1,692. Production of secondary antimony amounted to 23,159 tons which, when added to the 20,503 tons of primary antimony from all sources, provided a total available supply of 43,662 tons in 1951, compared with 41,583 tons in 1950 and 30,008 tons in 1949.

Salient statistics for antimony in the United States in 1951, as compared with 1950, in short tons, follows:—

	1951	1950
Production:		
Primary (antimony content):		
Mine [1]	3,551	2,497
Smelter	12,228	9,471
Secondary (antimony content)	23,159	18,412
Imports for consumption	16,181	15,538
Antimony in ore	11,905	9,746
Needle	6	19
Metal	2,231	4,632
Oxide	2,039	1,160
Exports of ore and metal	168	154
Consumption of primary antimony [1]	17,519	15,494
Average price of antimony at New York	44.166	29.41
World production [2], metric tons	[3]65,000	50,000

[1] Antimony contained in domestic and foreign silver-lead ores, recovered at primary lead refineries and marketed chiefly in antimonial lead, not included.
[2] Exclusive of USSR.
[3] Estimated.

Carborundum Unit to Make Zirconium, Hafnium Metals

Carborundum Metals Company, a new subsidiary of Carborundum Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has signed a contract with the Atomic Energy Commission for production of zirconium and hafnium metals Zirconium is used in the construction of nuclear reactions and was not produced on a major scale until about two years ago when the government put a pilot plant into operation. Hafnium is an impurity of zirconium and will be used for experimental purposes.

AEC's present requirements for zirconium and hafnium are being met by a pilot plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., where the raw material is purified and at Albany, Ore., where purified zirconium oxide is converted into metal. The contract provides for the sale of a unit price of less than $15 per pound of approximately 150,000 pounds of zirconium and hafnium sponge metal per year for a period of five years.

Botany Mills Elects Pres.

Charles F. H. Johnson, jr., executive vice-president of Botany Mills, Inc., Passaid, N. J., has been elected president of that company to succeed his late father, Charles F. H. Johnson, who died on May 9. Mr. Johnson has been associated with the company since 1927, beginning as a part-time apprentice and working his way through the different departments to the executive vice-presidency to which he was elevated earlier this year. Prior to that, he had been vice-president and general manager since 1945 and a vice-president and director since 1938. Harry C. Templeton, vice-president in charge of production and assistant to the late president, has been elected executive vice-president and general manager.

Samuel to Step Up Activities

The chemical division of Frank Samuel & Co., New York, has announced plans to increase its buying and selling activities in Europe. Gerald Sternheim, assistant vice-president, is expected to leave shortly for an extended trip through Germany, Switzerland, northern Italy, France, Belgium, Holland and England to sound out markets and sources of supply.

Sodium Dispersions Data Offered

National Distillers Chemical Company has released a new four-page technical bulletin on sodium dispersions—the fourth in a series summarizing the preparation, properties and uses of this new form of metallic sodium. This bulletin (No. 104) includes recent technical data available from the company laboratories on the formulation of sodium dispersions in various media.

Typical combinations of media, dispersions and stabilizers are presented, together with the sodium particle sizes in the resultant systems. Sodium content, stability, fluidity, and other pertinent properties of these dispersions are also discussed. Copies can be obtained from the company sales offices at Ashtabula, Ohio.

AFCA Elects President

The Armed Forces Chemical Association has elected L.W. Munchmeyer, assistant general manager of the Ansco division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, president. He succeeds Dr. Walter E. Lawson, of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Trade Briefs

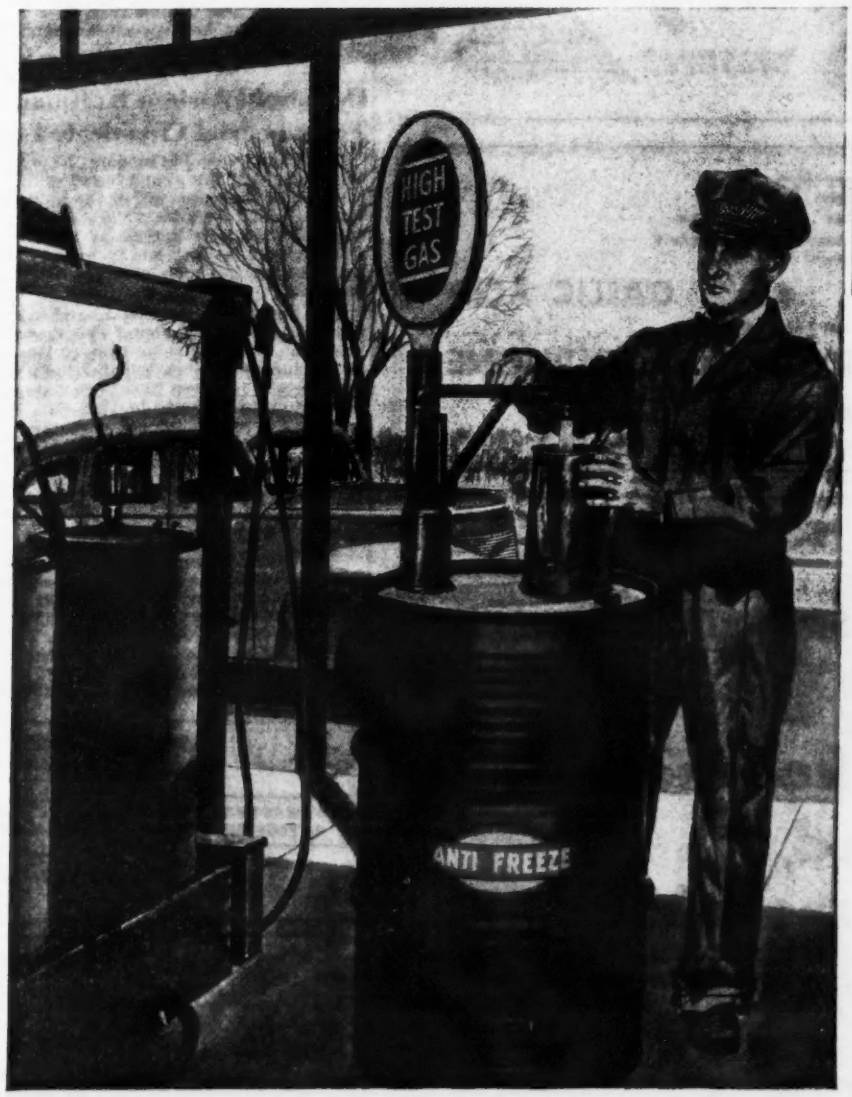
Kenneth M. Hay has been named sales manager of the commercial glass container division of Ball Brothers Company, Muncie, Ind.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company's Cornwell Heights, Pa., plant and Whitemarsh research laboratories at Chestnut Hill, Pa., have been awarded plaques by the National Safety Council for perfect 1951 safety records.

EASTMAN
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

dimethyl phthalate

TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY
DIVISION OF EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE



J&L STEEL

Representative samples of J&L's complete line of steel shipping pails showing (top to bottom) the ring seal, closed head and lug covers.

FOR DEPENDABILITY
USE J&L STEEL DRUMS AND PAILS

All types of closures, finishes and decorations

Heavy-duty ICC Drums | Light-gage Drums 55, 30, and 15 gal. capacity and 100-lb. Grease Drums | Lightweight Drums for Chemical and Powdered Materials | Steel Pails for Foods, Chemicals, Oils—1-10 gal. capacities

You can keep down the costs of loss-in-transit claims by shipping in J&L Drums and Pails. They are built to take your products to your customers safely and to protect them in storage.

JONES & LAUGHLIN STEEL CORPORATION
CONTAINER DIVISION
CHRYSLER BUILDING
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

PLANTS: Bayonne, N.J. • Cleveland, Ohio • Philadelphia, Pa. • New Orleans, La. • Kansas City, Kan. • Atlanta, Ga. • West Port Arthur, Texas • Toledo, Ohio

J&L Steel Barrel Company
Chrysler Building
New York 17, N.Y.

Please send me a free copy of your booklet "It's Safer to Ship in Steel."

Name_____

Company_____

Address_____

Export and Domestic
SILICATE OF SODA
All Grades
CHelsea 3-6048
SINCE 1838 WH&C
Welch, Holme & Clark Co., Inc.
439 WEST STREET NEW YORK 14 N. Y.

SULPHURIC ACID
for the west
66° BAUME 20%
98% OLEUM
and special grades
Garfield CHEMICAL & MFG. CORP.
ESTABLISHED 1916
700 PACIFIC NAT'L BLDG.
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

METOL
Monomethylparaminophenol Sulphate
Registered Trade-Mark
TANNIC ACID • GALLIC ACID
(U.S.P. and Technical Grades)
PYROGALLIC ACID • HYDROQUINONE
ZINSSER & COMPANY, Inc.
HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, NEW YORK

ERCO ELECTRIC REDUCTION COMPANY OF CANADA LTD. MADE IN CANADA
BUY BY BRAND
HIGHEST QUALITY and STABILITY
phosphorus red, amorphous
(STABILIZED)
phosphorus sesquisulphide powder
Manufactured by
ELECTRIC REDUCTION COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
BUCKINGHAM, QUEBEC
Exclusive Export Agents
DUFF CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
342 Madison Avenue New York 17, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 7-6502 Cable Address "Chemduf"

Nuclear Reactor Operating Under Water at Oak Ridge

Development of a relatively inexpensive, low power nuclear reactor, unique in that it is submerged in water to protect operators from radiation has been announced by the Oak Ridge, Tenn., operations office of the Atomic Energy Commission. The reactor was pioneered and developed by scientists at Oak Ridge National Laboratory, which is operated for the commission by the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of the Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

The reactor is the central feature of a bulk shield testing facility which is used for experiments to aid development of improved reactor shields. The facility is popularly known as the "swimming pool," since the reactor is submerged in a pool of water twenty feet deep, twenty feet wide, and forty feet long, in which it can be moved about. The reactor became " critical" on December 17, 1950, and was placed in operation soon afterward.

The entire facility was constructed for less than $250,000, exclusive of fuel. Of this amount, the reactor core itself cost only $58,400, the rest of the cost being for concrete work, the building and auxiliary equipment. The reactor uses fuel elements which had already been designed for the materials testing reactor, a large unit which went into operation recently in Idaho.

Cyanamid Assigns Koffman To Industrial Chemicals Post

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced the appointment of E. W. Koffman to the sales staff of the industrial chemicals division's New York district office. He formerly served as purchasing agent for the division and technical representative for the petroleum chemicals department.

Mr. Koffman will assist in the sale of products of the petroleum chemicals department, devoting some time to the sale of the industrial chemical division's complete line in southern New York state. Before joining Cyanamid in 1942, Mr. Koffman was a sales engineer with the Conditioning Company, Newark, N. J.

N.Y. AATCC Plans Golf Tourney June 13

The annual outing and golf tournament of the New York section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be held at the North Jersey Country Club, Wayne, N. J., June 13. Tickets are $12 for members and $15 for nonmembers, covering buffet luncheon, dinner and prizes. Reservations may be made with Ernest J. Gsell of Gsell Textile Printing Company, 192½-200 Greene street, New York 2, N. Y.

Celanese Sets Up Textile Division Headed by Loughlin

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has established a new textile division for operating all the textile activities of the company. As the first step in the program, K. C. Loughlin, vice-president, has been appointed to the new position of general sales manager of the textile division with full responsibility for sales and marketing of all textile products.

Simultaneously, a market development department of the textile division has been created for the purpose of promoting the use of the company's fibers. A. S. Dempewolff, until recently director of advertising for the corporation, has been named manager of the market development department.

W. L. O'Donovan, vice-president, will continue in that capacity, and is to be in charge of sales in the New York area. E. W. Best, jr., previously yarn sales manager of the Charlotte, N. C., office, has been named district sales manager of the Charlotte area, assuming some of the duties formerly held by Mr. Loughlin.

Charles E. Rodgers has been appointed sales manager of staple fiber; J. G. Boston, sales manager of acetate filament yarn, and E. H. Bogardus, sales manager of rayon filament yarn. All three will act as product promotion managers for their particular departments.

Jamieson Joins Pennsalt

Scot G. Jamieson has joined Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington's "B-K" and household products department as sales-service representative. Mr. Jamieson will make his headquarters in Los Angeles, Calif., at the company's district sales office there at 4820 Loma Vista avenue, and will serve the territory comprised principally of southern California, Nevada and Arizona.

NICKEL CARBONATE
Nickel Specialty Chemicals
ANDRINOL LABORATORIES
247 BELMONT AVE. BROOKLYN 7, N.Y.
Telephone: HYacinth 8-7644

OVER 40 YEARS OF PROGRESS
N NATURAL BICHROMATES
NATURAL PRODUCTS REFINING CO., JERSEY CITY 5, N. J.

EDIBLE – TECHNICAL
EGG ALBUMEN
For Every Purpose or Use
W. WALTER KOCH CO. 408 West 14th St., New York 14, N. Y.
ALgonquin 5-4020, 4021, 4022

Directly imported from abroad:
LITHIUM CHLORIDE
LITHIUM FLUORIDE
TARTARIC ACID, U.S.P.
MAGNESIUM SULFATE
EUROPEAN CHEMICAL CO., INC.
366 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 13, N. Y.
Telephone: BEekman 3-6246 • Cables: Skandimex

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Trading in textile and leather chemicals last week lacked snap and was restricted to small lot buying for actual needs. Most materials were in liberal supply and available at discounts for carlot quantities. Potato starch was firmer on spot and was lifted fractionally, while sago flour was lower. Price index declined 0.4 point.

There was no improvement in the request for chemicals. Supplies were adequate and quotations were without change.

Interest in sizing materials also was limited to immediate requirements. Potato starch was scarce and steady. Production continued light in Maine and Idaho. Arrivals of Dutch starch have improved the supply situation in the East and freer offers for shipment have kept prices from advancing drastically. Tapioca flour was in short supply on spot. Trading in new crop flour for shipment was still in abeyance because the Brazilian government has not to date set up a financial schedule on exports. Lower cost of sago flour for shipment from primary sources has lowered prices for spot stocks.

Tanners showed more interest in tanning material replacements, but actual trading was still spotty and for immediate shipment.

Leather production was lower in March than the previous month according to Tanners Council. Cattlehides output totaled 1,752,000 hides in March, compared with 1,862,000 in February; calf and whole kip skins, 732,000 against, 805,000; goat and kid skins, 2,430,000 against 2,513,000 and sheep and lamb skins, 2,081,000 against 2,279,000.

Commercial stocks of wool of the sheep in the United States amounted to 165,000,000 pounds (scoured basis) as of March 29, 1952, according to the Census Bureau. This was 5 percent below the 174,000,000 pounds held at the end of 1951. Manufacturers' stocks of wool dropped from 117,000,000 pounds on December 29, 1951, to 103,000,000 pounds on March 29, 1952, while dealers' stocks rose from 57,000,000 to 62,000,000 pounds. Apparel wool stocks decreased 3 percent and carpet wool was down 13 percent on March 29 as compared to December 29.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Potato starch, spot, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Sago flour, ½c. to ¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 1, 1951
294.2	294.6	285.0	225.1	324.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Buyers absorbed fair-sized lots against former contracts, while new business was confined to immediate needs. Stocks were adequate to meet current requirements. Prices were maintained for all grades.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Business was reported light and confined to actual requirements. Deliveries against contracts moved in fair volume. Quotations were without change, but could have been shaded for carlot business.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin — Buying interest continued keen, especially from bottle crown manufacturers. The albumin supply situation has improved somewhat and consumption is now on a par with production. Prices remained unchanged and steady at 70c. to 80c. per pound, according to quality and quantity. Soluble dried blood continued in fair request. Stocks were adequate to cover current requirements. Quotations were held at 17c. to 18½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Consumers absorbed fair-sized lots for prompt needs. Prices were maintained for all grades. Gum was quoted at $9 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York; canary, $8.74; dark, $8.84; and white, $8.58, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Deliveries against orders were fairly active, while new business was reported confined to immediate requirements. Market was steady and unchanged. Pearl was held at $7.10 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.31, same basis. Smaller quantities commanded premium of 15c. per 100 pounds. Visible corn supplies were smaller and were off 3,223,000 bushels for the week ended May 24, compared with 50,408,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—This market continued firm, due to the high cost of production. Prices were firm at the recent advances. Flake was maintained at $1.64 to $1.66 per pound, and powdered, $1.68 to $1.70 per pound, according to quantity. Demand improved at the advance. Technical grade was unchanged and quoted at 98c. to $1.02 per pound, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Trading in yolk was reported quiet. Stocks were adequate to meet requirements. Quotations were unchanged at $1.06 to $1.08 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—Foreign starch was offered freely at the recent decline. Buying interest, however, was slow. Shipments were available at 9¼c. per pound, carlots, duty paid, exdock. There was no improvement in the tight supply condition of domestic starch. Production in Maine was light and offers were limited to an occasional carlot. Market was merely nominal at 10½c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, Maine. Reduced output in Idaho was readily absorbed against former contracts. Stocks on spot were moderate and maintained at 10½c. to 11¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Another short potato crop for 1952 is in prospect unless farmers plant a bigger acreage than they have indicated, to the Department of Agriculture. The department stated that if farmers do not change their minds and plant more the nation may end up with only 334,000,000 bushels for 1952. This is about 8,000,000 bushels above last year's output which was the smallest since 1936.

Sago Flour — Trading was reported quiet for spot and forward delivery. Shipments from Singapore were quoted nominally at 6.10c. per pound, carlots, exdock. Raw flour on spot was nominal at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound and refined, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour — Consumers continued to take moderate quantities for immediate needs. Market remained firm, with stocks light. High grade Brazilian on spot was held at 8½c. to 9c. per pound and mediums, 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, according to quantity. Interest in new crop for shipment continued limited as the trade awaited the setting up of a new financial program on exports by the Brazilian government.

Tanning Materials

Chesnut Extract — Seasonal improvement was reported in the demand for domestic extract. Market remained steady at unchanged quotations. Arrivals from Italy have been quite heavy, totaling 27,955 bags during the past fortnight.

Cutch—Inquiry for replacement was reported as fair. Offers for shipment also were limited. Market remained firm at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Mangrove Bark—Smaller offerings for shipment from South America stiffened primary markets.

Myrobalans—Buying interest improved slightly, but trading was still reported quiet. Assorted J1's were quoted at $48.50 per ton, exdock and regular J1's at $46 per ton. Crushed remained nominal at $65 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—A firm tone prevailed in the primary market, despite light and spotty trading. Shipments were unchanged and well held for all grades. Solid ordinary was quoted at 11 31/64c. per pound, carlots, exdock and clarified, 12 3/16c., same basis.

Sumac Leaf—Quiet demand was noted for replacements. Primary market was fairly steady and quotably unchanged. Shipments of leaf and ground were more or less nominal at $135 per ton, exdock.

Valonia—Improved tone was noted in this market. Cups were firmly held at $66 per ton, exdock. Beards were inactive and nominal at $84 to $85 per ton. Extract was quoted at 9½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle — Offers for shipments were quite liberal, with tanners confining interest for limited quantities for immediate shipment. Fair average bark was quoted at $103 per ton and merchantable, $100 per ton exdock. South African extract was nominal at 11¼c. per pound and East African, 11⅛c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Mutual Bichromates

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA SINCE 1845

SODIUM BICHROMATE

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA
270 Madison Avenue New York 16, N. Y.

WE CALL 'EM

Waterproof Bags

...BUT...THIS KIND OF PROTECTION IS ONLY ONE OF THEIR FUNCTIONS

Bemis Waterproof Laminated Textile Bags are extra strong, and they're specially constructed to guard against:

- Change in moisture content
- Contamination
- Sifting
- Undesirable odors
- Insect infestation
- Loss of aroma
- Loss from snagging and tearing

Up to 5-Layer Construction*

1. Flexible creped kraft paper*
2. Waterproof adhesive
3. Middle layer of paper
4. Waterproof adhesive
5. Outer layer of burlap or cotton

*This may be parchment paper, or various plastic films, depending upon your requirement.

BEMIS Waterproof BAGS

Bemis

"America's No. 1 Bag Maker"

408-A Pine St., St. Louis 2, Mo.

If you have a "hard-to-pack" product or one that must stand the rough handling of l.c.l., truck, or export shipment, it will pay you to investigate the advantages of Bemis Waterproof Bags.

MAYBE YOU NEED THESE, TOO

If you don't require the exceptional protection of Bemis Waterproof Bags, Bemis Multiwall, Cotton or Burlap Bags are your best bet.

WHATEVER KIND OF BAG YOU NEED, WE MAKE IT!

SUNSHINE STATE POTASH
A PRODUCT OF NEW MEXICO U.S.A.
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

HIGRADE MURIATE OF POTASH
62/63% K_2O
GRANULAR MURIATE OF POTASH
48/32% K_2O
MANURE SALTS 20% K_2O Min.

UNITED STATES POTASH COMPANY, INCORPORATED
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS FOR AMERICAN-MADE NITROGEN
Sulphate of Ammonia • Nitrogen Solutions
Ammonia Liquor • Anhydrous Ammonia
Arcadian* Nitrate of Soda • Urea
A-N-L* Fertilizer Compound
THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.
Barrett NITROGEN
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PROPER CONDITIONERS PROVE PROFITABLE AND BUILD GOOD WILL
Prompt and future shipments Your inquiries invited
Telephones LOmbard 3-2123-4 2289-9
THE DICKERSON COMPANY DREXEL BLDG. PHILA. 6, PA.

Basic Agricultural Chemicals of Quality...

DDT
100% technical
Wettable Powders
Dust Concentrates
Emulsifiable Solutions

BHC
Technical grade (35% gamma)
12% gamma Concentrates

2,4-D
Acid
Sodium Salt
Butyl Ester
Isopropyl Ester
Ester and Amine salt solutions
Low-volatile Esters

2,4,5-T
Isopropyl and Butyl Esters
Low-volatile Esters

DIAMOND ALKALI CHEMICALS
Products of DIAMOND ALKALI'S subsidiary, KOLKER CHEMICAL WORKS, *specializing in organic chemicals for agriculture and industry.*
Order from
KOLKER CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.
90 LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK 5, NEW JERSEY
Plants: Newark, New Jersey and Houston, Texas

Agricultural Chemicals

Normal superphosphate was priced higher at Carteret, New Jersey. The advance followed the recent uplift at Baltimore and is due to increased producing costs and in accordance with OPS regulations. Stocks of super remained relatively tight with demand strong and possibilities of holding well into the Summer months owing to the lateness of the season. Another important potash producer has announced the price of muriate as unchanged with reservations that prices will be at the ceiling level in effect at the time of delivery. Arrivals of Chilean sodium nitrate at customary ports created a mad rush of buyers to secure stocks. The heavy demand has kept the market position tight and it will remain so until the shortage created by the late strike at Chilean supply sources is leveled off. Importations of calcium ammonium nitrate from Europe have found a ready market. The short supply of ammonium sulphate has shown no indication of improving on spot but the outlook is better. The scarcity of nitrogenous process tankage has continued acute.

Dried blood and tankage were priced higher at Chicago as the result of a spurt in buying for stockfeed use while the local markets were quiet and unchanged. Spotty sales were reported in both grades of bone meal. Hoof meal was entirely neglected. Limited offerings of castor pomace were purchased for fertilizer use. Fish meal was quiet with the tone a bit easy and menhaden fishing operations interrupted by unfavorable weather conditions.

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate—Supply conditions continued tight with demand still strong and shipments being made from production owing to absence of inventories.

Bone Meal—Demand moderate with occasional sales of raw at $70 per ton for fertilizer use and steamed at $75 to the feed grade. Stocks adequate to meet current requirements.

Castor Pomace—Limited offerings were purchased for fertilizer use at $37.25 per ton in bags, carlots, works. It was stated that most of the present movement is against contract specifications.

Dried Blood—Local trading remained quiet with sellers at $6.50 per unit of ammonia. A spurt in the western feed demand lifted the price upward to $6.75 at Chicago.

Fish Meal—According to the Department of the Interior, there was no production of menhaden meal in March although production for the first quarter is placed at 3,225 tons, against 8 tons for the same period in 1951. Total output of fish meal in March was 2,217 tons, compared with 3,388 for the same month last year. Total production for the first quarter was 9,768 tons against 14,241 for the corresponding quarter in 1951. Imports of fish meal for feed and fertilizer during February amounted to 20,569 tons, compared with 6,536 in February 1951. During the first two months of 1952, imports totaled 46,132 tons, against 12,931 for the same time in 1951.

Manure Salts — Contract prices covering 1952-1953 shipments have not been changed. Producers quote run of mine 20 percent K_2O minimum at 21c. per unit, bulk, carlots, f.o.b. Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Phosphate Rock—No new developments last week to throw this market out of balance. Domestic withdrawals against contracts continued steady with export business relatively quiet owing to heavy inventories of superphosphate held by foreign countries and a weakening in super prices abroad.

Potassium Muriate—Another large producer is offering high grade potassium muriate 62-63 percent K_2O and granular 48-52 percent K_2O at 42c. per unit for shipments covering requirements to May 31, 1953, bulk in carlots f.o.b. Carlsbad, New Mexico. The seller reserves the right upon written notice to increase the price of high grade muriate as before stated to the lower of either 44c. per unit of K_2O or the ceiling price in efect at the time of delivery.

Sodium Nitrate—Arrivals are now reaching customary ports and are being distributed rapidly into consuming channels. The supply situation is tight at present with demand strong.

Superphosphate — Priced higher at 86c. per unit of a-p-a at Carteret, New Jersey. The advance was to cover increased producing costs and in accordance with OPS regulations. There are no excessive stocks around at present and producers look for the demand to hold through part of the Summer months owing to the late season.

Tankage—Chicago experienced some increase in demand and the market advanced to $6.75 per unit of ammonia. New York remained quiet and unchanged at $6.25.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia at Chicago.

Superphosphate, normal, 4c. per unit of a-p-a at Carteret, N. J.

Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia at Chicago.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 1, 1951
93.2	93.2	92.5	82.2	87.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—The local market showed signs of further slackening during the week as the spring spreading season draws to a close. Only nominal activity is expected by the trade during the next month if the market follows its usual cycle. Supplies are expected to be adequate for this period with prices unchanged in the majority. Domestic tuna meal supplies continued light with imported meal readily available.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$83.50 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $84.55 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$73.99 per ton in bags, 16 20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $98.49 per ton in bags, 11 48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Both Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$54.87 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$5.50 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$83-$85 per ton, imported, 1 65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Calcium nitrate—$51 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meal—$146.90 per ton nominal, 65 percent sardine, bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles or Monterey. $135 per ton, 60 percent tuna, sacks included, f.o.b. San Pedro. $161 per ton for 70 percent Canadian herring, bagged, U.S. Funds, f.o.b. Vancouver, B. C. $126 per ton, imported meal, sacks included, ex-dock.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$58.50 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $53.50 per ton in bulk.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated—$29.50 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles, 3 16 grade. $4 additional for bags. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.25-$5.50 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

According to the Department of Agriculture, there is a rather extensive insect damage across the country with a wide variety of insects infesting different sections of Colorado, Kentucky, Utah and other midwestern and southern states. Buying interest, however, has not been on a large scale to date and it is apparent the season is getting a relatively slow start. The current hesitation is attributed to lack of confidence in the stability of prices or the lack of funds to make purchases. Activity appears to be on a day to day basis in most directions. The supply situation in DDT is reported easier and there is no scarcity of BHC at present. Toxaphene is heavily sold on contract although users are not calling for withdrawals to any large degree. The most attention appears to be focussed on the weed control chemicals including 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T where shipments to the midwest have been of fairly substantial dimensions. Stocks of these chemicals are not excessive but in most instances are meeting requirements.

After a full year of non-infestation, an outbreak of fruitfly was discovered in Adelaide, South Australia, adjoining the area where the Queensland fruitfly was found in February, 1950. Drastic measures were taken immediately, including bait spraying and the use of DDT. Fruitgrowing is one of the State's important industries.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Bemis Bag Reassigns Two To St. Louis, Norfolk Posts

P. C. McGrath, formerly sales manager of the St. Louis sales division of Bemis Bro. Bag Company, has been appointed assistant manager of the St. Louis bag factory and sales division. Mr. McGrath joined the Bemis organization in 1913 as a helper in the engraving and printing departments. He later moved to the order department as an order writer, and became head of that department. He was transferred to the sales department in 1917 as a sales correspondent, later was appointed assistant sales manager, and was made sales manager in 1938.

R. W. Lahey, jr., has been assigned to the newly created position of textile and paper bag specialist at the Bemis plant in Norfolk. In this new position he will work with both manufacturing and sales departments of the Norfolk sales division in the promotion of all products manufactured by Bemis at Norfolk. Mr. Lahey has served as factory representative at the Bemis multiwall paper bag factory at East Pepperell, Mass., following which he established the Bemis southeastern sewing machine service department at Norfolk. In 1951 he became assistant to the superintendent at Norfolk.

A. N. Weeks, manager of the Bemis plant at East Pepperell, and R. J. Williams, machine design section of the Bemis general engineering department at St. Louis, have returned from a tour of Europe where they inspected paper bag making equipment and methods in England, Scotland, Belgium, Germany, France, and Italy.

Hinde & Dauch Names Pfeiffer Vice-President

W. F. Pfeiffer, jr., has been named vice-president of central sales by the directors of the Hinde & Dauch Paper Company, Sandusky, Ohio.

Mr. Pfeiffer will be in charge of the sales organizations of the Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Kansas City, and St. Louis factories, with headquarters in Sandusky. He has had fourteen years of sales experience with Hinde & Dauch in a number of districts throughout the country. For the past six years he has been in charge of sales for the state of Connecticut. He will assume his new duties today.

Geary Quits Two Firms, To Work for Bayer in US

Robert J. Geary has resigned as president and board member of the Geary Chemical Corporation and as vice-president and director of Chemagro Corporation, both New York. Mr. Geary will do research and development work on agricultural chemicals in the United States and Canada for Farbenfabriken Bayer, Leverkusen, Germany. He will make his headquarters at Blue Point, L. I. Telephone number is BLue Point 2-2951.

Thurston Chemical Plans Expansion in Joplin Area

The Thurston Chemical Company, Joplin, Mo., plans a $2,500,000 expansion program in the Joplin area, it was announced last week. The project is being undertaken, according to the company, because of increasing demands for fertilizers and the trend toward different grades of fertilizers in the states served by the firm.

Canada Decontrols Three Metals

The Canadian government last week announced immediate decontrol of lead, zinc and cadmium. Control measures were invoked last July.

Trade Briefs

Lloyd R. Leaver, vice-president in charge of the industrial rubber division of Thermoid Company, has been elected a director.

Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., has announced the development of a new rodent repellent-treated bag under the trade name "Ratscat."

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., for the tenth consecutive year has won the National Safety Council's highest industrial award, its award of honor for 1951.

Chemicals

TRICHLOR-ETHYLENE

PERCHLOR-ETHYLENE

CARBON TETRA-CHLORIDE

Complete Warehouse Stocks • Technical Assistance or Caldwell Chemicals Always Available.

NEW YORK DETROIT

CALDWELL CHEMICAL CO., INC.
441 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Products of SULPHUR

Uniformly high purity of 99½% or better

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR CO. Inc.
75 E. 45th Street New York 17, N.Y.
Mines: Newgulf and Moss Bluff, Texas

COPPER SULPHATE

CRYSTALS AND POWDERED

IRVINGTON SMELTING & REFINING
IRVINGTON WORKS NEW JERSEY

United CHEMICAL COMPANY

WEST COAST DISTRIBUTION

Agricultural Chemicals

Insecticides, Fumigants, Fertilizers, Weed Killers, Rodenticides, Defoliants, Fungicides, Miticides

Main Office
441 South 4th St., Richmond, Calif.

California Sales Offices
Sacramento, Fresno, Bakersfield, Pomona

POTASH ALUM

Lump • Nut • Pea • Granular • Powdered

Bags • Barrels • LCL • Carloads

CONSOLIDATED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES INC.

ADDRESS INQUIRIES TO: 640 MELLIE ESPERSON BLDG., HOUSTON 2, TEXAS
OR 630 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

TENNESSEE CORPORATION

MINERAL SALTS

One of the country's foremost producers of Agricultural Chemicals and Soluble Mineral Salts.

COPPER SULPHATE

ZINC SULPHATE

MANGANESE SULPHATE

COPPER CARBONATE

FERRIC IRON SULPHATE

For MANUFACTURERS, MIXERS And CHEMISTS

We can supply you with most any combination of mineral mixtures—mixed to your own specifications. Soluble Manganese, Copper, Zinc, Iron, Boron and Magnesium.

Producers of ES-MIN-EL—Essential Mineral Elements.

For further information 'phone, wire or write

TENNESSEE CORPORATION
Atlanta, Georgia Lockland, Ohio

PARAFFIN
and
MICROCRYSTALLINE
WAXES

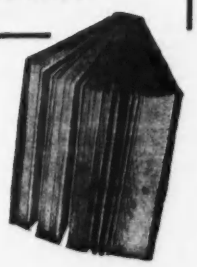
SHELL

SHELL OIL COMPANY

50 W. 50th Street, New York 20, N. Y. • 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6, California

NOW—a complete, accurate manual of industrial piping data and procedures

—for practical use by designers, estimators, foreman, engineers, etc.



Here is a thorough, practical guide to piping principles, methods, and know-how to aid in the effective design and use of pipe, fittings, and materials for industrial purposes. Packed into its pages is a vast compilation of useful data on the different materials and types of piping required in the chemical, process, and petroleum industries and power plants . . . all the most frequently needed standards, practices, and data to replace the many data sheets, handbooks, catalogues, and specifications required by practicing piping men.

Just Published!
394 pages, illustrated
$8.00

INDUSTRIAL PIPING

By CHARLES T. LITTLETON
Formerly Engineer in Charge of Piping, American Cyanamid Company

Contents—
1. Flow Sheets, Plot Plans, and Design Procedure
2. Steam Piping
3. Valves
4. Water Piping
5. Oil Piping and the Fanning Formula
6. Gas, Air, and Instrument Piping
7. Alloy Piping
8. Miscellaneous Piping Materials
9. Insulation
10. Piping Cost Estimation
Index

This book covers steam, water, oil, gas, and instrument piping, giving useful methods of flow calculations. For each specific service, it tells which pipe materials, fittings, and valves should be used—shows their advantages and disadvantages, and explains the methods of installing them. Tables of fittings are conveniently grouped according to the service for which they are generally used. You'll find valuable discussions on the use of the Fanning Formula to solve oil-flow problems and for water or steam calculations, and a worthwhile review of the subject of gas laws. A special chapter discusses the different types of insulation recommended for pipe at different temperatures.

Each of the most recently developed piping materials, alloys, and plastics used in modern industrial plants are discussed, with their advantages and disadvantages clearly indicated. Of practical value to engineering purchasing departments is the table of valve equivalents for valves in the pressure classes up to 600 pounds.

Send your order with remittance to:

SCHNELL PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.

38 CHURCH STREET NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

Petroleum Derivatives

Although many of the refineries were back in production again, there continued to be a number still shut down, particularly on the Gulf Coast. Some suppliers of aliphatics and other derivatives of petroleum have been feeling the pinch. According to observers, there will probably be some delay in the return to normal production for a short time after the complete settlement of the strikes. Petroleum toluol has shown signs of tightness in some quarters, based on an increase in demand for some grades. Xylol was also rather firm. Pricing schedules for these materials remained steady and unchanged. The resumption of operations at a number of refineries has caused the Petroleum Administration for Defense to modify the restrictions imposed upon the deliveries of aviation gasoline. For each of the three weeks beginning May 27, carriers, noncarriers and foreign carriers were permitted to purchase 19.5 percent of the gasoline bought during March.

Supplies of liquefied petroleum gases continued to be quite plentiful. The refineries strikes helped to dispose of some of the oversupply of these gases, but there continued to be more than enough to cover requirements. Propane demand appeared to be lagging, while inquiries for butane were said to be slightly better. An increase in government demand was expected to strengthen the microcrystalline wax market to some extent. It has been reported that prices have been reduced in some quarters in order to meet the competition of undersellers. Elsewhere in the market, however, quotations remained unchanged. There continued to be a good balance between available supplies and demand for the petrolatums and white mineral oils which remained steady in price.

Solvents and Diluents

Some producers of toluol and xylol have reported that the refinery strikes have shown their effect upon the supply picture of these items. While many of the producing units were again in operation, a number in the Gulf area were not yet back to work. This has cut off supplies to some producers of aliphatics who were beginning to see their stocks depleted. Elsewhere, however, production was said to be back to normal. Except for an increase in the demand for some grades of toluol, these items continued to enjoy a steady inquiry from consumers. The intermediate aromatic chemicals were in fairly good demand and could be supplied by producers without difficulty. The higher boilers, while strong, were also in adequate supply. Prices of these items were held unchanged.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Producers reported there to be adequate stocks of this material available, despite the recent closedown of most sources of supply. A routine volume of business was transacted and prices remained unchanged.

Lacquer Diluent—There continued to be an active demand for this material, according to sellers. Stocks were large enough to cover all inquiries without any difficulty. Production has been kept up and market quotations held unchanged.

Mineral Spirits—Demand for this material was reported to be quite brisk throughout the past week. Steady production and large stocks made it possible for producers to meet all requirements with ease. The range of market quotations was steady and unchanged.

Rubber Solvent—With the settlement of most of the refinery strikes, there has been less concern for a possible decrease of supplies. Production could be accomplished without difficulty and stocks remained comfortable. A normal rate of sales was reported at prices which remained steady.

Stoddard Solvent—This market was without special feature during the past week. An ample supply was available and new material was constantly being produced for replacement. The demand was fairly good. No change occurred in the pricing structure.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Consumer interest in this solvent continued to be large, in keeping with the season. The ample stocks available from the various producers made it possible for them to cover all orders with ease. Prices continued to be stable.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—For the most part this remained a very easy market. Propane demand was said to be quite slow, but there appeared to be a slightly greater interest shown in butane. Supplies of both gases were abundant, although the recent strike heped to diminish some of the oversupplies which were a glut on the market several weeks ago. Market quotations for these materials remained steady, with some tendency toward weakness. According to the Bureau of Mines, production of LP-gases during March totaled 8,746,000 barrels, or an average of 282,000 barrels per day.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Waxes

Microcrystalline—There were indications that some pick up might be seen in the sales activities in this market in the near future, according to observers. Increased government requirement for the material should account for a large portion of the sales. In some place, it was reported, prices have been eased slightly to meet with competition. Most generally, however, quotations remained steady. Supplies were comfortable and production was getting back to normal following the settlement of strikes at many refineries.

Miscellaneous

Benzol—According to producers, the petroleum derivative was said to be in a very strong position. Its manufacture was limited and the largest portion was allotted to fill long-term contracts. The demand was steady and only small quantities were to be had on the open market.

Gasoline—The Petroleum Administration for Defense issued a modification of the order limiting deliveries of aviation gasoline, effective May 27, in view of the prospect of the early resumption of full refinery production. The new order permitted carriers, noncarriers and foreign carriers to get, during each of the three weeks beginning May 27, June 3, and June 10, up to 19.5 percent of the aviation gasoline they purchased during March. This allowed them to use up to the maximum amount which they had been permitted to use during each of the three weeks before May 27. The Secretary of Interior stated that it was hoped that current restrictions might be lifted by June 17.

During March, according to the Bureau of Mines, daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products declined 19,000 barrels a day to average 603,000 barrels. Most of the decline occurred in the production of LP-gases. Stocks increased 942,000 barrels, including 826,000 barrels at plants and terminals and 116,000 barrels at refineries. An increase of 485,000 barrels in propane stocks at plants and terminals accounted for a great part of the increase.

Petrolatum—A generally good balance of business was reported in this market. Producers stated that supplies were quite plentiful and output steady. The demand was said to be rather brisk. Quotations for all grades remained unchanged and the market exhibited stability.

White Mineral Oils—The market was untroubled throughout the past week. Production could be maintained without difficulty, providing ample stocks to consumers. Buying interest continued to be active. The pricing schedule remained steady and unchanged.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Sufficient stocks of solvents and diluents were mainained to meet the present and good rate of demand. Pricewise, there were no changes with cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

The LPG market continued without particular feature or change during the week. Demand for butane is holding at a good level with quotations at 4.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Interest in propane continued to lag with supplies ample. Propane quoted 4.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Demand for high melting point paraffin waxes was considered moderate over the week and somewhat improved from previous report periods this quarter. The supply position remained unchanged with all grades available. 122/128 ASTM, carload loose slabs, fully refined, f.o.b. shippers refinery, San Francisco, quoted 7.45c. per pound. 142/147 ASTM., same basis, quoted 7.55c. per pound. 146/148 ASTM, same basis, quoted 7.65c. per pound.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Sunray Oil Elects Wright Chairman, Whaley President

Sunray Oil Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., has elected C. H. Wright chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the concern. Mr. Wright, formerly president, succeeds F. B. Parriott, who has resigned. W. C. Whaley, former vice-president, has been elected to the presidency. Mr. Whaley was recently transferred to Tulsa from Los Angeles, where he was vice-president and manager of Sunray's California division.

F. L. Martin has resigned as a director and vice-president in charge of Sunray's refining and pipelines division to become president of Suntide Refining Company, a new company which has been organized by Sunray and outside banking interests to construct and operate a 25,000 barrel per day catalytic refinery for the Corpus Christi, Tex., area.

R. L. Johnson, general manager of Sunray's refinery at Duncan, Okla., will be brought to Tulsa to be superintendent of refinery and pipeline operations in Oklahoma. L. W. Bennett, treasurer, has been elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Martin's retirement.

Shell Increases Tempo Of Western Development

A record number of wildcat and development wells will be drilled in the west this year by Shell Oil Company, New York, it has been revealed by H. S. M. Burns, president. Mr. Burns disclosed Shell plans to drill nearly 225 development and exploration wells during 1952 in his company's Pacific Coast area, which includes the Rocky Mountains.

The majority of the development wells will be in Shell's fields at Ventura, Brea-Olinda, East Coalinga, and South Mountain, in California. Mr. Burns pointed up the importance of the Rocky Mountain region in Shell's overall program, with the disclosure that twenty-five development wells are scheduled for this new producing area in 1952.

In summarizing the firm's plans for the coming year, Mr. Burns stated his company's increased drilling activity is being matched in all phases of operations. At Ventura, Shell Chemical Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Shell Oil, will construct a large ammonia plant capable of producing 150 tons a day of ammonia to be used as fertilizer by farmers of the west. Another project scheduled for Ventura is the doubling of the capacity of the existing absorption plant from 75,000,000 to 150,000,000 cubic feet of natural gas a day. A similar expansion, but on a smaller scale, is scheduled for the company's natural gas plant at Brea.

Sinclair Oil Corp. Elects McGoughran as Secretary

Sinclair Oil Corporation, New York, has elected C. F. McGoughran secretary of the corporation, succeeding O. M. Gerstung, who has retired. In addition to his duties as secretary, Mr. McGoughran will assume the duties of the newly-created position of director of personnel of Sinclair Oil and its subsidiaries.

Trade Briefs

Permanent Filter Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., has developed "Filterall," a new type of oil filter which is claimed to completely eliminate the need for cartridge pack replacements.

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has elected Courtney C. Brown, assistant to the chairman and economic adviser of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), to its board of directors.

D. G. Kingman, San Joaquin division superintendent of General Petroleum Corporation's production department, has been named assistant manager of joint venture operations with headquarters in the Los Angeles, Calif., offices of the company.

VIKING
Petroleum Solvents
PENTANE • HEXANE • HEPTANE
PETROLEUM ETHER
LIGROIN • BENZINE
Special Solvents for Specific Purposes
LOW COST — HIGH QUALITY
UNITED FUEL GAS COMPANY
K. V. BLDG., CHARLESTON, W. VA.

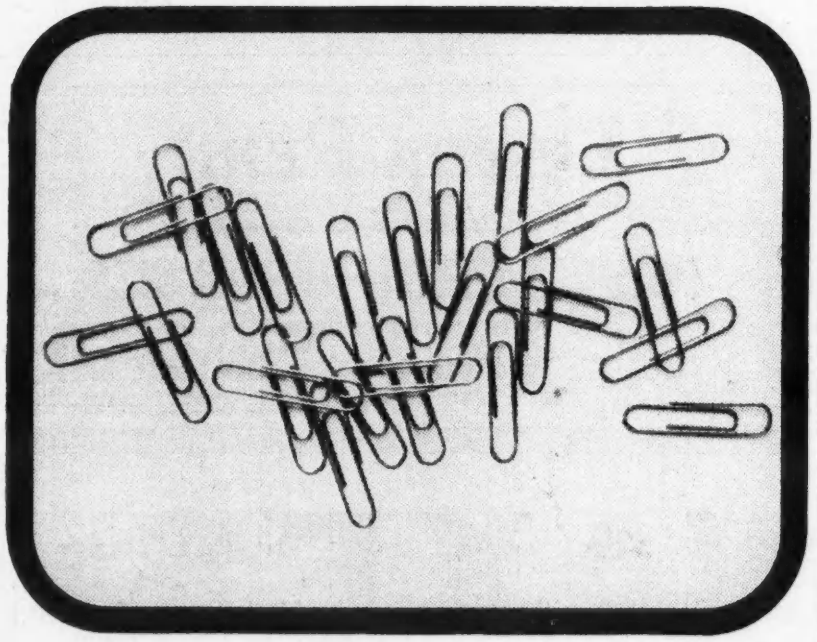
Extremely Dependable
PURE Penn-Drake® White Oils
penn drake products
PENNSYLVANIA REFINING COMPANY
BUTLER, PENNSYLVANIA
Branches: Cleveland, Ohio and Edgewater, N. J.
Representatives in all Principal Cities

WOOD TANKS
Built to Your Specifications •
DESIGNED RIGHT • PRICED RIGHT
with our
Service Warranty Guarantee
SPECIALIZING IN
OAK • CYPRESS • REDWOOD • FIR
Send us your inquiries today
WOOD TANK DIVISION
CANTON BARREL AND BAG, INC.
CANTON, OHIO

ULTRA-PENN
Specialists in quality
PETROLATUMS — WHITE OILS
for every purpose
Ultra-Penn Refining Co., Butler, PA.

AMORWAXES
HIGH MELTING POINTS
A complete series of synthetic waxes covering the melting point range from 180°F to 400°F.
Suggested Field of Application: Plastic compounds, leather packing, polishes, electrical insulation, anti-blocking, plating, lubricants, potting compounds.
Melting Points: 180°F, 240°F, 266°F, 285°F, 350°F, 400°F
Penetrations: (100 grams at 77°F) 0-4
WAXES OF ALL KINDS
For technical information write:
PENNOTEX OIL CORPORATION
29 Broadway, New York City

What do paper clips have in common with Barrett* Coal-Tar Chemicals?



Uniformity, of course.

When you buy coal-tar chemicals, you need *uniformity* at a high level of quality.

When you buy from Barrett, you get *uniform* quality resulting from BARRETT'S BASIC POSITION IN RAW MATERIALS *and* NEARLY 100 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN THE MANUFACTURE OF COAL-TAR PRODUCTS.

Barrett is basic...in your business

Barrett

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

In Canada:
The Barrett Co., Ltd.
5551 St. Hubert St.
Montreal

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Barrett Coal-Tar Chemicals

Phenols
Cresols
Cresylic Acids
Xylenols
Pickling Inhibitors
Benzol
Toluol
Xylol
Naphthalene
Hi-Flash Solvent
Phthalic Anhydride
Dibutyl Phthalate
ELASTEX DCHP Plasticizer*
"ELASTEX" 10-P Plasticizer (DIOP)
"ELASTEX" 50-B Plasticizer*
"ELASTEX" 28-P Plasticizer (DOP)
Phenolic Resins
Niacin (Nicotinic Acid)
Pyridines
Picolines
Quinoline
Lutidines
Tar Acid Oils
Neutral Coal-Tar Oils
Coal-Tar Creosote
CUMAR Paracoumarone-Indene Resin*
Carbonex Rubber Compounding Hydrocarbon*
Bardol Rubber Compounding Oil*
Flotation Agents

Coal Chemicals

Last week was a relatively quiet week in the coal chemicals market. There was comparatively little shifting of the supply position of chemicals, and there were no price changes. The general trend has been towards the improvement of supply positions of most coal chemicals.

Naphthalene, which was one of the most critically tight chemicals last year, has finally improved to the point where most consumers were able to obtain their immediate requirements. Much of the relief of pressure has been due to increased production, while additional easing was caused by reduced demands. The scarcity of benzol dominated the picture of this light oil during most of 1951. Recent months have seen most of that pressure come off benzol. The current market finds benzol moving well, in a balanced supply and demand relationship.

Government requirements of toluol kept the market quite tight through the end of last year. Now, with the solvent use in industry down somewhat, this light oil was balanced. However, recent inquiries from foreign consumers have temporarily tightened the market for 1 degree toluol. The tar acids have been generally improved in supply position. Phenol was in good supply.

Pyridin and most tar bases have been the only coal chemicals to remain genuinely tight. Much of the activity in the tar bases has been attributed to the entrance of the new TB drug, isonicotinyl hydrazine, into the commercial field. Whether or not the recent grant of a patent on the pharmaceutical and veterinary uses of the drug, will have a restrictive effect upon the activity in tar bases was not definite yet. There seemed to be some signs that a few would be less inclined to handle any aspect of the drug's production.

SR 13 was extended indefinitely in an amendment to the original order, OPS announced last week. See page three.

The American Iron and Steel Institute announced that the estimated operating rate for the industry during the week ending May 31, was 102.3 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to 2,124,000 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to actual production of 2,134,000 tons the previous week, and actual production of 1,083,000 tons one month ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—There has been essentially no change in the market for benzol last week. Producers reported that the material was moving well in a fairly balanced supply and demand situation. Most consumers found that they were able to obtain enough benzol for their immediate needs. And producers had little trouble in moving all of their output.

Much of the improvement in this market over recent months has been due to a slightly slower pace of consumer buying. Those who use benzol seem to be buying for current scheduled needs. There has not been as much buying to build inventories in anticipation of a tighter market. Consumers were content to keep their inventories at current levels. Producers expected the benzol market to be sustained at just about the present level for a while, that is, a well balanced supply and demand.

A big factor, which could change the market picture, and which producers were still watching intently, was the possibility of further strikes in the steel industry. It was said that a long-delayed decision from the courts, or a decision against the government's position in the dispute, could bring the men out again quickly. Even if the union did not call a strike, the men might walk out without union sanction. In this event, further loss of production could well bring the aggregate loss up to a point where it seriously hampers the available supply of the light oils and other coal chemicals.

Creosote—There were adequate supplies to meet consumer needs. Producers said that creosote was moving at a relatively normal pace. There were no changes anticipated in this steady market. It was said that there were rarely any significant fluctuations in the market. Demand seems to be consistent throughout the year.

Railroads, which are the largest outlet for creosote, use the material to treat railroad ties. The creosoting of ties is generally spread out through the year by the carriers, hence, this practice has a stabilizing effect upon the market.

Cresols—In general, the market for the cresols was unchanged last week. The cresols have been moving slowly during recent months. It was said, however, that there was a little more activity for orthocresol.

The continuous easing of supply which took place in the cresols during the beginning of this year, was principally the result of lowered consumer requirements. Cresylic resins, which are normally one of the major outlets for the cresols, have not been as active as they had been in former times. Thus, a big portion of the cresol demand has been lower. Producers of the cresols did not expect much change in this market for while.

Cresylic Acid—The market for domestic cresylic acid remained unchanged last week. There were ample supplies to take care of consumer needs. The material was still moving very slowly. There were no signs that any significant changes in this market were forthcoming.

Importers said that there was a little more activity in the market for ADF acid last week. Whatever material moved, continued to move between the range of prices previously quoted by importers. Larger lots were sold at figures close to the lower limit of the range. And, smaller lots brought prices closer to the higher limit of the price range.

Naphthalene—The easing of supply which has been in progress in this market continued last week. Producers were beginning to picture the naphthalene market as balanced, with respect to supply and demand. The most significant fact about naphthalene was that the pressure was off. Producers said that they were no longer pressed by consumers for naphthalene deliveries.

Domestic crude material was still moving quite well, but, the number of inquiries were not up to former levels. The combination of reduced demands and increased production has resulted in the improvement of naphthalene availability.

The market for imported hot-pressed crude naphthalene remained quite slow. Importers were still quoting prices within the range they had indicated the previous week. It was felt that the inventory position of American consumers has allowed buyers to resist the price of imported material. The price declines since the beginning of the year have temporarily halted at a range of 6 cents to 6½ cents per pound, where quotations have remained for several weeks.

Phenol—Supplies were adequate to meet the immediate needs of consumers. Producers were still keeping phenol moving slowly. Phenol and the tar acids have not been very active during recent months. One of the factors in the slowness of this market has been the reduction of demand for phenolic resins and adhesives. Then too, dyestuff intermediates and pharmaceuticals have not been calling for as much phenol as they have in the past. Producers did not anticipate any significant changes in this market at an early date, either pricewise, or in the supply position.

Pyridin—The market for this chemical was practically unique among coal chemicals, in that it represented the only coal chemical which was still in really tight supply. The tar bases continued to enjoy very good activity. Regular inquiries for

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 1, 1951
137.0	137.0	137.0	107.5	134.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

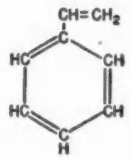
Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended May 31, indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	982,246
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	35,343,832
Benzol	gals.	3,505,995
Coaltar	gals.	15,755,684
Creosote oil	gals.	652,938
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,512,393
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	29,808
Toluol	gals.	687,005
Xylol	gals.	184,526

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Commercial quantities of
KOPPERS STYRENE MONOMER
now available



Which of these reactions will solve your problem?

1. Styrene reacts with itself to give polystyrene in a great variety of molecular weights. The softening point and solubility of polystyrene can be varied within wide limits to give products to fit a variety of applications.

2. Styrene reacts with other monomers, such as isoprene, methyl acrylate, methyl methacrylate, acrylonitrile, butadiene and maleic anhydride to produce copolymers. Each of these copolymers differs in some way from pure polystyrene to give special resinous products to fit specific applications.

3. In its reaction with glycol maleate, styrene produces a laminating resin from which laminates of exceptional mechanical strength can be made using glass cloth or glass fiber as a filler.

4. Styrene also reacts with a variety of drying oils, such as linseed oil, tung oil, blown soybean oil, dehydrated castor oil and oiticica oil to furnish styrenated drying oils.

● Koppers Styrene Monomer is worth your consideration for use in developing new products or improving existing ones. It is a versatile raw material with many valuable applications.

Styrene is supplied in tank car, tank truck and 55-gallon drum quantities.

➡ ***WRITE FOR BULLETIN C-1-119.***

For further information, write to **KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.**
Chemical Division, Dept. OPD-6-2, Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

KOPPERS

isonicotinic acid or gammapicoline still came in to producers. It was said that many smaller companies have not yet given up hope of climbing on the TB drug bandwagon.

The relatively high number of end uses for pyridin were expected to keep the market in short supply for some time. An additional factor in the pyridin shortage, was the relatively small production to take care of the various consumer requirements.

Toluol—The overall picture for toluol was unchanged. The easier trend in the number of calls for industrial consumption has shown no significant signs of an upward turn. The market was just about balanced, with government requirements taking up any slack left by the reduction of industrial demand.

However, it was said foreign inquires for 1° toluol lately have had the temporary effect of tightening up the market for that grade. It was felt that this segment of the toluol market would return to a balanced supply position when these foreign inquiries are satisfied.

Xylol—There was no change in this market last week. Producers felt that the supply was just about balanced with the demand. They did not anticipate any increase in consumer needs of this solvent during the beginning of this month. Hence, producers felt that there would not be any significant change in the market during that time.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—Producers indicated that the market for acetanilide was enjoying very good activity. Supplies were said to be running close with demand. It was felt that the present activity in the market would be sustained for a while, thus, any new increases in demand were expected to have the effect of tightening the market.

Prices have held firm at the levels previously quoted by producers. Current quotations by various producers of the technical grade ranged from 25½ cents to 26½ cents per pound in carlots, 26½ cents to 27½ cents per pound in tonlots, and 29½ cents to 30½ cents per pound in less than tonlots.

Anilin—The market for this intermediate was found to be in relatively good supply. There has been a little less activity in the market for anilin recently, causing producers to cut back production. Nonetheless, suppliers said that anilin continued to move fairly well. They pointed out that production was still at a relatively high rate.

Prices have held firm at their previous levels. Producers did not anticipate any change in the schedules. Current quotations by producers of the oil were 18 cents per pound in tankcars, 19 cents per pound for drums in carlots, and 20 cents per pound for drums in less than carlots, all on a freight allowed basis.

Maleic Anhydride—The supply of maleic anhydride was good. Consumers found that their current requirements could be met by producers. The present easier supply position of maleic was said to be the result of fewer calls for this anhydride from manufacturers of maleic modified rosin esters, pentaerythritol esters, and alkyd resins. Since producers did not anticipate any increases from this direction, the present improved supply position was expected to remain at a status quo for a while yet.

Monochlorobenzene — The market for this intermediate was just about balanced with respect to supply and demand. Producers said that there were adequate supplies to take care of the immediate needs of consumers. The general improvement of this chemical has come about through the combination of some reduction in the demand and overall improvement in the supply of the basic raw materials used in making monchlorobenzene.

First, the supply of chlorine has eased up considerably during the past several months. And then, benzol has continually improved in its supply position during that time. Consequently, the big factors which made monochlorobenzene a scarce item last year, have been alleviated. Producers felt that the present supply position of this market would probably prevail, at least during the rest of this half of the year.

Paracresol—Producers said that the 98 percent material was moving quite well. While the market was very active, it was said that the supply was good. There were no immediate changes anticipated in this chemical's market. Prices have held firm at the levels previously quoted by producers.

Paradichlorobenzene — Supplies were said to be adequate to meet present requirements. Producers reported that there has been a slight drop off in this market in recent weeks. It was felt that a good portion of the season's moth control output was over. Some producers

CREOSOTE OIL
CREOSOTE-COAL TAR SOLUTIONS
COAL TAR PITCH
TAR ACIDS • 78° NAPHTHALENE
BENZENE • TOLUENE • XYLENE
AMMONIUM SULPHATE

INTERLAKE IRON CORPORATION
COAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
Executive Offices: Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio
Manufacturing Plants: Erie, Pennsylvania • Toledo, Ohio • South Chicago, Illinois • Duluth, Minnesota

Cresylic Acid
All Grades
REINHART
Chemical Corporation
CHRYSLER BUILDING, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • MU 5-0376 • CABLE: RECHEMCORP.

NAPHTHALENE
COALTAR CHEMICALS CORPORATION, Graybar Building, New York 17, N. Y.

IRON FILINGS
(GROUND CHEMICAL IRON)
NEW YORK: 74 TRINITY PLACE
CONNELLY, INC.
SINCE 1876
CHICAGO: 1525 EAST 53rd ST.

were looking for occasional increases in activity when manufacturers find that they need a little more material than they had originally estimated.

Paraphenylphenol—The supply of this intermediate was said to be a little short of consumer requirements. The material, which is used in the manufacture of rubber and as a resin intermediate, has been moving fairly well. There was little change in the present supply position anticipated.

Current quotations of paraphenylphenol were 37½ cents per pound for bags in carlots, and 42 cents per pound in less than carlots, both on a works basis.

Phthalic Anhydride — The market for this intermediate continued to show signs of easing. The pressure has come off phthalic anhydride since the end of last year. The improved supply position of phthalic has largely been the result of reduced demand. Plasticizers, which account for a large part of the overall demand for phthalic anhydride, have not been moving at former levels. The consequent lowering of requests for phthalic have done much to bring this anhydride closer to balance. Producers did not look for any significant increases in demand during this month.

Resorcinol — The steady improvement in the supply position of resorcinol has permitted civilian consumers to get their share of materials. In addition, the improved supply has brought about the revocation of allocation control by the government. Producers said that resorcinol was still moving quite well. Government needs were being met simultaneously with civilian demand largely because of the increased capacity of production.

The principal use of resorcinol, which has kept it moving so well, is its application in water-proof glues. Resorcinol-type glues have advantages which other glues do not possess to the same extent, namely the ability to be handled without application of high temperatures or high pressures. These conditions lead some users of water-proof glues to prefer a resorcinol glue for certain uses. Producers believe that there is a good volume of civilian demand still unsatisfied. Thus, they felt that the present rate of activity would be fairly well sustained for some time.

Sodium pentachlorophenate—There was some material available to consumers. Producers said that this chemical was moving fairly well. The present level of activity was expected to hold for a while in this market. There were no immediate or significant increases in demand expected in the next few weeks. Prices have held at previous levels, with no change in schedules anticipated.

Styrene — Supplies of the monomer were said to be adequate to meet the immediate needs of consumers. Producers reported that there has been a little pick up in demand noticed the past few weeks. It was felt that the current relationship between supply and demand indicated a fairly well balanced supply position.

When a raincoat sheds water like a duck's back

U·S·S COAL CHEMICALS
are in the picture

● Today's rainwear is smart and good-looking, yet it sheds water like the proverbial duck's back. The water repellants with which fabrics can be treated are another outstanding achievement of the chemical industry.

An important ingredient in the manufacture of these water repellants is U·S·S Pyridine, one of the line of U·S·S Coal Chemicals. Other basic Coal Chemicals produced by United States Steel include Benzol, Toluol, Xylol, Phenol, Cresols, Cresylic Acid, Naphthalene, Picoline, Creosote Oil and Ammonium Sulphate.

For complete information on these U·S·S Coal Chemicals, contact our nearest Coal Chemical sales office or write directly to United States Steel Company, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

U·S·S COAL CHEMICALS
USS
2-952-A
UNITED STATES STEEL

Chemstrand Names Granger Nylon Yarn Superintendent

Robert L. Granger has been appointed manufacturing superintendent of the yarn area of the Chemstrand Corporation's nylon filament yarn plant under construction near Pensacola, Fla.

Working as design project manager since he was employed by Chemstrand in May, 1951, Mr. Granger was a research and development engineer for American Viscose Corporation, Marcus Hook, Pa., for six years. He began his career with Viscose in 1928 as a production supervisor at Meadville. In 1935, he joined the Barrett Company, Philadelphia, as a chemical engineer, and in 1940 went with Philadelphia Electric Company, Chester, Pa., as chief chemist. Mr. Granger rejoined American Viscose in 1945.

Nickel Processing Corp. Key Posts to G. M. Wiles

Gloyd M. Wiles has been named a vice-president and general manager of Nickel Processing Corporation and will be resident manager of the operation at Nicaro, Cuba. Mr. Wiles continues as manager of the mining department of National Lead Company, New York, which recently acquired a majority interest in Nickel Processing.

The Nicaro operation, which is government-owned, is due for full production in July, with an annual output of 31,000,000 pounds of nickel. Nickel Processing is presently conducting tests on a pilot plant basis which hold promise of increasing the capacity of the present facilities and also permitting the recovery of cobalt from the ores treated at Nicaro.

Dexter Names Agent

William B. Griffin has joined Dexter Chemical Corporation, New York, as a district representative covering Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, according to Joseph B. Evans, director of sales. He fills the position left vacant by the death of Dudley B. Setzler. Mr. Griffin, who represented the Kali Manufacturing Company since 1932, previously served as chief chemist for Mason Dyeing Company and Fabrics Finishing Corporation.

Octagon Process Appoints

Octagon Process Inc., Staten Island, N. Y., has announced the appointment of Paul Mezick as district sales manager for the state of Pennsylvania. Mr. Mezick was formerly industrial specialist of the procurement division of the Philadelphia Ordnance District. Previously he was district sales manager for Charles J. Haas, Inc., Philadelphia, and, before that, eastern distributor for the L. R. Kerns Company of Chicago.

Trade Briefs

W. C. Stolk, president of the American Can Company, has been elected a director of the Johns-Manville Corporation.

American Standards Association has issued a revised edition of its B36.19, stainless steel pipe standard.

Obituaries

John L. Perry

John L. Perry, former president of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation and two other United States Steel Corporation companies, died May 27 in Pittsburgh, Pa. He was seventy-one years of age.

Mr. Perry went to work for the American Steel & Wire Company in 1899, and became manager of the Worcester, Mass., district in 1928. Five years later he was appointed vice-president of the company in charge of operations, with headquarters in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Perry was named president of the Tennesse Coal, Iron & Railroad Company at Birmingham, Ala., in 1935. He became head of Carnegie-Illinois in 1938 and served in that post until 1946.

Upon his retirement from Carnegie-Illinois, he was made assistant to the president of United States Steel Corporation of Delaware, serving in an advisory capacity. He was called back from retirement in 1947 to become president of Columbia Steel Company. He retired in 1948 from that subsidiary, but continued with United States Steel in an advisory capacity until his death.

Arthur A. Brow, assistant superintendent of furnaces, coke plants and docks at Cleveland, Ohio, for Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, died May 26 in that city. He was fifty-seven years old.

Dr. Eugene Friedman, who was associated with Polak's Frutal Works, Inc., Middletown, N. Y., for more than twenty-five years, died May 18. Dr. Friedman was manager of the company's Chicago office before his retirement last year.

Arthur Hopkins, president of Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc., Sherman, Tex., died May 25 in Jacksonville, Fla. He was sixty. Mr. Hopkins had come to Jacksonville in connection with the construction of a $6,000,000 soybean oil processing plant planned for his firm.

Roy B. McKee, former vice-president of the Freedom-Valvoline Oil Company, died May 25 at Beaver, Pa. He was seventy-three years old. Mr. McKee retired in April after thirty-four years of service with the company.

John C. Nicholls, former assistant to the president of the International Nickel Company of Canada, died May 28 in Toronto, Ont. He was seventy-three years of age.

William J. Serill, former president of the American Standards Association, died May 28 in Bryan Mawr, Pa. He was eighty-nine years of age.

Arthur B. Summers, sales engineer for Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., died May 16, it was reported last week. He was fifty-seven years of age. Mr. Summers handled sales for the company's construction specialties division in states along the eastern seaboard.

Charles R. Toothaker, noted mineralogist who had been curator of the Commercial Museum at Philadelphia since 1904, died May 25 in that city. His age was seventy-nine. In addition to his mineralogical work, Mr. Toothaker was also an authority on soluble gums on which he wrote a book, "Commercial Raw Materials," which was published in 1927.

MCA Offers Chapter 12 Of Air Pollution Manual

An extensive bibliography on air pollution, covering causes, effects, control and abatement methods, has been published as chapter 12 of the "MCA Air Pollution Abatement Manual," the Manufacturing Chemists' Association announced last week.

More than 1,500 references in the literature that have appeared on the subject up to January 1, 1952, form the present compilation by George F. Jenkins, of the engineering department of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company.

Literature is listed under six principal headings: biological, legislative, technical, standards, education and miscellaneous. Seven other bibliographies were consulted in assembling the present chapter, in order to supplement the author's search, although not all of the entries were used. Material that did not refer specifically to air pollution has been excluded.

Orders for chapter 12 and correspondence about the bibliography should be addressed to Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Woodward building, Fifteenth and H streets, Washington 5, D. C. Remittance of 50 cents for each copy of the chapter should accompany orders.

Slurry Mixer Developed

A slurry mixer which is said to greatly speed and simplify the mixing of dry materials into liquids is now being offered by National Foam System, Inc., of West Chester, Pa. This mixer is reportedly readily adaptable to almost any type of materials and liquids. Relatively inexpensive in initial cost, it is claimed to require almost no maintenance.

Operating basically on the Venturi principle, the mixer has no moving parts. A hopper feeds the powder into the liquid at optimum rates and pressures predetermined by actual tests of the materials and liquids to be used. Dusting is reduced by special hopper or feed construction.

DUTY FREE
CRESYLIC ACID
99/100%
SPOT DELIVERY
AND
FOR SHIPMENT
DIRECT IMPORTERS
CHAS. PAGE & CO., Inc.
50 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
VA 6-0903

PROZONE
★ Keeps Your Car Engine Cool
★ Stops Boiling
★ Prevents Rust

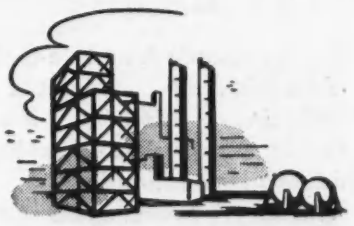
Save time and temper on summer trips this year! PROZONE keeps your engine cool and stops boiling because it is scientifically compounded to keep the cooling system of your car at just the right temperature zone.

In addition, PROZONE prevents rust in the radiator . . . helps prolong the life of your engine.

Put PROZONE in your car's radiator now and enjoy carefree, trouble-free driving all summer long.

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG CO., INC.
Chemicals
420 LEXINGTON AVE. • N. Y. 17, N. Y. • TELEPHONE OREGON 9-2550
CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

WE WILL BUY YOUR
Surplus Chemicals
SOLVENTS WAXES OILS
RESINS DRUGS ETC.
WIRE OR PHONE
FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION
All offers held in strictest confidence
Barclay CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
77 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y. • WO 4-5120

O&C
TOLUOL
BENZOL
XYLOL
Solvent NAPHTHAS
Manufactured in Our Houston, Texas (Galena Park) Plant

OIL & CHEMICAL PRODUCTS INC.
295 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.
Tel: MUrray Hill 6-0785
Cable: Oilchempro
City National Bank Bldg.
Houston 2, Texas
Tel. Charter 4747

PURCHASING AGENT'S BUYING GUIDE

ASCORBIC ACID / Sodium Ascorbate

Quality ➧	United States Pharmacopoeia (XIV)
Source ➧	HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC., VITAMIN DIVISION, NUtley 2-5000
Supply ➧	Roche Ascorbic Acid—Manufactured by the tons
Special qualities ➧	Roche ascorbic acid is available in five types: GRANULAR FINE GRANULAR FINE POWDER ULTRA FINE POWDER (Mikro-Pulverized) AMPUL (for parenteral solutions) These types take care of practically every manufacturing requirement. Samples are available on your request.
Packaging ➧	GRANULAR, FINE GRANULAR, FINE POWDER, AND ULTRA FINE POWDER (Mikro-Pulverized): Packed in polyethylene bags in 1 to 25 Kg. fibre drums. Small quantities in amber screw cap bottles. AMPUL: Available as above . . . and also in special "Gassed in Glass" (sealed under inert gas) amber glass bottles, 1 and 2½ Kg. sizes.
Sodium Ascorbate ➧	This is the sodium salt of ascorbic acid, U.S.P. It is available in Fine Powder form only, packed in polyethylene bags in 1 to 25 Kg. fibre drums. Smaller quantities in amber s.c. bottles.

CALL ROCHE FOR VITAMINS

Vitamin A acetate and palmitate synthetic
Ascorbic Acid Sodium Ascorbate Panthenol
Riboflavin Biotin Riboflavin-5'-Phosphate Sodium
Riboflavin-5'-Phosphate Diethanolamine
Thiamine hydrochloride Thiamine mononitrate
Niacin Niacinamide Pyridoxine hydrochloride
dl-alpha-Tocopherol unesterified and acetate

VITAMIN DIVISION

HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.

Nutley 10, New Jersey NUtley 2-5000

In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Pacific Coast: L. H. BUTCHER COMPANY, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Salt Lake City

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

As a result of increased economies in production made possible by greater volume, bulk neomycin was reduced 30 cents per gram in the base price last week. The producer making the reduction said that consumption of bulk neomycin was steadily on the increase as new and more diverse applications are discovered. In the commodity market, cocoa butter was up ½ cent per pound over the preceding week.

The market in drugs and industrial chemicals continued to be definitely in the buyers' favor. In order to stir up consumer interest, prices were being shaded in several directions. Industrial alcohol was a notable example. Competition has driven the current price to a pre-Korean low. It was reported that prices were readily shaded in this market. As if competition between domestic producers of drugs and chemicals was not enough, various imported materials were consistently underselling domestically produced material. Such was the case with caffeine, theobromine and some tartrates. The overall quality of the imported material made it a poor bargain in some cases but there was sufficient good quality material to cause concern in this glutted domestic market. Virtually every chemical and drug of any consequence in this market is freely available. Demand ranges from poor to fair on most items.

Among the items in good demand were some seasonal chemicals such as citric and tartaric acids and sodium benzoate, the use of which will reach its peak in the coming warm weather, when the food preservative industry hits its peak production period. Refined glycerin prices have firmed mainly due to the withdrawal of the synthetic material from the market for the past four weeks. Synthetic glycerin production has been variously estimated as constituting anywhere from 20 percent or more of the national glycerin production. A prolonged strike in some oil refineries has shut down synthetic production. As a result the market has firmed and shading was virtually unheard of at the present time. Observers believe that glycerin prices will stay firm for some time since tallow and vegetable oils have advanced slightly.

Lacquer solvents were in more than ample supply. This applies to the various synthetic and fermentation ester solvents ketones and alcohols. Demand was fair overall.

Alcohol—Demand for industrial alcohol was fair in most quarters. Supplies of both synthetic and fermentation alcohol were ample for current inquiry. However, some fermentation alcohol producers were reportedly uneasy over the continued holdout on the part of the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute with regard to settling on a price for this year's blackstrap. The original offer at 20 cents still stands, as far as can be determined. With alcohol currently at 55c. per gallon and with some deals being made at prices shaded below that figure, fermentation producers were offering anywhere from 8c. to 10c. per gallon for blackstrap. The crop in Cuba is virtually all in and it has been estimated at over 300,000,000 gallons this year.

Freight rates were currently said to be at a minimum and shipments of fuel oil due to commence soon are expected to drive the rates up as tanker space becomes less available. Hence, there was some urgency to settle on a price for the Cuban blackstrap crop. Only the fact that there has been a large carryover of alcohol from last year plus the fact that demand has been subnormal has enabled producers to play a waiting game to date.

Prices have firmed up to some extent. This trend was thought by some observers to be due to a perceptible increase in the demand in recent weeks.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for this material was said to be fair and holding steady. Supplies were ample for current inquiry. Demand for vitamin C for use in the frozen food industry was reported to be good.

Production of ascorbic acid and salts totaled 145,170 pounds during February, 1952, compared to the 115,976 pounds turned out during January, 1952, according to the Tariff Commission.

Castor Oil—Activity in this market was limited. Quotations were on a nominal basis with the latest heard at $165 per long ton, f.o.b. Brazil. Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia during the week ended May, 1952, totaled 635,850 pounds compared to the 120,150 pounds brought in during the corresponding week last year. Imports of castor oil at these ports aggregated 650,000 pounds in comparison to the 1,234,400 pounds brought in during the corresponding week in 1951.

Total imports of castor beans since the first of the year to date amounted to 69,983,600 pounds compared to the 87,288,600 pounds landed during the corresponding period last year. Imports of castor oil to date totaled 36,837,200 pounds compared to the 35,901,810 pounds landed during the corresponding period last year.

Citric Acid—Demand for citric acid was good and was expected to hold up during the warm weather. Supplies were more than ample and producers were confident of their ability to accommodate any increase in demand during the coming months.

The use of citric acid and certain salts as optional ingredients in the manufacture of oleomargarine has been approved by the Federal Food and Drug Administration, effective 90 days from May 21, 1952. The use of citric acid, isopropyl citrates and stearyl citrate in the manufacture of oleomargarine was permitted to counteract the tendency of soybean oil, once it has been refined, to develop an undesirable flavor.

Cocoa Butter—Reflecting fluctuations in the commodity market, cocoa butter was advanced ½c. per pound. Demand was fair with supplies ample.

Ethanolamines—Demand for the ethanolamines was fair to good. Supplies were ample for current inquiry with some more plentiful than others. Currently the use of the ethanolamines in the recovery of hydrogen sulphide from petroleum gas streams was adding to the national supply of elemental sulphur.

Mono and triethanolamine were in good demand for the manufacture of detergents, soaps and various cleaning compounds. Di and triethanolamine are also used as emulsifiers in the manufacture of agricultural, pharmaceutical and cosmetic compounds. Prices were unchanged.

Glycerin—Demand for glycerin on an overall basis was up somewhat. With synthetic glycerin still out of the picture due to the strike enforced shutdown in operating facilities in Texas, natural producers were "getting a bigger play," as the saying goes. The loss of approximately four weeks' synthetic production has definitely helped to firm the market. Price shading on refined grade was no longer reported and it appears that refined prices will hold for the immediate future.

An indication of the firming market in refined glycerin was the fact that government contracts for dynamite grade glycerin were being transacted at announced price schedules. Crude glycerin has firmed correspondingly and was currently at 20c. per pound for soaplye. Refined glycerin prices were unchanged.

Methanol—Demand for natural methanol was good due to the sustained production of industrial alcohol. The biggest use for natural methanol has been as a denaturant in the formulation of industrial alcohol. Supplies were said to be ample for current inquiry and prices remained unchanged.

Primary production of natural methanol during March, 1952, totaled 185,000 gallons, compared to 173,000 gallons turned out in February this year. Primary production during March of last year aggregated 174,000 gallons, according to the Bureau of the Census.

Milk Powder—The market in nonfat dry milk solids was generally barely steady. Offerings were increasing but demand was fair. CCC purchases during May 15 to 21 totaled 1,411,315 pounds of spray process at 17 cents. Purchases by the same agency also included 110,435 pounds of roller process at 15 cents per pound.

In dry whole milk, the market was barely steady. Offerings were generally ample for moderate inquiry. Roller process was about steady. Offerings of domestic were very light as usual but imported offerings

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Neomycin, bulk, 30c. per gram.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 1, 1951
253.0	253.0	253.0	255.8	266.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

25

CHEMICALS

for the

MAKER OF FLORISTS AND FRUIT GROWERS SUPPLIES

CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

McKESSON & ROBBINS

INCORPORATED

NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTORS OF HEAVY AND FINE CHEMICALS

INLAND, THE HOUSE OF ALKALOIDS — INLAND TIPTON, IND. — PRICE COMMENSURATE WITH QUALITY SINCE 1917

ALKALOIDS

Glycosides

Powdered Extracts

Solid Extracts

Special Products Produced on Request

INLAND ALKALOID CO.

Manufacturing Chemists

905-1016 East Jefferson Street

TIPTON, INDIANA, U.S.A.

Aconitine ☐
Agaricin ☐
Arbutin ☐
Arecoline ☐
Asparagin ☐
Aspidospermine ☐
Atropine ☐
Berberine ☐
Botanical Extracts ☐
Botanical Resins ☐
Brucine ☐
Cantharidin ☐
Colchicine ☐
Digitalin ☐
Digitonin ☐
Digitoxin ☐
Duboisine ☐
Emetine ☐
Ephedrine ☐
Esculin ☐
Eserine ☐
Helenin ☐
Homatropine ☐
Hydrastine ☐
Hydrastinine ☐
Hyoscine ☐
Hyoscyamine ☐
Jalap Resin ☐
Lobeline ☐
Ouabain ☐
Pelletierine ☐
Physostigmine ☐
Picrotoxin ☐
Pilocarpine ☐
Podophyllin ☐
Powdered Extracts ☐
Quassin ☐
Rutin ☐
Sanguinarine ☐
Scammony Resin ☐
Scopolamine ☐
Solid Extracts ☐
Sparteine ☐
Strophanthin ☐
Strychnine ☐
Yohimbine ☐

PROCTER & GAMBLE
Gwynne Building, Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Commerce Building, 155 East 44th Street
New York 17, N. Y.
Glycerine
ALL GRADES
9 CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
PRODUCING AND REFINING PLANTS
ASSURE PROMPT SHIPMENTS AND DELIVERIES

LEVER BROTHERS COMPANY
Producers and Refiners of
GLYCERINE
390 Park Avenue New York, N. Y.

Chlorophyll...
for pharmaceutical and industrial use
SPECIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION—
NATIONAL ALFALFA DEHYDRATING & MILLING CO.
Sales office — 19 Rector St., New York 6, N. Y.
Phone: Digby 4-0766

were relatively heavy at 33c. to 34½c. per pound for 28½ percent butterfat, exdock in bags all duty paid.

Molasses—According to a broad study of the marketing of industrial molasses made by the Production and Marketing Administration, there exists a large and highly flexible market for additional quantities of blackstrap molasses in the livestock feed industry.

While the use of molasses for making industrial alcohol has declined sharply in recent years; its use for feeding livestock has expanded. The study indicated that these trends in the two major uses are likely to continue in normal years. Growing use of molasses for feed can continue to offset part or all of the drop in its use for alocohol, much of which is now being made from petroleum products, UMA concludes.

As an ingredient for feeds, molasses in most years is a cheaper source of carbohydrates than corn, the study shows. In the last three years about 200 million gallons of molasses has been used annually as feed. When molasses is low-priced in relation to corn and other carbohydrate feeds, its use for feeding can be increased advantageously by large amounts. In the relatively few years when molasses is high-priced, its use can be curtailed to a small percentage of the total feed ingredients, and yet the advantage of added palatability that it gives to feeds can be retained.

Molasses prices often have been at extremely low levels for long periods, and surpluses have produced many production and sales problems. Prices have been comparatively high only in times of defense programs when large quantities were needed for making industrial alcohol. The expanded use of molasses in feeds is expected to result in prices which fluctuate much less violently.

In addition to its own nutritional value, molasses makes palatable to livestock much low-grade hay and other roughage that, without the sweetener, might be wasted. This adds to the supply of livestock feed and cuts costs by permitting the feeding of low-value roughage.

The cost of molasses to feeders and feed mixers has been reduced by the growing practice of making deliveries in tank trucks, instead of barrels, up to distances of about 200 miles. Dried molasses recently developed, also shows promise of future utility in the feed industry, although its cost is still much higher than that of either liquid molasses or corn.

Neomycin—A 33⅓ percent reduction on the base price of this antibiotic went into effect last week. The current price per gram in 100 kilo lots was 60 cents, while that in 1 kilo lots was $1.20 per gram.

It was announced that the reduction was a result of lowered production costs made possible by larger volume. Demand for the antibiotic was reportedly growing steadily as new applications are found. In addition to topical uses, it was said that neomycin has been recognized as satisfactory in the treatment of intestinal infections. Research on new and more diverse applications for this antibiotic was said to be rapidly progressing.

Niacin—Demand for this vitamin material was steady at good levels. Supplies were ample since producers were no longer forced to depend upon the pyridine route for the manufacture of niacin. Even if consumption were to mount, producers felt that they would be able to meet any increase in demand. Prices were unchanged.

Production of niacin and niacinamide in February, 1952, totaled 186,395 pounds compared to the 174,629 pounds turned

pharmaceuticals in bulk
ethylurea, mono
hexamethylenetetramineiodomethylate
hexylresorcinol pills, u.s.p. xiv
iodophthalein sodium, u.s.p. xiv
menadione, u.s.p. xiv
mercurophylline, u.s.p. xiv
Write Dept. O2 for our catalog
Fine Organics, inc., 211 e. 19th st., new york 3, n. y.

CHLOROPHYLL
Aceto
CHEMICAL COMPANY INC.
82 BEAVER ST., New York 5, N.Y.
Digby 4-9760

B.L. LEMKE & CO. INC.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
PARA-AMINOBENZOIC ACID USP
and Calcium, Magnesium, Potassium and Sodium Salts
PLANT AND OFFICES: LODI, N. J.

FAIRMOUNT CHEMICAL CO., INC.
600 FERRY ST., NEWARK 5, N.J.
HYDRAZINE
HYDRAZINE SULPHATE

Greeff
CHOLINE SALTS
DESOXYEPHEDRINE
SALICYLAMIDE
PARA AMINO BENZOIC ACID
Exclusive Sales Agents For
META CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Newark, N, J.
R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

At New LOW Prices...
• AMYL ACETATE, COMMERCIAL
• AMYL ACETATE, HIGH TEST
• REFINED FUSEL OIL
• ISO AMYL ALCOHOL 128°-132°
• SPECIAL AMYL FRACTIONS
PRIME SERVICE FROM A PRIME SOURCE
DEMERT & DOUGHERTY, INC.
3001 W. 47th St.
Chicago 32, Ill.
Phone:
LAfayette 3-5600

out in January this year, reports the Tariff Commission.

Pyridoxine Hydrochloride—Demand for this vitamin was fair. Supplies were more than ample for current inquiry. Prices, however, were firm and remained unchanged.

Production of pyridoxine (B_6) in January, 1952, totaled 1,981 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission. No figures were given for production during February of this year.

Silver Nitrate—Primary production of silver nitrate totaled 4,927,000 ounces in March, 1952, compared to 4,779,000 ounces turned out in February this year. Primary production in March, 1951, aggregated 5,272 ounces.

Sodium Benzoate — Demand for this compound was reportedly on its seasonal increase. This salt is used extensively in the food preservative industry, which will attain its peak in the coming months. Supplies were more than ample for current inquiry. Prices were unchanged.

Sugar—The United States Department of Agriculture announced that distribution of sugar in the continental United States during the week ended May 17, 1952, totaled 118,684 short tons, raw value, compared to the 365,172 tons, same basis, distributed during the corresponding week last year.

Total distribution for civilian and military use from January 1 to date aggregated 2,934,459 tons, raw value, compared to the 2,980,429 tons distributed during the corresponding period last year.

Vitamin A—Amended regulations covering the manufacture and labeling of oleomargarine have been issued by the Federal Food and Drug Administration May 21, 1952, to become effective in ninety days. The principal changes made to the old regulations were to raise the quantity of vitamin A to be included in the product from 9,000 units to 15,000 units, and to allow the use of synthetic vitamin A provitamin A, citric acid, isopropyl citrates and stearyl citrate as optional ingredients.

Heretofore only the natural vitamin A derived from fish oils have been authorized for use in oleomargarine. The broadening of the regulations to permit use of the synthetic product, opens a broad new market for this item. When vitamin A is needed, it must be shown on the label, but it is not necessary to differentiate between the synthetic or the natural product. When provitamin A is added, however, it is considered also as an artificial coloring and must be so stated on the label.

There have been no repercussions to date as to the effect this ruling would have on the natural vitamin A market. Currently the natural material was not too readily available in the higher potencies due to a tight supply in Japan. The low potency crudes were more available, however. Natural vitamin A prices are competitive with the synthetic material at present. If large quantities of synthetic vitamin A are used after the ruling becomes effective, it was expected that the most probable effect on the natural vitamin A market would be to create a sizable surplus of the low potency material which is consumed in the manufacture of animal stockfeels.

It was also thought that synthetic vitamin A prices may be further reduced in the not too distant future as an inducement to the margarine industry to switch to the synthetic in preference to the natural vitamin A.

Chemical Workers in Puerto Rico to Get Wage Increase

A proposed wage order setting minimum wage rates of 51 and 75 cents an hour for employees in the various divisions of the chemical, petroleum, and related products industries in Puerto Rico was announced last week by Wm. R. McComb, Administrator of the wage and hour and public contracts divisions of the Department of Labor.

Mr. McComb's action was taken under provisions of the fair labor standards act which authorizes the administrator to establish minimum wage rates for industries in Puerto Rico at or below the seventy-five-cent minimum which applies on the mainland. The administrator informed Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin that the proposed rates are based on the recommendations made by special industry committee No. 11 for Puerto Rico.

A 75-cents-an-hour minimum is proposed for the fertilizer division and for the hormones, antibiotics, and related products division to replace present minimums of 40 and 32 cents an hour, respectively. In the general division, where present rates are 25, 32 and 40 cents an hour, a 51-cent minimum is proposed.

Fisher, Marking Anniversary, Has Improved Titrometer

Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsburgh, which is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary this year, has announced the development of a new, improved titrometer. This electronic instrument, for the quantitative determination of solutions, features a completely new stand, improved stirrer and control box, and integral provisions for micro-titrations and Karl Fisher moisture determinations, according to the company.

SIPMHE Plans Short Course in Chicago Oct. 13

Robert C. Cragg, Chicago regional manager for Gould-National Batteries, Inc., will be general chairman of the seventh annual exposition and short course of the Society of Industrial Packaging and Materials Handling Engineers. The short course, October 13 to 16 in Chicago, will be sponsored jointly by SIPMHE and the college of engineering of the University of Illinois, in cooperation with the university's extension division. The theme will be "Increased attention to packaging and materials handling cost reduction as a basic factor in maintaining profit."

TRONA

Muriate and Sulphate of POTASH

Desiccated SODIUM SULPHATE

BORAX & BORIC ACID

PENTAHYDRATE BORAX

PYROBOR Dehydrated Borax

LITHIUM CARBONATE Technical

TRONA

Sodium, Potassium and Ammonium BROMIDES U. S. P.

BROMINE

SALT CAKE

SODA ASH

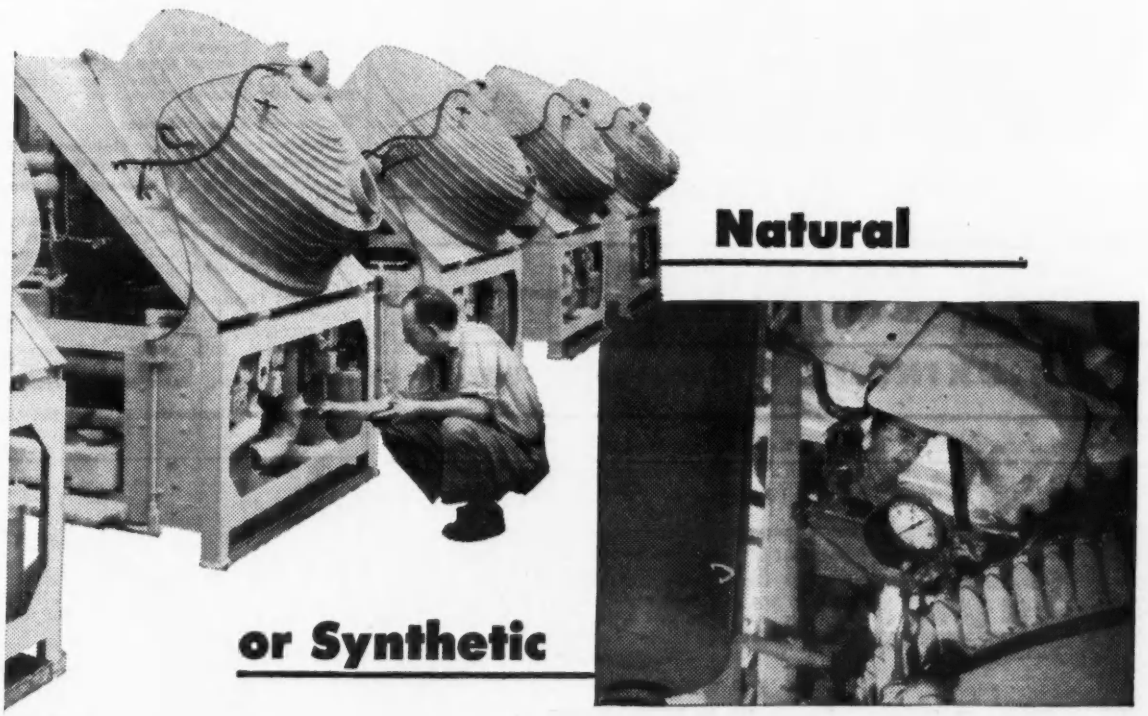
AMERICAN POTASH & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

122 EAST 42nd STREET • • • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

38 SO. DEARBORN STREET CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

214 WALTON BUILDING ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

3030 WEST SIXTH STREET LOS ANGELES 54, CALIF.



Natural

or Synthetic

DPi . . .

One Source for

All Your **Vitamin A**

Requirements

ONE of these men is producing vitamin A from natural oils by DPi's unique distillation and refining methods. His neighbor at DPi is watching a step in the synthesis of Myvax® Vitamin A, the first commercial synthetic vitamin A in America, available since 1948.

The point is this: whichever vitamin A you prefer, natural or synthetic, the experienced producer is DPi.

To those who wish to continue with natural vitamin A, we can supply whatever potency is required—from 50,000 to 500,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram.

To those who would rather use high potency synthetic vitamin A in their formulations, we can supply both Myvax® Synthetic Vitamin A Acetate up to 1,500,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram and Myvax 16® Synthetic Vitamin A Palmitate at 1,000,000 U.S.P. XIV units per gram.

For information and quotations, write, wire, or phone *Distillation Products Industries,* 729 Ridge Road West, Rochester 3, N. Y. (Division of Eastman Kodak Company). Sales offices: New York and Chicago • W. M. Gillies and Co., Los Angeles and San Francisco • Charles Albert Smith Ltd., Montreal and Toronto.

DPi

leaders in research and production of vitamin A and vitamin E

Also . . . high vacuum equipment . . . distilled monoglycerides . . . more than 3500 Eastman Organic Chemicals for science and industry

"Flexol" Trade-Mark

PLASTICIZERS

for resins, rubbers, and lacquers

FLEXOL Plasticizers are designed to meet the general requirements of compatibility and low volatility in resin and rubber compounding, and lacquer formulation. In addition, each FLEXOL Plasticizer is outstanding in producing one or more desirable properties such as low-temperature flexibility, resilience, or high impact strength.

The new 76-page FLEXOL Plasticizers Catalog, Form 5882, may be of help in your application—write our nearest office for your free copy, and for samples and prices.

"Flexol" is a registered trade-mark of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

CARBIDE AND CARBON CHEMICALS COMPANY
A Division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation
30 East 42nd Street New York 17, N. Y.
Offices in Principal Cities
In Canada: Carbide and Carbon Chemicals, Limited, Toronto

Sodium
Potassium
Ammonium
BROMIDES
Bromine

J. Q. DICKINSON & CO. MALDEN, W. VA.
FOUNDED 1835

MILLMASTER

PLANT HORMONES

a-NAPHTHALENEACETIC ACID
a-NAPHTHALENEACETAMIDE
SODIUM a-NAPHTHALENEACETATE
METHYL ESTER-a-NAPHTHALENE ACETIC ACID
BETA NAPHTHOXYACETIC ACID
SODIUM BETA NAPHTHOXYACETATE

Inquiries invited for other Fine and Special Chemicals

MILLMASTER CHEMICAL CORPORATION
11 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N. Y.
Cable Address: "MILLMASTER" Telephone: LO 4-1346

MILLMASTER

CSMA Reveals Boston Parley Program Plans

—Continued from page 7

with Alfred Weed, John Powell & Co., New York, as moderator—(a) "Fabrics," George R. Ferguson, Geigy Company, New York; (b) "Dairies," R. T. Orr, Diversey Corporation, Chicago, and "Insect Proofing of Paper," Howard A. Jones, U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, Baltimore, Md

"Recent Advances in the Knowledge of Housefly Biology," Luther S. West, head, department of biology, Northern Michigan College, Marquette, Mich.

The June 9 meeting of the soap, detergents and sanitary chemical products division will be held in the grand ballroom. Following is the program:—

Address of division chairman, Dr. Herbert L. Sanders, Ninol Laboratories, Chicago.

Report of the nominating committee.

Election of administrative committee for 1953.

"Microbiological Cleanliness of Dishes Washed with Anionic Detergents Under Practical Conditions—Part II," Lawrence H. Flett, National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, and Albert Guiteras, Hudson Laboratories, Inc., both New York.

"Newer Methods for Detergency Measurements," E. H. Armbruster and G. M. Ridenour, University of Michigan, School of Public Health, Ann Arbor, Mich. Presented by Mr. Armbruster.

"Chelating Agents in Soaps, Detergents and Sanitizing Products," H. W. Zussman, Alrose Chemical Company, Providence, R. I.

"Milled All-Purpose Detergent Bar for Use in Fresh and Sea Waters," C. F. Jelinek, R. L. Mayhew and J. A. Yeager, General Aniline & Film Corporation's central research laboratory, Easton, Pa. Presented by Mr. Jelinek.

"Toxicity of Soaps, Synthetic Detergents and Sanitizers," Louis C. Barail, consulting biochemist and toxicologist, New York.

Waxes and Floor Finishes

The waxes and floor finishes division, which meets the morning of the ninth in the ballroom foyer, has scheduled the following agenda:—

Address of division chairman, Donald M. King, Masury-Young Company, Boston, Mass.

Reporting of the nominating committee.

Election of administrative committee for 1953.

"Special Process Shellacs for Emulsion Floor Waxes," Irving Lippman, Acme Shellac Products Company, Newark, N. J.

"Separation High Melting Microcrystalline Waxes by Urea Complex Formation," Dr. Franklin Mange, Petrolite Corporation, St. Louis, Mo.

"Waxes for Conductive Floors," Dr. W. W. Walton, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

"Discussion of Carnauba Wax," Jose Bettencourt Machado, acting director, Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, New York.

"The Detection of Additives in Vegetable Waxes—Part II—Use of Instrumental Analyses," Dr. Charles J. Marsel, Howard Brenner and Frank Delong, department of chemical engineering, New York University, and Cyril S. Treacy, Mamaroneck Chemical Company, Mamaroneck, N. Y. Presented by Dr. Marsel.

A group luncheon will be held at 12:30 p. m. on the ninth in the grand ballroom. CSMA will hold a general session there following the luncheon. Clarence L. Weirich, of the C. B. Dolge Company, Westport, Conn., and president of the association, will give a report. There will then be a vote an amendments to the constitution. Francis J. Curtis, vice-president, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., will discuss "A Business Man in Government." D. F. Coppell, vice-president, Wagner Baking Company, Newark, N. J., will outline "Some Ideas in Selling Sanitation." J. L. Breen, president, Huntington Laboratories, Inc., Huntington, Ind., will talk on the "Sociological Aspects of a World Trip."

Automotive Chemicals

Balance of the afternoon will be given over to a meeting of the automotive chemicals division, which will gather in the oval room. Mr. Weirich will talk on "The CSMA and the Automotive Chemicals Division." A temporary division chairman will be appointed along with a nominating committee. H. W. Hamilton, CSMA secretary, will discuss "The Executive Office and the Automotive Chemicals Division." "Thirty Years of Automotive Specialties" is the topic of A. M. Moore, director, new products development division, R. M. Hollingshead Corporation, Camden, N. J. J. J. Crawford, Federal Supply Service, New York, will give an address entitled, "Purchases of Automotive Specialties by the Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration." The nominating committee will give its report, and the administrative committee for 1953 will be elected.

The association's second general session will be held the morning of June 10 in

gane's

AMINOPHYLLINE

BARBITAL
BENZOCAINE
PENTOBARBITAL
PHENOBARBITAL
SECOBARBITAL
SODIUM PABA
THEOPHYLLINE

manufactured by
GANE'S CHEMICAL WORKS, INC.
677 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. • PLaza 3-8980

the hub room. Programmed are the following:—

Report of the treasurer, P. C. Reilly, jr., Reilly Tar & Chemical Company, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Appointment of committees.

Committee reports.

Report of the secretary, Mr. Hamilton.

Election of nominating committee for 1953 officers and three members of the board of directors.

"How Industry Gets and Uses Radioactives," Dr. S. Allan Lough, assistant director, Atomic Energy Commission, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

"CMC—Unique Fabric Size," J. G. Jarrell and H. B. Frost, Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. Presented by W. C. Brown.

"Economic and Political Observations on a World Trip," Mr. Brenn.

"Washington Today," John D. Conner, CSMA counsel.

Report of legislative committee, W. S. Jessop, U. S. Sanitary Specialties Corporation, Chicago, and committee chairman.

Human Resources

A group luncheon is slated for 12:30 p. m. on the tenth in the grand ballroom. Speaker will be Dr. Leonard C. Mead, research coordinator, Tufts College, Boston, who will discuss "Human Resources and Industrial Relations." There will be four concurrent division meetings in the afternoon.

The aerosol division, which will be in the oval room, has scheduled a paint symposium, with L. C. MacKelden, Continental Can Company, New York, as moderator. Speakers will be J. G. Ellis, Spray-on Products, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio; J. J. Gregory, Aeropak, Inc., Chicago; F. S. Palmer, duPont's Jackson laboratory, Wilmington, Del., and H. S. Lawton, Hercules Powder.

This will be followed by a valve symposium, with F. L. Shackelford, of duPont's kinetic chemicals division, as moderator. Participating will be Frederick G. Lodes, Precision Valve Corporation, Yonkers, N. Y.; W. R. O'Donnell, Valve Corporation of America, Bridgeport, Conn.; Walter C. Beard, jr., Risdon Manufacturing Company, Naugatuck, Conn.; Gordon R. West, Pressure-Pack, Inc., Detroit, Mich.; R. J. Boyer, Dill Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Paul Engstrum, Paul Engstrum Associates, Washington, D. C., and John Bader, Viking Valve Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

Glass Aerosols

Ralph Thomas, Bristol-Myers Engineering Company, Hillside, N. J., will discuss "Glass Aerosols." The division's meeting will close with three committee reports—on Post Office regulations, flammability of aerosol products, and product survey.

The disinfectant and sanitizers division, which meets in the hub room, has slated the following:—

Address of division chairman, W. X. Clark, Sterwin Chemicals, Inc., New York.

"Sanitation Problems in Poultry Production," Dr. C. W. Darby and Vivian Harris, Ralston Purina Company, St. Louis, Mo. Presented by Dr. Darby.

"Evaluation of Antibacterial Properties of Various Antiseptic Soaps by In-Vitro and In-Vivo Methods," Dr. William S. Gump and Dr. Arthur R. Cade, Sindar Corporation, Delawanna, N. J. Presented by Dr. Gump.

"New Developments in the Diagnosis of Paint Mildew," Dr. Milton Goll, Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N J.

The insecticide division, which meets in the state suite, has the following program:—

Insecticides in Public Health

"The Use of Insecticides in Public Health," Dr. Justin Andrews, officer in charge, communicable disease center, PHS, Atlanta, Ga.

"Insect Control by Chemical Vaporizers," symposium, with E. J. Campau, Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Whiting, Ind., as moderator— (a) "Chemistry and Entomological Effectiveness," R. H. Fulton, ARA, USDA, Bellsville, Md.; (b) "Chemicals Employed," T. Walter Reed, California Spray-Chemical Company, Haddonfield, N. J.; (c) "Structural Pests," Harvey L. Sweetman, professor of entomology, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass.; (d) "Fly Control," Philip J. Spear, University of Massachusetts; (e) "Observations of Field Performance," William Buettner, executive secretary, National Pest Control Association, and (f) "Toxicological," Dr. Stanley J. Leland, medical consultant, American Aerovap, Inc., New York.

"Fundamental Investigations of the Mode of Action of Insecticides," Andrew J. Forgash, research fellow, department of entomology, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.

"The Department of Agriculture and Its Relations to Industry Raw Material Requirements for Pesticides," Harold M. Shepard, staff specialist, Production and Marketing Administration, USDA, Washington, D. C.

The soaps, detergents and sanitary chemical products division will hold a joint session on the afternoon of the tenth with the waxes and floor finishes division in the ballroom foyer. Following are the talks to be presented:—

Oleoresinous Floor Finishes

"Oleoresinous Floor Finishes," C. R. Given, Bakelite Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York.

"A New Look at Floor Cleaners," Louis E. Wells, jr., Peck's Products Company, St. Louis, Mo.

"Maintenance of Asphalt Tile Floors," J. O. Heppes, Azrock Products Division, Uvalde Rock Asphalt Company, San Antonio, Tex.

"Preparation of Floors for Waxing," Vladimir Dvorkovitz, director of laboratories, Diversey Corporation, Chicago.

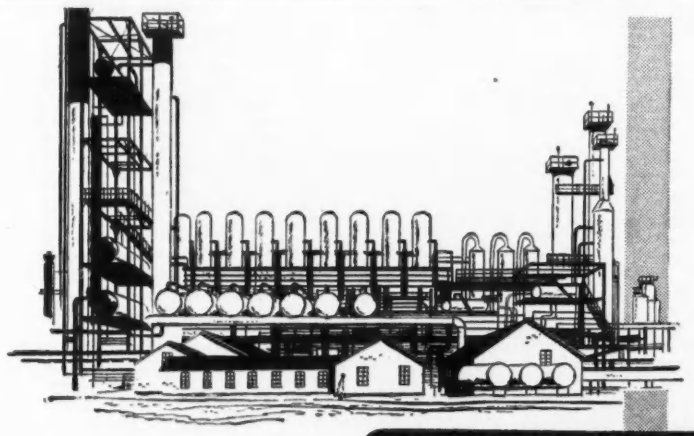
"Wax Remover Evaluation," M. Martin Maglio and F. J. Pollnow, jr. Vestal, Inc., St. Louis, Mo. Presented by Mr. Maglio.

A cocktail party will be held at 6:30 p. m. in the ballroom foyer, with an informal banquet following at 7:30 p. m. in the grand ballroom.

Emery Sets Up Fellowship At University of Cincinnati

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has established a research fellowship in the Graduate School of Applied Science of the University of Cincinnati, as part of its program for the study of the chemistry of fats, oils and related products. J. D. Fitzpatrick, who became the initial manager of Emery's chemical research department in 1943, will be the first fellow under the grant. Dr. Charles C. Goebel will succeed Mr. Fitzpatrick as head of the research department.

FOR QUALITY AND SERVICE
CHLOROPHYLL OIL SOLUBLE
ETHYL CHLORIDE
In Automatic Spray Tubes
FIXANAL PREPARATIONS
For Normal Solutions
LANOLIN ANHYDROUS U.S.P.
P&B
SINCE 1900
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc.
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING, N. Y.



PETROCHEMICALS BY PIPELINE . . .

Mathieson
*Ethylene Dichloride

Anti-knock fluids, paint removers and certain specialty solvents utilize the unique extractant and solvent properties of ethylene dichloride. It is also useful as a chemical intermediate, as in the manufacture of vinyl plastics. Produced at Mathieson's modern petrochemical plant at Doe Run, Kentucky—from raw materials derived from natural gas originating in the Gulf area—Mathieson Ethylene Dichloride meets all requirements for manufacturing and chemical processing. At Doe Run, plant sites are available for manufacturers needing a location close to a dependable source of ethylene dichloride and concomitant ethylene products.

Mathieson
Ethylene Glycol
Diethylene Glycol
Triethylene Glycol
Ethylene Oxide
*ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
Dichloroethylether

Mathieson CHEMICALS
MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
BALTIMORE 3, MARYLAND

Huisking
A Primary Source
Drugs, Chemicals, Vitamins, Oils
IMPORT and EXPORT MERCHANTS
ESTABLISHED 1910

CAMPHOR USP *DUPONT*
QUININE & SALTS *BRAUNSCHWEIG*
SUGAR OF MILK USP AND COMMERCIAL
MENTHOL USP
BRUCINE SALTS
HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE
ATROPINE SULFATE
NAPHTHALENE
SULFUR PRECIPITATED
HAARLEM OIL
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE USP, BLOCKS
CHLOROPHYLL

CHAS. L. HUISKING & CO., Inc.
45 CLINTON AVENUE, BROOKLYN 5, N. Y.
Telephone: ULster 8-5800
Telegrams: HUISKING
WUX, NEW YORK
London Agents:
Wheeler & Huisking Ltd.
26 Great Tower St., E.C.3
Cables
Huisking, New York

PEDER DEVOLD
COD LIVER OIL
USP
"The Bottler's Choice Everywhere" P.D.
ALL POTENCIES • STANDARDIZED
From-Can to Carload Quantities

PEDER DEVOLD COD LIVER OIL USP, *NORWEGIAN*
5 gal. cans, 30 gal. bbls., 30 gal. drums, & 50-56 gal. drums
Attractively lithographed 1 gallon cans
½ pint, 1 pint, and 1 quart cans for export.
PEDER DEVOLD COD LIVER OIL USP, High Potent
Available in all natural potencies.
DEVOLKOD® COD LIVER OIL USP, *Non-Destearinated*
DEVOLD VITAMIN A & D FEEDING OILS
DEVOLKOD® VITAMIN OILS (*Fortified Cod Liver Oils*)
DEVOLD VITAMIN A OILS
PEDER DEVOLD WHEAT GERM OIL
VITAMIN A & D CONCENTRATES
CAROTENE CRYSTALS
DEVOLD DRY D3 (*A Feed Supplement*)

PEDER DEVOLD OIL CO.
DIVISION CHAS. L. HUISKING & CO., INC.
Telephone: ULster 8-5800
Cables: VITAMINE, NEW YORK
45 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
Telegrams: HUISKING, WUX, NEW YORK

SANTONIN N.F. IX
Meeting Requirements of International Pharmacopoeias
ALKALOIDS of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE
SANTONINE COMPANY OF AMERICA
DIVISION OF CHAS. HUISKING & CO., INC.
45 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn 5, N. Y.
Cable Address: SANTONICUS, N. Y.

Influence of Soybean Flour on Bread Doughs

—Continued from page 7

control at the beginning of the five-hour fermentation period.

For comparison, a fifth dough was tested having the same composition as the control with the addition of 0.03 g. of papain and 0.134 g. of a commercial potassium bromate improver, containing 0.006 g. of potassium bromate, which would ordinarily be added to dough in this proportion. (In practice bromate is used not alone but mixed with fillers to ensure even distribution.)

In all these farinograph tests the doughs were prepared by adding to the flour, in the mixer, the yeast in suspension, the salt in solution and then either the papain, the soybean extract or the mixture of papain with soybean extract or bromate, and finally the remaining water.

Discussion

The results of the experiments with a gelatin substrate on the inhibition of malt proteolytic enzymes by the soybean extract support entirely the papain-inhibition experiments reported previously (Learmonth, 1951). The suppression of proteolysis is progressive with increasing proportions of soybean extract in the incubated mixture. In the first series of tests complete suppression of proteolysis was apparently not achieved, the curve showing a tendency to become asymptotic to a setting time of about fifteen minutes, equivalent to the uninhibited proteolytic action of 1 ml. of the malt extract. It is doubtful whether this difference is significant; the presence of so much colloidal and dissolved matter in the extreme case may have interfered with the formation of the gel.

In the second series the progressive addition of the soybean extract to sols containing 4 ml. of the malt extract brought down the setting time to that of the gelatin alone when 4 ml. were present and further addition was without further effect. It is notable that in this series the addition of a mixture of equal volumes of soybean extract (10 percent) and malt extract (30 percent) was without effect on the setting time showing complete suppression of the malt by the inhibiting factor in one-third of its weight of soybean extract. This approximate equivalence must of course vary with the proteolytic activity of the malt and perhaps with the inhibiting power of the variety of soybean, supposing that it also is variable.

The commercial bromated malt flour gave constant setting times slightly higher than that of gelatin alone. The difference is little more than experimental error.

The farinograph experiments support the previous results in two ways. To the extent that the normal weakening of the dough during fermentation is attributable to the normal proteolytic enzymes of the dough, the presence of the soybean extract appears to have reduced such proteolytic activity. The control dough curve declined by 240 units whereas that containing the soybean extract declined by only 160 units. It is to be observed that the differences cannot be attributed to differences in the water content of the dough, since the initial value for both curves was made the same by adjustment of the moisture content to compensate for the soybean solids present in the extract.

The addition of papain to the dough increased the proteolytic weakening so that the decline during fermentation amounted to 280 units. But this increase was completely suppressed when the soybean extract was present, the decline being reduced again to 160 units. A similar result was obtained when bromate was present in the papain-containing dough, the decline in this case amounting to 170 units. As already explained the decline in the height of the farinogram cannot be attributed wholly to proteolytic action. It is not therefore to be expected that the presence of a proteolytic inhibitor should prevent the decline altogether, even if it were present in sufficient quantity completely to inhibit the proteases, a condition which no attempt was made to attain. That some lessening of the decline occurs, and especially that the increase caused by the presence of papain is nullified, is at least evidence that proteolysis has been to some degree suppressed.

The differences between the curves obtained with and without the soybean extract are not dramatic but they are apparently larger than the experimental error for this type of measurement. They are, moreover, of the same order as that obtained by the use of bromate, a known improver, added in the proportion usual in bakery practice, the proteolytic inhibiting properties of which are already well established (Flohill, 1936; Jorgensen, 1945). Taken in conjunction with the experiments on gelatin substrates already discussed, they are believed to confirm the existence of a factor in the soybean extract inhibiting proteolysis, by enzymes of the papain type, of both gelatin and gluten substrates.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thank Dr. D. W. Kent-Jones for helpful discussion and especially for his kindness in arranging for the farinograph tests to be made in his laboratory, and to his staff for carrying them out. Acknowledgement is also made of the assistance of Mr. E. H. Cornish, B.Sc., in some of the other experimental work. Thanks are due also to the board of British Soya Products, Ltd., for permission to publish these papers.

References

Aktieselskabet, Dansk Gaerings-Industri (1937) B.P. 464,857.
Amos, A. J. (1931). See Kent-Jones, D. W. & Amos, A. J. (1947). "Modern Cereal Chemistry," 4th ed., p. 403 (Liverpool: Northern Publishing Co.).
Balls, A. K. & Hale, W. S. (1936). J. Ass. off. agric. chem., Wash. 18, 135.
Flohil, J. T. (1936). Cereal Chem. 13, 675.
Jorgensen, H. (1936). Cereal Chem. 13, 346.
Jorgensen, H. (1945a). "Studies on the Nature of the Bromate Effect," p. 92 (London: O.U.P.).
Jorgensen, H. (1945b). "Studies on the Nature of the Bromate Effect," p. 162, 179 (London: O.U.P.).
Kent-Jones, D. W. & Amos, A. J. (1947). "Modern Cereal Chemistry," 4th ed., p. 278 (Liverpool: Northern Publishing Co.).
Landis, Q. (1935). Cereal Chem. 12, 25.
Learmonth, E. M. (1951). J. Sci. Food Agric. 2, 447.
Newton, J. M. & Naylor, N. M. (1939). Cereal Chem. 16, 71.
Orestano, G. (1933). Arch. farmacol. Sper. 56, 383.
Rupp, E. & Bailey, C. H. (1937). Cereal Chem. 14, 496.
Teller, G. L. (1938). Plant Physiol. 13, 227.

A dependable
NEW
SOURCE OF SUPPLY
for
STEROID HORMONES
and INTERMEDIATES

NOPCO Steroid Hormones
- Testosterone U.S.P.
- Testosterone Propionate U.S.P.
- Methyl Testosterone U.S.P.
- Progesterone U.S.P.
- Desoxycorticosterone Acetate U.S.P.
- Desoxycorticosterone (Free)
- Pregnenolone
- Pregnenolone Acetate
- 21 Acetoxy Pregnenolone
- 21 Acetoxy Pregnenolone Acetate
- Methylandrostenediol
- Estrone U.S.P.
- Estradiol U.S.P.
- Estradiol Benzoate U.S.P.
- Ethinyl Estradiol

NOPCO Steroid Intermediates
- Dehydroisoandrosterone (Purified)
- Transandrostene 3, 17, diol
- Delta 5 androstene 3, 17, diol diacetate
- Delta 5 androstene 3 beta 17 beta diol 3 acetate 17 benzoate
- Delta 5 androstene 3 beta 17 beta diol 17 benzoate

and still your best source of these vitamins
- Calcium Pantothenate (Dextrorotatory)
- Calcium Pantothenate (Dl)
- Vitab Rice Bran Concentrate
- Vitamin D Concentrate (natural)
- Vitamin D_2 & D_3
- NOP-DRY®—Vitamins A & D in dry concentrate form
- NOP-SOL*—Vitamins A & D in water soluble form

Write on company letterhead for technical data and prices
a name long respected in vitamins now a name to rely on in steroids
* T. M. of NOPCO Chemical Company
NOPCO
CHEMICAL COMPANY
Harrison 18, N. J.
© 1952 NOPCO Chemical Company

McKesson Taken to Court For Alleged Price Fixing

Acting Attorney General Philip B. Perlman announced the filing May 27 in the Federal District Court at New York of a civil antitrust complaint against McKesson & Robbins, Inc. The complaint charges McKesson & Robbins with conspiring illegally to fix, through written contracts, minimum wholesale and retail selling prices for McKesson's branded line of drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics and toilet preparations, in violation of section 1 of the Sherman act. The complaint cites as co-conspirators numerous competing wholesalers located throughout the United States.

The complaint alleges that most of the products manufactured by McKesson & Robbins under its own brand name are sold by it directly to retail outlets, but that a substantial volume is also sold to other wholesale druggists who compete with McKesson & Robbins in the sale of these items to retail drug-stores. It is charged in the complaint that McKesson & Robbins has unlawfully entered into contracts with these wholesalers, with whom it is competing, fixing minimum prices at which McKesson & Robbins products will be sold. As part of the conspiracy, McKesson & Robbins is also charged with refusing to sell or offer for sale its branded products to any wholesaler who does not agree to require its purchasers in turn to agree to maintain the minimum retail prices fixed by McKesson & Robbins.

In commenting upon the filing of this complaint, Mr. Perlman stated. "According to the complaint, this conspiracy has had the effect of preventing the public from obtaining certain drugstore items at lower prices. This case should serve as a warning that price fixing agreements among competitors, however disguised, are unlawful."

Speaking for McKesson & Robbins, William J. Murray, jr., board chairman, said that since the case turns on the issue of whether or not "fair trade" is to continue, "the company therefore welcomes this suit as a means of determining its right to sell products of its own manufacture to wholesalers and retailers under existing 'fair trade' laws."

He pointed out that the company is protecting its own brand name products against price cutting by means of the contracts. Most McKesson products, he said, are sold to small independent businessmen whose protection is one of the aims of the "fair trade" laws.

MCA Revises Flammable Liquids Unloading Manual

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association has announced publication of a revised manual sheet TC-4 covering the unloading of flammable liquids from tank-cars. The revised manual brings up to date standards adopted in 1942 and contains the best available information for consignees on the safe handling of such materials and the proper procedures to be followed.

The manual describes in detail safety precautions which should be observed by personnel preparing various types of tank cars for unloading, and contains pertinent regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission as well as references to various state and local requirements with which consignees should be familiar. The manual also contains illustrations clarifying instructions in the text.

Remittance of 20 cents each should accompany orders for manual sheet TC-4 addressed to the MCA, Woodward Building, Fifteenth and H streets, N.W., Washington 5, D. C.

Robinette to Open Own Consultant Firm June 16

Hillary Robinette, jr., research director of Amalgamated Chemical Corporation since 1948, has announced the opening of his own offices in Ardmore, Pa., on June 16 as chemical consultant to business and industry. He will continue as a consultant to Amalgamated on textile wet processing problems, paper chemistry and leather chemistry.

Mr. Robinette formerly served as manager of the new products division of Publicker Industries, member of the staff of the sales promotion division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, president of the W. H. & F. Jordan Manufacturing Company, and research chemist at Rohm & Haas Company, all of Philadelphia.

Isopropyl Ether Data Issued

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has issued a technical bulletin on isopropyl ether. The publication itemizes physical properties of the material, and includes tables on vapor pressure, ternary azeotrope, solubility, mutual solubility for the system, and conjugate solutions in the ternary system. Also listed are seventeen literature references.

Snell Adds Hull to Staff

Foster D. Snell, Inc., has added Washington Hull to its organic research staff. Mr. Hull was formerly with the Rway Consulting Engineers in charge of the protective and adhesives department. Prior to that, he was an organic research group leader with American Cyanamid Company.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Charles-Edward A. Winslow has been awarded the Leon Bernard Foundation medal and prize for outstanding contributions to social medicine by the World Health Organization.

Charles S. Downs, vice-president in charge of advertising and public relations of Abbott Laboratories, has been appointed chairman of the drug, chemical, cosmetic and allied industries division seeking subscriptions for the Art Institute of Chicago Emergency Fund Campaign for $1,600,000.

EDIBLE LACTOSE

Finest Quality *Attractive Prices*

GALLARD-SCHLESINGER CHEMICAL CO.
92 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.
REctor 2-0262 Cables: GALLARDKEM

OLEYL/CETYL ALCOHOL MIXTURES

Low-Priced Fatty Alcohols

CRODA, INC., 51 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. • Cables: Crodafas, N. Y. • Tel. MU 3-3090

CALCIFEROL

Pure Crystalline Vitamin D_2 U.S.P.
40.0 million U.S.P. Units per Gram

WHY NOT

add Vitamin D_2 to your products in the pure form (Crystalline Calciferol U.S.P.) by an *accurate* weight method?

eliminate mixtures which include over-irradiated, under-irradiated or unirradiated sterols and unknown by-products of irradiation?

dispense with the uncertainties of carrier substances?

simplify explanations to State and Local boards when used in milk and infant foods?

WHEN

the cost is amazingly low!

5 Kilogram spot delivery @ 90¢ per gram
1 Kilogram @ 95¢ per gram
100 gram ampule @ $1.00 per gram
Special contract price on large quantities.

All prices FOB Holland, Michigan

CHARLES BOWMAN & CO.

220 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 7-7386

Midwestern Office: 130 Central Avenue, Holland, Michigan

Pacific Coast Representative: W. Glenn Wunderly, Pasadena, California

BPC Trade Mark

Fine Chemicals

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

AMINOACETIC ACID (GLYCOCOLL)
AMINOPHYLLINE
BENZOCAINE
CHINIOFON (YATREN)
CHLORBUTANOL
CINCHOPHEN
CINCHOPHEN SODIUM
8-HYDROXYQUINOLIN
IODOXYQUINOLIN SULPHONIC ACID
NEO CINCHOPHEN
OXYQUINOLIN BENZOATE
OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
POTASSIUM OXYQUINOLIN SULPHATE
PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM
PHENOBARBITAL
PHENOBARBITAL CALCIUM
PHENOBARBITAL SODIUM
THEOPHYLLINE

AROMATIC and FLAVORING CHEMICALS

BENZYL ALCOHOL
CINNAMIC ACID
DIACETYL
ETHYL PHENYL ACETATE
METHYL CINNAMATE
PHENYL ACETIC ACID

TECHNICAL CHEMICALS and INTERMEDIATES

BENZALDEHYDE
BENZOIN
BENZYL ALCOHOL
BENZYL CHLORIDE
BENZYL CYANIDE
CYANOACETAMIDE
DIPHENYL ACETIC ACID
ETHYL CYANO ACETATE
8-HYDROXYQUINOLIN-5-SULPHONIC ACID

PENICILLIN PRECURSORS

PHENYLACETIC ACID
PHENYLACETAMIDE
BETA PHENYLETHYLAMINE
POTASSIUM PHENYL ACETATE SOLUTION

Our Accredited Sales Agents

EDWARD S. BURKE
65 Pine St., New York 5, N. Y.

F. L. BODMAN, INC.
328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.

DILLONS CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
137 Wellington St., W., Toronto 1, Canada

DILLONS CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
410 St. Nicholas St., Montreal 1, Canada

DROGAS Y PRODUCTOS QUIMICOS
F. de Alva Ixtlixochitl 45-A, Mexico, D. F.

MEFFORD CHEMICAL CO.
1026 Santa Fe Ave., Los Angeles 21, California

BENZOL PRODUCTS CO.
NEWARK 5, N. J.

Remington '52 Medal Award Goes to Patrick H. Costello

The Remington honor medal for 1952 will be given to Patrick H. Costello, secretary of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy and secretary of the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education, according to an announcement last week by the American Pharmaceutical Association. The medal will be presented at a dinner meeting of the New York branch of APhA, probably in December of this year.

In citing the reasons for Mr. Costello's selection, the award jury called attention to his service to the profession in the development of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy's program of reciprocal licensure for pharmacists and his contributions to the program of accreditation of colleges of pharmacy by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education. For the past three years Mr. Costello has been responsible for the administration of the inspection system devised by the council for colleges of pharmacy, as a basis for their classification under the accreditation policy.

For more than twenty years Mr. Costello operated a pharmacy in Cooperstown, N. D., and from 1938 to 1942 was mayor of that city. He was secretary of the North Dakota State Board of Pharmacy from 1927 to 1942. He was chairman of the APhA house of delegates in 1933-34 and served as president of that association in 1935-36. He is also a past president of the North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association, a member of the board of trustees of the US Pharmacopeial Convention and a past president of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy.

Snyder Opens New Office

Dr. J. L. K. Snyder has opened new offices at 60 East 42nd street, New York. Telephone number is MUrray Hill 2-1156. Dr. Snyder does consultant work in management problems, product development, distribution and sales promotion in the chemical, pharmaceutical and nutrition fields.

Inter-Gulf Prepares Data On Prices from 1939 to 1951

"The American Chemical Market" is the title of a booklet prepared for the Inter-Gulf Chemical & Supply Corporation of New York, Houston and Toronto. High and low prices of 244 items for the years 1939-1951 are shown in tabular form. A copy of this booklet will be sent free upon request to the New York office, 509 Madison avenue.

Cyanamid Gives Fellowships At Seventeen Universities

American Cyanamid Company's program of grants and fellowships to universities this year included seventeen graduate fellowship awards in chemistry and chemical engineering, it has been announced by the company. The fellowships were awarded to graduate students in their final predoctoral year of study and carry a stipend of $1,500 plus full tuition and incidental laboratory fees. They also include $300 for unrestricted use by the department of chemistry or chemical engineering of the student's university.

Universities where students have been awarded fellowships by Cyanamid for the 1952-1953 academic year are:—Carnegie Institute of Technology, Columbia University, Duke University, Iowa State College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton University, Purdue University, Stanford University, The Ohio State University, The Pennsylvania State College, Tulane University and the universities of Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Washington and Wisconsin.

Radioactive Material Offered Without AEC Authorization

Nuclear Instrument & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, pioneer in many non-military atomic energy applications, has announced the availability of a radioactive compound for the first time without special authorization of the Atomic Energy Commission. This step is being taken under AEC regulations which permit certain quantities of radioactivity in specific forms to be released without routine licensing, so that peacetime applications may be broadened.

The company, which "grows" many radiolabeled compounds, offers forty milligrams of carbon-14 labeled d-glucose (about the size of a grain of wheat) without any licensing or other delay, directly from stock. This quantity produces about 2,000,000 disintegrations (or counts) per minute, and is adequate for various experiments and routine tests.

FIRSTOLINE CHEMICALS

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

AMERICAN AND FRENCH PROCESS

ZINC OXIDE

For all Pharmaceutical, Cosmetic and Industrial Purposes

ZINC CARBONATE

WHITE ARSENIC
LEAD ARSENATE • CALCIUM ARSENATE

Trichlorethylene Carbon Tetrachloride
Ammonium Bicarbonate
Soda Ash Ammonium Chloride TSP
Sodium Nitrite Acetic Acid

MONTAN WAX

SOLVENTS PIGMENTS

afc
american FIRSTOLINE CORPORATION
420 LEXINGTON AVE., N.Y. 17, N.Y. MU-3-3203 CABLE ADDRESS: FIRSTOLINE

Pfizer Gives $72,000 In Medical Scholarships

A program to provide scholarship funds of $1,000 each for the seventy-two accredited medical schools in the United States has been established by Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., according to John E. McKeen, president and chairman of the firm. The money will be given directly to the schools in each case with the stipulation that not more than three students benefit from the $1,000 fund.

The scholarship students are to be chosen by the deans of the medical schools from the first and second year classes on the basis of scholastic ability and financial need. The money will be used to help the students to defray costs of tuition, books and living expenses.

The program is designed to supplement other activities of the Pfizer student program which gives summer employment to medical, dental, pharmacy and veterinary students. The Pfizer medical student program, the only such program to be carried on by a pharmaceutical company, was initiated in the summer of 1951. The success of this program, in which third and fourth year medical students discuss antibiotic therapy with practicing physicians, prompted Pfizer to extend the program throughout the school year and, later, to include students studying pharmacy, dentistry, and veterinary medicine.

Iran to Sell Petroleum To American Company

The National Iranian Oil Company, which took over the British refineries in Iran, has concluded a contract for the sale of 3,000,000 tons of oil yearly for five years with a United States concern, Iranian government officials revealed in Teheran last week. The name of the American buyer was not disclosed as the Iranian government held that any information about the oil pact might help the nationalized Anglo-Iranian Oil Company prevent oil exports.

According to the terms of the agreement, the American firm will supply tankers for the shipment of the oil from Abadan. It was stated that the major part of the yearly quantity will be aviation galoline. The 3,000,000 tons of oil involved in the contract was estimated by Teheran officials at 10 percent of Anglo-Iranian's annual production before nationalization.

Information on the deal was lacking in this country. American oil company representatives said that they had no idea who the possible American buyer of Iran's nationalized oil might be. Department of State officials also stated that they had no knowledge of an oil contract between the Iranian government and any American company.

Houghton Adds Two

Philip A. Houghton, Inc., Boston, Mass., has added two new technical sales representatives to its staff. Harry C. Taylor will cover New England north of Boston, and Frank J. Coppinger will serve Boston and southern New England.

Technical Council Elects Head

The Technical Societies Council of New York, an organization made up of the local sections of fifteen technical societies, has elected T. Ralph Leadbeater president. Mr. Leadbeater, who is safety engineering director of the Ford Instrument Company, a division of the Sperry Corporation, represents the American Society of Safety Engineers.

ask
Berkshire
BERKSHIRE CHEMICALS BCI

MERCURIALS
ZIRCONIUM CHEMICALS
CARBAMATES
VANADIUM CHEMICALS
BORON
AGRICULTURAL MAGNESIA

SALTCAKE
SODIUM SULPHATE, ANHYDROUS
SODIUM PERBORATE
BARIUM HYDRATE
BARIUM CARBONATE
SODIUM SILICOFLUORIDE
EPSOM SALTS, USP
POTASSIUM NITRATE, REFINED, 99.5%
BARIUM CHLORIDE
POTASSIUM PERSULPHATE

BERKSHIRE CHEMICALS INC.
GRAYBAR BUILDING
420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17
LExington 2-5959 • "BERKSKEM" New York

G I
Make "G&I" your Main Source of Supply

ALKALOIDS
AMINOACETIC ACID
AMINOPHYLLINE
BENZOCAINE
BENZYL BENZOATE
B-PHENYL ETHYLAMINE
CHLORAL HYDRATE
CHOLINE SALTS
DEHYDROCHOLIC ACID
DESOXYCHOLIC ACID
DESOXYEPHEDRINE
EPHEDRINE SALTS
MENTHOL
METHYL PHENYL ACETATE
METHYL SALICYLATE
PABA
PARA AMINOSALICYLIC ACID
PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM
PHENOBARBITAL
PHENYL ACETAMIDE
POTASSIUM PHENYL ACETATE
PROCAINE
RUTIN
SANTONIN
SODIUM FABA
SODIUM PAS
SULFANILAMIDE
SULFATHIAZOLE
THEOBROMINE
THEOPHYLLINE
VITAMINS

Para Aminosalicylic Acid
and
Sodium Para Amino-salicylate

Available for prompt shipment on spot or contract.

GANE & INGRAM, INC.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
43 West 16th St., New York 11, N. Y. Phone WA 4-9404
Factory: Newark, N. J. Cable: Drugexport

PRIME MANUFACTURERS . . .
HEXAGON QUALITY
Hexamethonium
Bromide — Chloride — Tartrate
New drugs for the treatment of hypertension
HEXAGON LABORATORIES
INCORPORATED
Manufacturing Chemists • 3536 PEARTREE AVE., BRONX 66, N. Y.

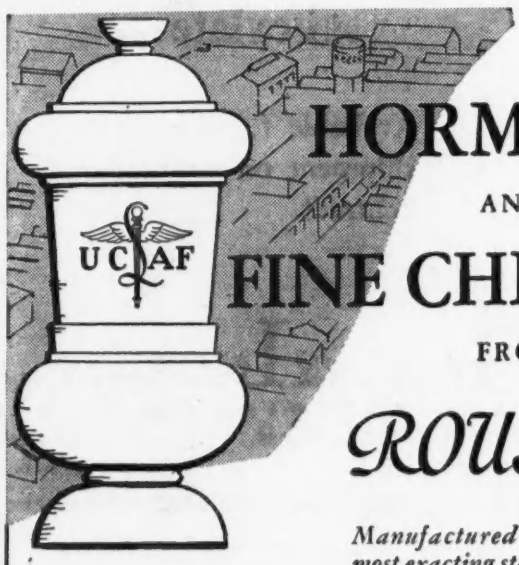
PUROCAINE, INC. Manufacturing Chemists
HOCKESSIN, DEL.
PROCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE AND BASE

MERPHENYL®
a complete line of specialty organo-mercurials and medical phenyl-mercuric compounds. Especially purified for pharmaceutical and cosmetic use.
THE HAMILTON LABORATORIES, INC.
420 Lexington Ave.
New York 17, N. Y.

ETHYL ALCOHOL
PURE — DENATURED
TANK CARS - TANK TRUCKS - DRUMS
Central States Corporation
OMAHA 8, NEBRASKA
TELEPHONE: HARNEY 9824 TELETYPE: OM 78

NATIONAL
BRAND
MILK SUGAR
QUALITY STANDARD THE WORLD OVER SINCE 1883
ALPHA LACTOSE
BETA LACTOSE
NATIONAL MILK SUGAR COMPANY
Division of The Borden Company
350 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

LAUROYL PEROXIDE
catalyst for polymerization of vinyl monomers
YOUR INQUIRIES INVITED
CADET CHEMICAL CORP., Buffalo 5, N. Y.



HORMONES
AND
FINE CHEMICALS
FROM
ROUSSEL

Manufactured to the world's most exacting standards of quality

ESTRONE, U.S.P.

Pure, white crystalline powder

M.P. : 260° – 262° C.

$(\alpha)_D$: +161° to 166° (1% dioxan)

- ☐ Estrone Benzoate
- ☐ Estradiol, U.S.P.
- ☐ Estradiol Benzoate, U.S.P.
- ☐ Estradiol Dipropionate
- ☐ Ethinyl Estradiol
- ☐ Progesterone, U.S.P.
- ☐ Testosterone, U.S.P.
- ☐ Testosterone Propionate, U.S.P.
- ☐ Methyl Testosterone
- ☐ Ethisterone, U.S.P.
- ☐ Desoxycorticosterone Acetate
- ☐ Reichstein's Substance S Acetate
- ☐ Chorionic Gonadotropin
- ☐ Gonadotropin, P.M.S.

Basic manufacturers of fine chemicals — UCAF — Established in world markets since 1911.

ROUSSEL CORPORATION
155 E. 44 St., New York 17, N. Y. Phone: MUrray Hill 2-1664

Purchasing Agents Hear IMC Termed 'Cartel'

—Continued from page 4

States manufacturers are forced to reduce automobile production because of a lack of copper, while other countries are allocated enough copper to increase their automobile production."

Mr. Collyer said that "since IMC already has the machinery, it would be easy to continue it indefinitely after the end of materials shortages. That may be the mechanism through which planners, always working behind the scenes on an international scale, could force a basic revision of our American competitive economy." He endorsed current legislation now being considered in senate and house committees to limit the authority of the executive branch of the government to participate in cartels.

Danger of Rubber Cartel

Mr. Collyer pointed out that peoples in the Far Eastern rubber-growing areas would be handicapped in their fight against communism and retarded in their efforts to raise living standards if an international cartel in rubber were to be established.

"Leaders in certain nations believe that it may be possible to eliminate or reduce the uncertainties of rubber production, consumption and price through inter-governmental agreements. But instead of restricting production we should make every effort to expand consumption. High prices restrict the use of rubber, low prices encourage its use," Mr. Collyer explained.

He pointed out that every attempt to interfere with the normal functioning of the free market for rubber has failed, and added:—"Perhaps the most important long-range result of previous cartels was the great stimulus given to the search for materials that could replace rubber in essential products. Interest was redoubled to find a satisfactory man-made rubber through creative research."

Copper Picture Bright

At a round-table conference on minerals, Whipple Jacobs, president of Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation, New York, declared that it is only a matter of time until the copper supply will balance demand. The statement that copper would be in short supply for a ten-year period, as predicted by government officials, seems to Mr. Jacobs "completely unrealistic if not irresponsible."

Mr. Jacobs stated that the average tonnage of copper, both domestic and foreign, available to the United States in the past five years was 1,363,000 tons annually. He predicted output would increase steadily in the next four years until it reached 1,855,000 short tons in 1955. This, Mr. Jacobs claimed, would be about 35 percent above the 1951 supply of about 1,363,000 tons.

The speaker declared the present shortage in copper might be more apparent than real and attacked "government interference" with the free market which resulted in three different prices for available copper. Mr. Jacobs also blamed price regulations for a tendency toward accumulation of inventories above need.

Asks Decontrol of Aluminum

I. W. Wilson, president of the Aluminum Company of America, told the purchasing agents that aluminum should be decontrolled in the fourth quarter of this year, as an alternate measure to giving consumers allocations equal to 100 percent of their base period use. He also predicted the industry will be able to keep pace with military and civilian requirements, with capacity now in operation or scheduled for production by the end of 1956.

Hiland G. Batcheller, chairman of the board of Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, said the period of steel shortages is definitely over and "the so-called black markets that existed in steel for an interim period have about disappeared." There are even some indications of idle capacity in the mills, he added. Mr. Batcheller predicted the steel industry soon would produce 120,000,000 tons annually.

Competitive Market Predicted

Edwin G. Nourse, former economic adviser to President Truman, stated that United States business next year will develop a highly competitive market and require merchants and manufacturers to cut prices.

Unless both labor and management "roll with the punch and make mutual concessions under which goods can be sold and under which jobs can be maintained," Mr. Nourse declared, "we face a very grave prospect that local spots of unemployment

Anhydrous
Aluminum Chloride

Alumina, Calcined
Alumina, Hydrated
Aluminum Fluoride
Aluminum Sulphate

Magnesia • Bauxites
Lime, Hydrated

Specialized chemicals of uniform quality, made by Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd.

ALUMINUM IMPORT
CORPORATION
630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.
Distributing company, in the Western Hemisphere, of the ALUMINIUM LIMITED group

will snowball and spread contagiously into general recession."

Liaison Between P.A.'s and Attorneys

Members of the pulp and paper manufacturers buyers group were advised by Charles S. Maddock of Hercules Powder Company's legal department, to get to know their lawyers better. "Purchasing agents need to work closely with legal counsel because their jobs are much more complex and involve many more responsibilities than ever before," he added.

Mr. Maddock told the group that "better liaison between purchasing agents and attorneys will establish purchasing procedures that will help a company avoid undue legal hazards and at the same time assist the purchasing department in the performance of its work.

"The lawyer's greatest value will come not so much in advising how to get out of the trouble you are in, but rather in providing guideposts that you can follow in avoiding legal pitfalls—in short your attorney can offer the most service if he practices preventive law."

Modern Purchasing Complex

Mr. Maddock cited some of the ways in which the purchasing function of modern industry has become more complex in recent years. Today's purchasing contracts are "more detailed, more specific, and more complex than ever before," he said. "Provisions covering price protection, price escalation, fair labor standards act are now standard terminology in purchasing contracts. Court decisions and legislation impose new obligations on buyers. The Robinson-Patman act and ceiling price regulations, as examples, apply to buyers as well as sellers."

As evidence of the increased complexity in purchasing, Mr. Maddock called attention to the fact that there are now thirty-three major functions that are the responsibility of a company purchasing department as against the fairly routine type of job several years ago.

"The assumption of these new responsibilities has brought the need for new knowledge in technical fields, and also knowledge of the legal problems involved," he pointed out. "If purchasing men don't develop this necessary know-how, they will find that someone else in their organization will end up doing their purchasing job for them."

Christensen Elected President

H. W. Christensen, purchasing agent for the Columbia-Geneva steel division of the United States Steel Corporation, San Francisco, was elected president of NAPA for the coming year, to succeed Chester F. Ogden, director of purchases for the Detroit Edison Company.

Purchasing's highest annual award, the J. Shipman Gold medal, went to Robert C. Swanton, director of purchases for Winchester Repeating Arms Company, a division of Olin Industries, New Haven, Conn. Mr. Swanton is chairman of NAPA's business survey committee and, as such, is in charge of the committee's monthly survey reports.

Trade Briefs

T. H. Acres, of Sunray Oil Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., has been elected chairman of the American Petroleum Institute's Pacific Coast production district.

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, is now offering "Fergon Plus," a hematinic preparation designed for therapeutic and prophylactic use in most types of anemia, in bottles of 1,000 capsuls.

Dr. John E. Davis, professor of pharmacology in the University of Texas College of Pharmacy at Austin, has been named lecturer in pharmacology at the medical branch of the university at Galveston.

call RICHMOND CHEMICAL CORP.
1741 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island 10, N. Y.
Tel. Gibraltar 2-4291
Cable: Aurelinkem, N. Y.

for PROCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE U. S. P.

NOW
CHLOROPHYLL
and
CHLOROPHYLL DERIVATIVES

- Produced exclusively in the world's pioneer and only industrial plant for the CHROMATOGRAPHIC ABSORPTION of Chlorophyll, Carotene and Xanthophyll.
- Highest attainable degree of pharmaceutical, food and cosmetic purity.
- Requirement contracts on any specifications for materials immediately available.

Send inquiries to
CHLOROPHYLL COMPANY OF AMERICA
SUBDIVISION OF ROBINSON-HOBBS & CO., INC.
745 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
Telephone: MUrray Hill 8-1067 Cable: ROBHOBBS, N.Y.

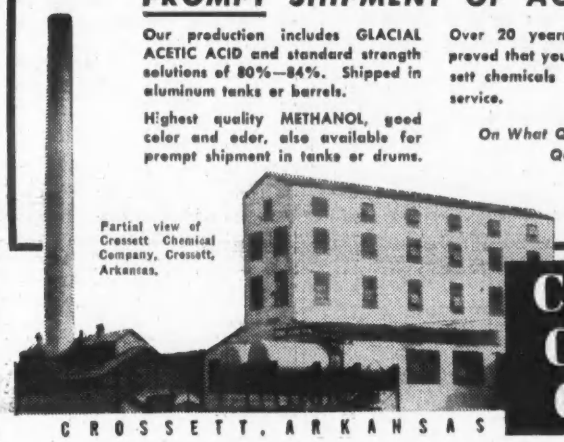
PROMPT SHIPMENT OF ACETIC ACID

Our production includes GLACIAL ACETIC ACID and standard strength solutions of 80%—84%. Shipped in aluminum tanks or barrels.

Highest quality METHANOL, good color and oder, also available for prompt shipment in tanks or drums.

Over 20 years of experience has proved that you can depend on Crossett chemicals and rely on Crossett service.

On What Quantities May We Quote You



Partial view of Crossett Chemical Company, Crossett, Arkansas.

CROSSETT CHEMICAL COMPANY
CROSSETT, ARKANSAS

B
D

mono-BROMOBENZENE

when you want it promptly
...for your pharmaceuticals

Michigan Chemical is a leading producer of mono-Bromobenzene . . . highly versatile intermediate in a wide range of pharmaceuticals. For a supply that meets your specifications and your shipping date, write, wire or call Michigan Chemical Corporation.

MC

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Saint Louis, Michigan
SALES OFFICES: 75 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois — 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York
BASIC MANUFACTURERS OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL, AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Imports at United States Ports

New York

ABURAGAREILIVER OIL—3 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
ACETOPHENETIDIN—80 cks, The Andes Co, Rotterdam
AGAR—25 bls, Consumers Import Co, Nagoya
ALOE—64 cs, Selma Mercantile Co, Puerto Cabello
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—43 cs, Glasgow
ANILIN DYES—21 dms, Geigy Co, Havre
5 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Havre
6 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ARSENIC, WHITE—17 dms, Marseille
44 bbls, Tampico
BARIUM CHLORATE—100 bbls, International Selling Corp, Rouen
BAUXITE ORE—4,300 tons, Aluminum Import Corp, Chaguaramas
BEESWAX—32 bgs, Selma Mercantile Co, Jeremie
36 bgs, Reaud Geck Corp, Havana
48 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Valparaiso
42 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
25 bgs, Havana
4 bgs, Kingston
BILE, OX—3 dms, J M Rogers Co, Hamburg
BISMUTH—68 bxs, Cerrode Pasco Corp, Callao
BLACK, BONE—300 bgs, American Sugar Refining Co, Alexandria
750 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Alexandria
BONEMEAL—1,104 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Havre
CADMIUM—200 cs, Independent Sales Corp, Antwerp
CAFFEINE—40 cks, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
HYDROUS—2 dms, Chas Fizer & Co, Oslo
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Antwerp
CARNAUBA WAX—46 bgs, Cornelius Products Co, Rotterdam
66 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
188 bgs, Gothenburg
150 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—1,460 bgs, The Borden Co, Buenos Aires
4,000 bgs, New York Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,480 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Buenos Aires
550 bgs American Cyanamid Co, Gothenburg
300 bgs, Paul Dunkel & Co, Havre
3,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASTOR BEANS—381 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Jeremie
378 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
1,545 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port de Paix
1,585 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port de Paix
350 bgs, Manta
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—4,020 bgs, Naples
2,312 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
4,848 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Trieste
1,000 bgs, International Expediters, Genoa
CHILLIES—330 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Lagos
CHOLIC ACID—25 cs, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Montevideo
CITRONELLA OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Cortes
COCONUT OIL—500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
13 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
CRESYLIC ACID—284 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CUMIN SEED—78 bgs, W L Willner Co, Beirut
65 bgs, Catz American Co, Beirut
DERRIS ROOT POWDER—160 bgs, Callao
DEXTRIN—50 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
DOGWOOD BARK—60 bls, Lydia E Pinkham Medicine Co, Kingston
EPSOM SALT—720 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
FISHLIVER OIL—6 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
4 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Yokohama
2 dms, Arisa Oil Products Co, Yokohama
2 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—103,933 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
103,652 bbls, Whale Oil Co, Curacao
113,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
69,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
138,488 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
101,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
GALL OX—10 dms, Sydney
GELATIN—25 cs, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
GINGER ROOT—14 bgs, Victory Shipping Co, Kingston
214 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Lagos
107 bgs, Wm E Martin Co, Lagos
100 bgs, Freetown
GLANDS—8 bxs, Armour & Co, Buenos Aires
GLUE—294 bgs, T J Kane, Buenos Aires
20 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Hamburg
GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Hamburg
GUAIACWOOD OIL—22 cs, George Uhe Co, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—2,675 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
10,343 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HENBANE LEAVES—52 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Alexandria
HENNA LEAVES—51 bls, J L Hopkins & Co, Alexandria
HOOFMEAL—1,066 bgs, Credit Suisse, Buenos Aires
IODINE—300 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
5 cs, Bache & Co, Yokohama
328 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IRON CARBONATE—415 bgs, Liverpool
OXIDE—224 bgs, C B Chrystal, Avonmouth
LAVENDER FLOWERS—15 bbls, Alicante
LEMONGRASS OIL—25 dms, Givaudan Corp, Puerto Barrios
10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Barrios
LIME OIL—13 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Tampico
LIVERMEAL—1,063 bgs, Plata International, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—6 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
400 bgs, Bank of N Y & Fifth Ave, Liverpool
60 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Paul A Dunkel & Co, Genoa
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa
200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
FLOUR—148 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
LOCUST BEANS—100 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Algiers
MACE—14 cs, John Holt & Co, Grenada
MAGNESITE—500 bgs, Clobe Shipping Co, Trieste
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—100 cks, Henry Sundheimer, Rotterdam
25 cks, Heinrich Landsberger, Rotterdam
CARBONATE—50 cs, Genoa
MANGROVE BARK—678 bgs, Marcel Calvet & Co, Bahia
MELALEUCA OIL—6 dms, Sydney
MENTHOL—10 cs, World Commerce Corp, Rio de Janeiro
MENUKELIVER OIL—2 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
METACHLORANILIN—25 dms, Gerhard & Hey, Antwerp
MILK POWDER—3,000 bgs, Berg Hedstrom & Co, Gothenburg
MOLASSES—667,924 gals, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Santa Cruz Del Sur
MONTAN WAX—3 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Yokohama
313 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
NUTMEGS—800 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Grenada
10 bgs, Grenada
OLIBANUM GUM—255 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Genoa
OLIVE OIL—1,250 dms, Smith Weihman Co, Sfax
100 dms, Schroder Bros, Sfax
50 dms, A Fiore & Co, Sfax
25 dms, J Minervini, Sfax
25 dms, Irving Trust Co, Seville
11 dms, Gastano Gattini, Palermo
OURICURY WAX—110 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Rio de Janeiro
PAPRIKA—300 bgs, Consolidated Grocers Corp, Alicante
75 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
100 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante
675 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
200 bgs, P H Petry, Alicante
100 bgs, Winslow Manly, Alicante
200 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Alicante
200 bgs, F O Nelson, Alicante
300 bgs, Joseph Weinstein, Alicante
400 bgs, Alicante
PARACHLOROMETAXYLENOL—1 kg, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PARAMETACRESOL—4 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
675 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
5,500 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
2,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
1,400 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
3,000 bls, Franex Overseas Trading Co, Bremen
12,967 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
PENICILLIN—2 cs, Abbott Labs, Liverpool
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Hamburg
RED—110 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Vera Cruz
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—70,675 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Tampico
111,120 bbls, California Refining Co, Sidon
15,346 tons, California Refining Co, Sidon
52,627 bbls, British American Oil Co, Amuay Bay
126,718 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Purto La Cruz
121,914 bbls, Phillips Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
PIGMENTS—800 bgs, Advance Intern Ltd, Rotterdam
800 bgs, J D Smith, Rotterdam
PIMENTO BERRIES—80 bgs, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—70 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
80 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
60 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Yokohama
10 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
197 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R L Friedler, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
POTASH, SALTS—30 kgs, A Gusmer, London
POTASSIUM PERCHLORATE—750 dms, Ch Hardy Inc, Havre
BICARBONATE—134 dms, Liverpool
QUASSIA CHIPS—126 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Kingston
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—254 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
345 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
QUICKSILVER—100 flks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
117 flks, G Jimenz, Vera Cruz
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RESIN—1 dm, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
ROSIN—275 dms, Tampico
424 dms, Vera Cruz
SANDALWOOD OIL—3 cs, R P Scherer Corp, London
SPERMACETI WAX—100 cins, Glasgow
SESAME SEED—12 bgs, Public National Bank, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
4 dms, Collett Week Nibecker, Olso
25 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
34 dms, International Fisheries Corp, Yokohama
SOAP BARK—245 bls, Talcahuana
120 bls, San Antonio
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CARBONATE, MONOHYDRATE—20 bgs, S Stern Henry & Co, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—560 bgs, Dorf International, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—30 kgs, Davies Turner & Co, London
SULPHOSALICYLIC ACID—3 kgs, First National Chicago, Liverpool
TALC—1,030 bgs, Charles Matthieu, Genoa
TAMARINDS—118 bbls, H J Heinz Co, St Johns
50 bbls, S B Penick & Co, St Johns
50 bbls, Peek & Velsor, St Johns
TANKAGE—525 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,040 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
1,865 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—20 cks, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
THYME LEAVES—143 bls, Seek & Kade, Marseille
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—200 dms, Liverpool
TOLU BALSAM—100 cs, Barranquilla
TURPENTINE—100 dms, Vera Cruz
VANADIUM CONCENTRATE—1,200 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—58 cs, Camex Co, Vera Cruz
31 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Vera Cruz
25 cs, Zink & Trieste, Tampico
21 cs, Marseille
VINYL ACETATE, MONOMER—500 dms, Shawinigan Products Corp, Genoa
WHITING—3,134 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
10 cs, Naples
400 bgs, Venice
WOLFRAM ORE—200 bgs, Hong Kong
WOOL GREASE—9 dms, Industrial Raw Material Corp, Liverpool
26 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
YLANG YLANG OIL—11 cks, Chase National Bank, Havre
1 ck, Lo Curto & Funk, Havre

Baltimore

SODIUM BISULPHITE, ANHYDROUS—210 kgs, American Cyanamid Co, Genoa

Los Angeles

AGAR—25 bls, Pan Asiatic Trading Co Inc, Kobe
CELLULOSE PAINT—2 cs, London
CHILLIES—412 bgs, L A Dreyfus Co, Ensenada
CINNAMON QUILLS—60 bls, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Colombo
50 bls, D Hecht & Co, Colombo
25 bls, W R Grace & Co, Colombo
COPRA, BULK—500,000 kilos, Vegetable Oil Products Co Inc, Tabaco
500 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co Inc, Legaspi
CAKE—6,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
6,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co Ltd, Cebu
5,000 bgs, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Inc, Cebu
2,240 bgs, Manila
MEAL—2,400 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
4,000 bgs, Manila
CUMIN SEED—40 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Bombay
GUM ARABIC—101 bgs, London
IRON OXIDE—40 bgs, London
MOLASSES—880 metric tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Inc, London
16 bgs, B C Ireland, Bombay
SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Getz Brothers & Co, Yokohama
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,099 bgs, C M C Chemicals, Inc, London
UREA—49 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Antwerp

Norfolk

BONEMEAL—1,102 bgs, H J Baker & Bros, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—350 bls, W M Stone & Co, Bremen
SIENNA EARTH—250 bgs, J Lee Smith, Genoa

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—400 bgs, Chas Kurz Co, Durban
3,600 bgs, Durban
BONEMEAL—1,000 bgs, Chase National Bank, Alexandria
CASTOR OIL—325 tons, Recife
CHINA CLAY—2,580 tons, Paper Makers Inc, Fowey
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—105 tons, J H Schroder, Antwerp
FISHMEAL—2,400 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Capetown
FLUORSPAR—399 tons, Hamburg
GYPSUM—6,094 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
LOCUST BEAN GUM—140 bgs, Bank of N Y, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—250 tons, First National, Cincinnati
MENTHOL—75 cs, National City Bank, Santos
MOLASSES—831,036 gals, Publicker Co, Cienfugeos
2,316,570 gals, Trinidad
NAPHTHALENE—213 bgs, James E Fox, London
6,959 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
1,983 bgs, Havre
PEATMOSS—1,200 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Penna Co, Rotterdam
175 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
2,000 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—368,665 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
119,932 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
123,427 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
222,509 bbls, The Texas Co, Pamatucal
119,136 bbls, The Texas Co, Puerto La Cruz
122,075 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
118,501 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
104,467 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
266,047 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
312,366 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
228,986 bbls, Gulf Oil Co, Las Piedras
SHELLAC—50 bgs, Calcutta
WATTLE EXTRACT—338 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Durban
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Rowley Co, Rotterdam
ZIRCON SAND—303 tons, F Samuels Co, Santos
17,982 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

CARDAMOM—20 cs, D Hecht & Co, Bombay
CASSIA—200 bls, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong
CASTOR OIL—266 dms, S Jardine & Co, Cochin
201 dms, Contra Costa Vegetable Corp, Cochin
518 dms, Woodward & Dickerson, Bombay
130 dms, Ralli Bros, Bombay
344 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cochin
CINNAMON QUILLS—30 bls, D Hecht & Co, Colombo
CLOVES—20 cs, Cunningham & Co, Colombo
COPRA—1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Cebu
500 tons, Western Vegetable Oil Co, Cebu
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Legaspi
464 tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
400 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jolo
500 tons, Bank of California, Jolo
CAKE—72 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
FISHMEAL—253 tons, Amaren Trading Corp, Antwerp
2,435 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—8,575 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
IRON OXIDE—400 bgs, Frank Davis Co, Antwerp
LINSEED MEAL—1,143 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Yokohama
OLIVE OIL—300 dms, A Giurlani & Bros, Leghorn
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
320 bgs, B C Ireland, Cochin
32 bgs, Sheth Bros, Alleppey
TUNG OIL—500 dms, Bank of California, Hong Kong
TURMERIC ROOT—64 bgs, B C Ireland, Alleppey
WHITING—3,000 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp

'Butazolidin' Approved

—Continued from page 5

self, on the process of manufacture, and on the medicinal end-uses.

While clinical reports indicated that this material was essentially as effective as cortisone and ACTH in the treatment of arthritis, it was pointed out by the maker that there should not be a comparison made between phenylbutrazone and the steroid hormones, because "Butazolidin" is a synthetic organic chemical but not a hormone. Accordingly, while it is said to be effective in relieving arthritis and gout, it has different physiological reactions and the side effects are frequently less acute and of a different order.

The list price schedule on the new rheumatolic and analgesic drug, packages in bottles in tablet form are as follows:—For the 200 milligram tablets, bottles of fifty tablets are priced at $8.75 per bottle, 250 tablets at $39 and bottles of 1,000 tablets at $143. The 100 milligram tablets are priced at $9.75 for bottles of 100 tablets, 250 tablets at $21.75, and 1,000 tablets at $79.75. The physician's price is list less 25 percent and the pharmacist's price list less 40 percent.

The average daily effective dose of "Butazolidin" is 600 to 800 milligrams per day orally in divided amounts, and after improvement is effected the dosage may be reduced to a maintenance level of 200 to 400 milligrams per day.

Capehart Overhead Costs Adjustment Method Revised

In order to aid manufacturers in calculating ceiling price adjustments under the Capehart amendment to the defense production act, the Office of Price Stabilization has modified its procedural regulations to facilitate determination of overhead cost adjustments. The action is covered by amendment 3 to SR-17 under CPR 22 and takes effect today.

As originally issued, SR-17 contemplated that adjustments covering overhead should be based on a comparison of overhead expenses in the period January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, and a comparable period in 1951. However, some manufacturers who were in business before June 24, 1950, were not in business on January 1, 1950, and therefore cannot use the proposed 1950 overhead period.

Accordingly, the regulation is modified to use as their 1950 overhead period the first six months they were in business. If they did not start in business until after March 31, 1950, they use as their 1950 overhead period the first three months they were in business during 1950. In either case, their 1951 overhead period must cover the same months as those used in 1950.

The regulation was also changed to permit manufacturers who did not keep their records on a calendar month basis to use a six months' accounting period which ends between June 1 and July 31 for the 1950 and 1951 overhead periods, instead of a six-month period which ended between June 16 and July 31, as provided originally in the regulation.

DuBridge to Head ODM Science Advisory Committee

Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, President of the California Institute of Technology, has been appointed chairman of the science advisory committee of the Office of Defense Mobilization. Dr. DuBridge succeeds Dr. Oliver E. Buckley, who has resigned on his physician's advice. Dr. Buckley will continue to serve as a member of the committee and as a consultant to the ODM.

At the same time, it was announced that Dr. James B. Fisk, director of research in physical sciences of Bell Telephone Laboratories, has been appointed a member of the committee. The science advisory committee was established in April, 1951, to be available to the President and to the director of ODM for advice on scientific matters relating to defense.

N.Y. Sales Executives Elect

The Sales Executives Club of New York has elected Charles T. Lipscomb, jr., president of the Pepsodent Division of Lever Brothers Company, New York, as president of the organization for the 1952-53 term. Among other officers elected, Joseph L. Wood, assistant treasurer of the Johns-Manville Corporation, New York, has been made assistant treasurer.

DuPont Licenses Brazilian Concern to Produce Nylon

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has granted Companhia Brasiliera Rhodiaceta, Sao Paulo, Brazil, a non-exclusive license to manufacture nylon in that country under its patents. The Brazilian firm is a subsidiary of a French company, Societe Rhodiaceta, which has been licensed by duPont to manufacture nylon in France. DuPont said that it will continue to sell nylon in Brazil through its affiliated company, "Duperial" Brazil.

Givaudan Issues New Catalog

Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., New York, has published a new, eighty-six page catalog of perfume and raw materials entitled, "Fragrance Is Your Business and Ours." The catalog, divided into sections covering the different types of products manufactured by Givaudan, gives descriptive information and use data as well as prices. A comprehensive questionnaire highlighting problems of perfuming products is also included.

Metal Can Shipments: March

Total shipments of metal cans during March were 13 percent above those of February and approximately equal to shipments in March, 1951, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In March, metal can shipments amounted to 266,920 short tons, as compared with 235,648 short tons in February and the March, 1951, revised total of 268,362 short tons.

Cleveland Drug Group Elects Parker President

The Cleveland Drug & Chemical Club has elected B. A. Parker, of Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, president of the 1952-53 term. Other officers elected with Mr. Parker were the following:—Vice-president, Robert Langel, Marlo Products Company; secretary, T. Elliott Elliott Sales Company, and treasurer, Sam Katz, Celloseal Company.

B. A. Parker

A seven-man board of directors was also elected, consisting of:—Thomas Chadwick, Chas. Pfizer & Co.; George Burke, Strong Cobb & Co.; Carl Fuller, Fuller Associates; Robert Gould, Bonne Bell, Inc.; William Clark, Dobeckmun Company; Charles Blazier, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and Raymond Shamel, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

Winthrop-Stearns Improves Multiple Vitamin Products

The addition of vitamin B_{12} and folic acid to its multiple vitamin preparations, "Pluravit" and "Pluraxin," has been announced by Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York.

"Pluraxin" is described as a high potency therapeutic formula for multiple vitamin deficiency, while "Pluravit," a less potent mixture, may be used for prophylaxis and therapy. Available in capsules only, "Pluraxin" is said to be particularly valuable for nutritional preoperative preparation, convalescents, alcoholics, patients on restricted diets for pepticulcer, obesity, colitis, food allergy, nephritis, and other conditions. "Pluravit" is supplied in liquid and pellet form, and is indicated chiefly for prophylaxis against multiple vitamin deficiency.

Valaer to Receive Degree From Southeastern Univ.

Peter Valaer, jr., of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, who was appointed to the post of chemist-in-charge last year, will be awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Southeastern University at the graduation exercises June 4. The citation of Mr. Valaer for his "outstanding" work in chemistry and other fields will be read by Carson P. Frailey, trustee of the university.

Mr. Valaer is well-known throughout the chemical and drugs industries for his many years of analytical work in these fields in the bureau, and as an author of numerous papers on fats and oils, alcohols, and narcotic drugs. He joined the bureau forty-five years ago, after serving for a short time with the old bureau of soils and later with the old bureau of animals of the Department of Agriculture.

MUNN'S GENUINE COD-LIVER OIL MADE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

MUNN'S
NEWFOUNDLAND
MEDICINAL NON-FREEZING
COD LIVER OIL

Largest Manufacturers of Cod Liver Oil in Newfoundland for Over Fifty Years

Wire for lowest prices

W. A. MUNN & COMPANY, LTD.
ST. JOHNS - NEWFOUNDLAND

MILK SUGAR
(LACTOSE)

CASEIN
("KB" BRAND)

AND
OTHER MILK PRODUCTS
OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY

Manufactured since 1917 by

AVOSET COMPANY

THE MILK PRODUCTS SUBSIDIARY OF
SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH LABORATORIES
1530 Spring Garden Street, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
Telephone: Locust 4-2400

HERCULES® CMC-CT
IN NEW STANDARD PACKAGE

50 pounds (guaranteed minimum)
dry active sodium carboxymethylcellulose
with an assay of about 80% CMC

This new, convenient weight basis facilitates handling and storage. Total dry solids weight comes to about 62½ pounds. The higher active CMC content means less residual salts which serve no useful functions in most applications of CMC.

For prices and delivery data, write or phone:

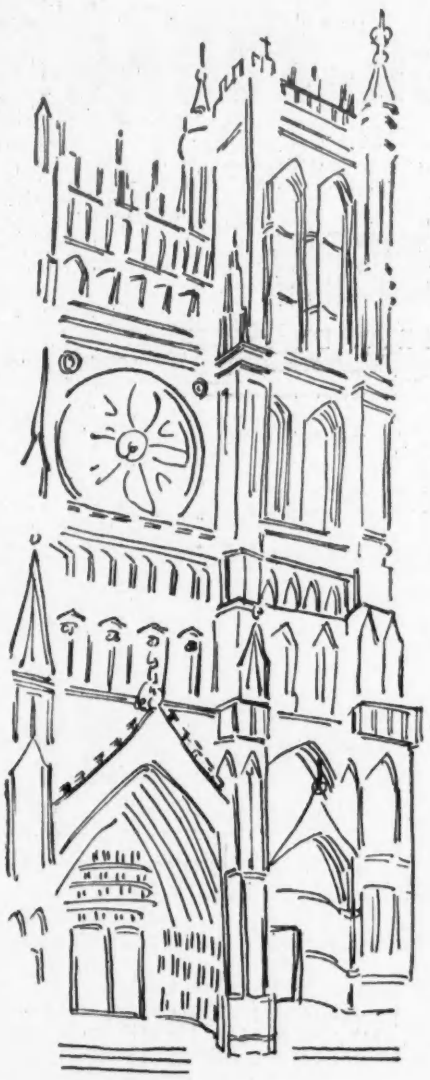
HERCULES POWDER COMPANY
INCORPORATED
936 Market Street, Wilmington 99, Delaware
New York office: 500 Fifth Avenue. Phone: PE 6-6268

CMS2-10

PROTECTION
built in

Tough—like an alligator's hide! Fulton's W.P.P.L. (Waterproof Paper Lined) Bags protect your product against the detrimental effects of moisture and odors—an economical, easy-to-handle textile bag built to do the job of a more costly rigid container. Your product is fully protected with an inner lining of plastic or crinkled Kraft paper laminated with special adhesives to either cotton or burlap which safely, surely seals in your product . . . nothing get in—or out! For full details, write your nearest Fulton factory today!

Fulton
BAG & COTTON MILLS
Atlanta • St. Louis • Dallas • Denver • Kansas City, Kans. • New Orleans • Los Angeles • Minneapolis • New York City



"The test of time"

The ancient cathedrals of England and Europe would not have lived down the centuries without their well-laid foundations. The most beautiful old column in Greece could not have stood the test of time without its sturdy pedestal.

Your drug and chemical products are like that, too. Not only must they be made right, but they must contain basic high-quality ingredients to stand the test of time and competition.

We can give you that firm foundation, because every Penick manufactured product must measure up to precise specifications, under rigid laboratory control.

SPECIFY PENICK WHEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR QUALITY, UNIFORMITY, POTENCY

BOTANICAL DRUGS
EXTRACTS OF BOTANICALS
ALKALOIDS AND GLYCOSIDES
OLEORESINS
RESINS

CONCENTRATIONS
RARE PLANT PRINCIPLES
AROMATIC CHEMICALS
VITAMIN CONCENTRATES
ESTROGENS
MEDICINAL CHEMICALS

ESSENTIAL OILS
PERFUME COMPOUNDS
INSECTICIDES
SPICES
WATER-SOLUBLE GUMS

The World's Largest Botanical Drug House

S. B. PENICK & COMPANY

Basic Products for the Pharmaceutical Industry

50 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. Telephone COrtlandt 7-1970

735 West Division Street, Chicago 10, Ill. Telephone MOhawk 4-5651

Do You Know Why Vegetable Simples Are Called Galenicals?

They were named for Galen, famous physician of Roman times whose allopathic drug treatment theory was the medical religion of the Christian era up to the seventeenth century. Efforts are still being made to rid pharmacopeias of vegetable simples containing twelve or more worthless drugs —compounds of the type originally suggested by Galen.

Today Prentiss is lending its name to the finest in crude drugs available from foreign and domestic sources. You can purchase warehoused botanicals when and where you need them when you buy from this basic source of supply.

Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co., Inc.

PLANTS: BROOKLYN, N. Y.

110 William St., New York 38, N. Y. • 9 So. Clinton St., Chicago 6, Ill.

WEST COAST REPRESENTATIVE: S. L. ABBOT COMPANY 135 KING ST. SAN FRANCISCO 7, CALIF.

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Botanical drug prices held more or less steady on the surface last week but it was suggested that some dealers were quietly shading quotations when business reached the market. Trading was close to actual requirements so far as prompt deliveries were concerned. As to contract bookings against the 1952 crop now being collected, sellers reported that buyers show considerable reserve at this time. Aromatic botanicals were already so low in price—barring a very few exceptions, of which clove spice was one—that only fractional changes were to be expected. And there was not much of any sort of change last week. The market index remained at 212.6.

Some comment regarding the current situation in domestic botanical drugs was received last week from substantial quarters in the primary market. It was declared that current buying prices at the source are rather low. In some measure, that would appear to reflect the fact that some dealers seem to have fair sized stocks left over from the crop of 1951. To reduce this inventory, they are disposed to make price concessions at this time. This, in turn, finds reflection in the prices at which some dealers are willing to buy the drugs arriving, and due to arrive at warehouses throughout the Summer. It was conceded that most currently posted buying prices were on the low side, a condition likely to be changed only by a rise in purchases by consumers.

Finally, it was suggested that if the present rate of sales should continue through the year, primary market collectors and dealers should be able to buy enough botanicals at low prices to take care of demand.

Balsams

Copaiba—Prices seemed to have a tendency toward at least firmer if not actually higher position. At least, not all sellers met the minimum of spot quotations and some asked at least 20c. more than the lowest local prices.

Fir—Canadian balsam to be available here in early June was still priced at $38 per gallon and further price developments would appear to hinge on goods becoming actually available out of spot stocks. Oregon balsam held steady.

Peru—Further arrivals from the origin failed to undermine the spot prices which, for the past fortnight at least, had been generally steady and well maintained.

Tolu—Quotations were steady to firm over an exceptionally wide range according to supplier. A limited increase in spot stocks took place during the past two weeks without bringing any easing of spot ideas with respect to local values.

Barks

Black Haw—Some primary market dealers have emphasized their special interest in new crop collections of root bark as well as rossed and unrossed tree bark.

Cottonroot—Seeking some increase in reserve stocks, some buying prices at the origin have been raised 2c. per pound over levels in force last year at the corresponding time.

Elm—Buying lists in some instances indicate that the attention of peelers is directed specially to the need for a good sized collection this year.

Shonny Haw—Special attention is being directed by some primary market suppliers to their need for an increase in production by peelers; they indicate that this item is wanted especially.

Wahoo—Some in the primary market want peelers to increase their deliveries of root bark. They have also raised by 10c. per pound the price they will pay for tree bark, as compared with posted purchase prices last Spring.

White Pine—Buying prices in some instances stand at 1c. per pound below purchase levels prevailing last May.

Wild Cherry—Some at the origin request special attention be given to the collection of thin natural bark this year. Yet, buying prices at present stand in some instances 1c. below levels ruling at the corresponding time last year.

Berries

Poke—Seeking to make collection more attractive to pickers, some in the primary market offer to pay 6c. per pound more this year than they did a year ago.

Saw Palmetto—Stocks were less than normal so far as primary market offerings were concerned and the markets at all points have strengthened considerably in ratio to the decreased availability of new collections at the origin.

Flowers

Chamomile—Jobbing business was just about sufficient to keep prices to a steady basis on spot. Stocks were conservative in size and were not apt to be increased substantially it was said.

Linden—Spot prices have become quite steady even under competitive conditions. Little tendency to shade quotations could be found on spot last week ragardless of the fact that demand was strictly jobbing throughout the period.

Gums

Aloe—Very firm prices prevailed in all directions and since replacement offerings of all varieties continued limited in size conditions did not seem to suggest any shifting of values in favor of buyers for consumption. Quotations were firm to strong at all origins, it was said.

Locustbean—Low level of business in the textile industry continued to keep purchases of this gum to conservative limits. Prices lacked change but they did not seem to be too steady and occasional shading would not surprise.

Herbs and Leaves

Pennyroyal — A reduction of 5c. per pound has been made in the buying prices in some primary market collectors who a year ago paid something like a premium price in an effort to stimulate collection. This year, leaves are not on the specially wanted list.

Mullein—This leaf has been listed as especially wanted by some primary market collectors but buyers are paying about 2c. per pound less than a year ago in some instances.

Passion Flower—Although prices being paid this year by some in the primary market stand 4c. below those ruling at the corresponding time a year ago, the herb is still on the specially wanted list of some primary market collectors.

Sage—Spanish stemless material was advanced fractionally to the basis of 12½c. to 13c. per pound last week. Prices on other varieties of sage remained without change.

Thyme—French leaves were easier and lower, standing at 19c. to 20c. per pound last week and moving moderately out of spot stocks. Spanish goods remained at 8c. to 8½c.

Wild Lettuce—Although not a quantity item, stocks in some primary market quarters have worked sufficiently low to cause some collectors to list the leaves as spe-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise seed, Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 2c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 2c. per lb.
Sage, Spanish, stemless, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cassia, China, Canton rolls, ¼c. per lb.
Honan-Yunnan rolls, unscraped, ½c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, ¼c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Czech, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, ¼c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 6c. per lb.
red, Mombasa, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Thyme, French, 1c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 1, 1951
212.6	212.6	212.6	181.9	225.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended May 23

New York

Cloves, 4 lots, 429 bags: filthy.
Laurel leaves, 2 lots, 182 bales: filthy.
Mace, 20 bags: live and dead insects.
Nutmegs, 2 lots, 328 bags: moldy and wormy.
Origanum leaves, 50 bags: filthy.
Rhubarb root, 50 bags: filthy.
Sesame seed, 2 lots, 418 bags: filthy.

Philadelphia

Linseed meal, 2 lots, 11,112 bags: unlabeled or illegibly labeled bags.

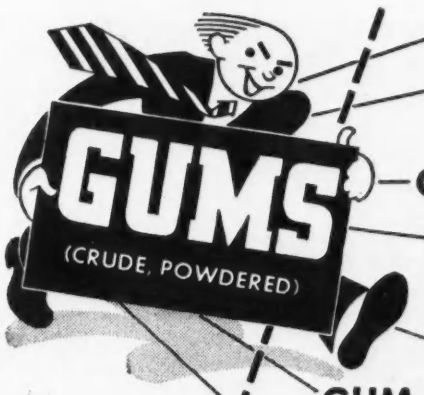
Fluid Extracts of Proven Quality

Hopkins fluid extracts are produced with the same precision and quality control as are all Hopkins products. With pharmaceutical manufacturers everywhere, they have proven themselves in use. May we send you samples?

ACONITE, N.F. IX
ARNICA, N.F. IX
BELLADONNA, N.F. IX (leaf and root)
BUCHU, N. F. IX
COCILLANA
CASCARA SAGRADA, U.S.P. XIV
GENTIAN, N.F. IX
GLYCYRRHIZA, U.S.P. XIV (licorice)
IPECAC, U.S.P. XIV
SARSAPARILLA, U.S.P. XIV

and 88 others!

J.L. HOPKINS & CO.
477 Keap Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
BOTANICAL DRUGS
EXTRACTS
MEDICINAL CHEMICALS



GUM ARABIC
GUM ARABIC BLEACHED
GUM EGYPTIAN
GUM LOCUST (Carob Flour)
GUM GHATTI
GUM TRAGACANTH
GUM KARAYA (Indian)

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS

MENTHOL (Crystals)
CASEIN
EGG YOLK
EGG ALBUMEN
BLOOD ALBUMEN
JAPAN WAX
QUINCE SEED

REPRESENTATIVES:
CHICAGO: CLARENCE MORGAN, INC.
BOSTON: P. A. HOUGHTON, INC.
PHILADELPHIA: HARRY W. GAFFNEY
LOS ANGELES: JOHN A. HUGHES
ST. LOUIS: C. L. IORNS CO.

PAUL A. DUNKEL & CO., Inc.
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
1 WALL ST. NEW YORK 5, N. Y. Hanover 2-3750
CHICAGO: 325 NO. WELLS ST. TEL. SU. 7-2462

VANILLA BEANS

DIRECT IMPORTERS
ALL VARIETIES

ESTABLISHED 1856
THURSTON & BRAIDICH
286 Spring Street, New York 13, N. Y.

VANILLA BEANS
ZINK & TRIEST CO.
15 LOMBARD STREET PHILADELPHIA 47, PA.

M. Cortizas & Co.
IMPORTERS OF VANILLA BEANS
ALL VARIETIES
731-733 ARCH STREET
PHILADELPHIA 6, PA.
CABLE ADDRESS — VANCORT
CODES · BENTLEY'S SECOND PHRASE
AND PRIVATE

Have you noticed the fast deliveries from our new Chehalis plant?

ALOIN, U.S.P.

CASCARA SAGRADA
All official and non-official extracts

PODOPHYLLIN, N.F.

ALLAIRE-WOODWARD, INC.
Division of J. P. Callison & Sons
Executive Offices and Plant CHEHALIS, WASHINGTON
PHARMACEUTICALS SINCE 1873
EXTRACTS · SYRUPS · COMPOUNDS · TINCTURES · RESINS

cially wanted this year, a listing they did not enjoy a year ago.

Roots

Aletris—This root appears on some buying lists as an item especially wanted by primary market collectors. Collectors are offered prices identical with those proposed at the corresponding time last year.

Angelica—Although the buying price today is fifty percent of that prevailing a year ago, this root is still on the especially wanted list of some domestic primary market collectors.

Blackberry—Substantial quantities were said to be available at a Massachusetts origin. The item is specially desired, also, by some collectors in the normal domestic primary market at prices identical with those paid last year.

Black Cohosh—Though the article fetches diggers 1c. less this year than last, it is also an item specially asked for by some primary market collectors.

Blood—Some factors in the normal domestic primary market list this root as specially wanted even though buying prices today are 10c. lower than last Spring. A quantity was said to be available at a Massachusetts source, also.

Hellebore—The early 1952 buying price stands 15c. per pound below prices primary market collectors in some instances oqered diggers a year ago at the corresponding time.

Helonias—Although collectors at the origin in some instances retain buying prices in effect at the corresponding time last year, in such quarters the root is also listed as being specially wanted.

Mandrake—Some primary market factors seek to encourage collection by including this root in their list of specially wanted botanicals. However, such directions also offer to pay 10c. per pound less today than they did last Spring.

Poke—Buying prices at present are 50 percent below those ruling at the corresponding time last Spring. A year ago, it was included in the list especially wanted in some quarters. It does not appear on such a list this Spring.

Snake—Canadian snake root is listed by some primary market factors as wanted especially this year but the buying price at which it is listed today is 20c. below levels prevailing at the corresponding time last year.

Spikenard—Though fetching diggers 3c. less per pound than at the corresponding time last Spring, some collectors at the source still include it in the specially wanted category—exactly as they did last year.

Turmeric—Alleppey root on spot was lower at 10c. to 10½c. per pound. Other varieties failed to change in price.

Seeds

Anise—All prices were in completely stable position save for that on Spanish seed which was advanced to 15½c. to 16c. per pound.

Cardamom—All spot quotations were steadily maintained throughout last week. Some large sized bleached material now afloat was offered to consumers at $4.15 per pound against the spot quotation of $3.60 to $3.85—which may forecast an ultimate change in the spot price position.

Coriander—Czech seed was reduced a fraction to the basis of 7c. to 7½c. per pound under competitive circumstances. Argentine and Moroccan seed prices held unchanged.

Cumin — Indian seed was shaded to 17½c. to 17¾c. per pound. Iranian, Moroccan and Syrian seed were held unchanged at fairly well supported prices.

Mustard—Planting of the new crop of Montana and Alberta mustard seed has been virtually completed. The Montana acreage is reported as being 50% less than last year and the Alberta, Canada planting is down 40% to 50%. Some acreage is still available on the growing crop contract basis.

Poppy—Dutch seed receded to the basis of 12½c. to 13c. per pound under competitive circumstances but other varieties failed to change in price.

Wormseed—The 1952 buying price for domestic seed at this time stands 7c. per pound above levels offered pickers at the corresponding time a year ago.

Spices

Cassia—Chinese Canton-Kwangsi rolls were a small fraction lower at 18½c. to 19c. per pound. Also unscraped Honan-Yunnan rolls were reduced to 24c. to 24½c. Other varieties of cassia were unchanged in price.

Cinnamon—No. 2 Ceylon material was down to 24¾c. to 25c. per pound and demand was mainly for immediate requirements.

Clove — The spot market was strong and higher. Madagascars moved up to the basis of 93c. to 94c. per pound and Zanzibar spice was not available under 95c. to 96c. Goods afloat or to come forward was not being offered on the guaranteed to pass basis. Spot goods usually have been recleaned on arrival here and

—Continued on page 73

Meer Corp.
IMPORTERS PROCESSORS

BOTANICAL DRUGS
Whole—Powdered
•
BOTANICAL
DRUG EXTRACTS
Solid—Powdered

MEER CORPORATION
318 WEST 46th STREET
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.
PLANT NORTH BERGEN, N.J.

MUSTARD FLOUR
ALL GRADES
USP
USP BROWN
Special for Mayonnaise
Old Dutch Mustard Co., Inc.
Manufacturers
89 Metropolitan Ave. Brooklyn 11, N. Y.
Phone: EVergreen 7-9156

GUM KARAYA
POWDER - CRYSTALS - WHOLE
SHAMROCK CHEMICALS CORPORATION
26 SIXTH STREET, STAMFORD, CONN.

CETYL ALCOHOL
ORBIS
PRODUCTS
CORPORATION
215 PEARL STREET
NEW YORK

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

For the most part, trading in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market was limited to the small immediate needs of consumers, according to observers. Most oils were in quite good supply and prices were generally easy. Offers from the foreign sources have been coming to this market at very attractive prices, but replacement buying has not been too great, since inventories held by dealers were quite comfortable. It might be said that the current market was slanted strongly in the favor of the consumer, who was quite cautious in the size of his purchases. Very few price changes occurred last week. The only advance reported affected the price of the scarce Italian mandarin oil. Of minor importance, this oil could be replaced by a less expensive substitute, which has been covering the needs of the few buyers. Reductions were made in the quotations for beta and methyl ionones, reflecting the easy lemongrass oil market. Caraway and Juniper berry oils were more reasonably priced, showing the influence of lower-priced material at the sources. One dealer could offer the scarce wormseed oil at a price which was below the minimum reported the previous week. The price index showed a decline of 0.4 point at 197.6.

Although it has been stated that there were large stocks of most oils and aromatics, it has been found that a number of the materials which were currently in greatest demand were rather tight. It would appear that the greatest interest was being shown in such oils as spearmint and peppermint, which were limited and would remain so until well into the summer. Also of great interest to consumers at this time were the strong citrous oils. Tightest of these was lemon oil. Among the scarce imported oils, clove provided the greatest problem. It has been virtually impossible for distillers to buy spices at the current high level and resell the oil at a profit. This has resulted in the oil being dropped almost completely out of the market.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Mandarin oil, Italian, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Caraway oil, 25c. per lb.
Ionone, beta, 25c. per lb.
methyl, 5c. per lb.
Juniper berry oil, NF, 25c. per lb.
Wormseed oil, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 1, 1951
197.6	198.0	200.2	132.7	217.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Replacements were a thing of uncertainty in this market, but there appeared to be sufficient stocks on hand to cover all requirements at the low price level of $3.35 to $4.25 per pound. Demand has been light.

Anise—Several suppliers could offer this oil at the minimum quotation of $1.85 per pound. The majority of other dealers, however, priced this tightening article somewhat higher, ranging to $2.35 a pound. The spot stock of this oil continued to decrease with small chance of replacements coming in. The abundance of anethol was a great aid to consumers who might otherwise face a shortage of material.

Bois de Rose—Continuing to be extremely stable, this market was without special feature during the past week. Small quantities were to be had from the source and shipping prices remained steady. Demand was unhurried and all orders could be met at prices which ranged from $4.20 to $4.70 per pound.

Caraway—A recent reduction in the cost of the seed has resulted in a drop of 25c. per pound in the minimum quotation for the oil. It was quoted at the low level of $3.75 per pound, while ranging to $4.75 a pound. This was the lowest quotation reported for the oil in well over a year. Supplies were quite adequate and demand routine. Replacements were easily obtained.

Cardamom—This market was rather quiet and comparatively easy. Stocks were sufficient to meet any demand and prices were unchanged at $45 to $65 per pound. New material was available from the origin at generally steady prices.

Cassia—There continued to exist the tendency toward greater tightness in this market. With no replacements to be had and a very limited amount of oil still unsold on the spot market, there was small hope for a favorable change in the situation. Current price quotations continued unchanged at $4.95 to $6.25 per pound.

Cedarleaf—Although there have been some reports of strength in the country prices for this oil, because of claims of high labor costs, the spot market continued to be unchanged. Quotations ranged from $2.25 to $2.75 per pound and supplies, while not large, were sufficient to cover the requirements of users.

Citronella—No further change has occurred in this market in recent weeks. All types of oil continued to be weak and prices remained low. Ceylon oil was quoted from 80c. to $1.10 per pound and the softer Java-type oil was offered at 60c. to $1.10 a pound. With stocks large and replacements offered freely, the market remained strongly in favor of the consumer.

Clove—What little material there was to be had at the sources advanced steadily in price. Most local dealers and distillers were unwilling to buy the material at the higher levels since they were unable to realize any profit in their resale price under the current price ceiling rules.

Dillweed—Dealers reported that this market was quite favorable to consumers at this time. Prices were at their lowest level in many years, ranging from $3.75 to $4 per pound, and supplies were abundant. The active consuming season was about to begin and it appeared that suppliers would be able to take care of all requirements without difficulty.

Fennel—This market was steady and without special note during the past week. Supplies were not large, but were adequate to cover the limited needs of consumers. Quotations were held at the unchanged level of $2.75 to $3 per pound.

Ginger—The recent softening of the spice market has been reflected in the oil market, where it was possible to buy this oil at $15 to $18.50 per pound, the lowest level in more than two years. Limited requirements of consumers could be covered with ease and stocks remained comfortable.

Juniper Berry—Reflecting the rather easy replacement market, this oil was lower in price last week at $2.50 to $2.75 per pound. This marked a drop of 25c. per pound in the minimum quotation for the NF quality oil. Shippers at the origin were quite willing to offer the oil at favorable prices in order to move their stocks to market. The twice rectified oil was steady in price at $3.60 to $5 per pound. Buying interest was only mild.

Lavender—On spot, this continued to be a steady, but untroubled market. Prices were unchanged, with the 30-32 percent ester grade selling at $4.10 to $5.45 per pound and the 40-42 percent material at $5.75 to $8.50 per pound. Stocks were ample and demand none too great. Attempts in France to strengthen the market have not been too successful because of the comfortable supply situation in the local market. Spanish spike oil was steady at $1.55 to $2.25 per pound. Stocks were large and replacements, easily obtained, although shipping prices were held rather rigid.

Lemon—No relief from the tightness of this oil was in sight. There was still a rather large seasonal demand and too little oil was available to comfortably cover the orders. Prices for the Californian oil were firmly set at $5.85 to $6 per pound, depending upon producer. It has been reported that a revised estimate of the 1952 crop indicated that it was 10 percent lower than was originally expected. This promised a continued shortage of the oil well into the future. The Italian oil crop was also reported to be comparatively light. It was said that the demand for the fresh fruit in Europe has taken a large portion of the crop, leaving less than usual for the production of oil. Recently there were some offerings of Messina oil at lower prices, which made for the current minimum of $5.65 per pound. High quality oil, however, continued to be very expensive, ranging up to $10.75 per pound.

Lemongrass—There was no problem of supply in this market. Dealers held good stocks and offers from the origin continued to come at favorable price levels. The demand was steady and production of the various derivatives of this oil was facilitated. Quotations for the oil were steady at $1.60 to $2 a pound.

Lime—For the most part, this market remained quite strong. The demand was increased, as is usual at this time of year,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, inc.

Manufacturers, Importers, Exporters

ESSENTIAL OILS

AROMATIC CHEMICALS ▲ REFINED BALSAMS

CONCENTRATED FLAVOR MATERIALS

FILTER PAPERS ▲ OLEORESINS

BASIC PERFUME MATERIALS

Established 1895

16 DESBROSSES STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y. △ 221 NORTH LA SALLE STREET CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

Representatives in Principal Cities of the United States

MYSORE GOVERNMENT SANDALWOOD OIL

Distilled at Linden, N. J., from selected Mysore Heartwood by Sole Distillers and Selling Agents

W. J. BUSH & CO.

INCORPORATED

19 West 44th Street, New York 18, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL OILS | NATURAL FLORAL PRODUCTS | AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Florasynth LABORATORIES, INC.

1533 OLMSTEAD AVE • N. Y. 61, N. Y.

SUPREME AROMATICS
ESSENTIALS • FLAVORING
PERFUME • OILS

Chicago 6, Los Angeles 13 and other principal cities in the U. S., Canada and Mexico

Proven Replacements For: BERGAMOT OIL, CITRONELLA OIL, LAVENDER OIL, LEMONGRASS OIL

ESSENTIAL OILS - PERFUME OILS - FLAVORS - AROMATIC CHEMICALS and ODOR MASKS

DOMESTIC-EXPORT *YOUR INQUIRIES SOLICITED*

D. W. HUTCHINSON & CO., INC., 162-164 Front St., New York 38, N. Y.
Founded 1896 Telephone: WHitehall 3-4774

INDUSTRIAL ODORANTS . . . . .

In more and more industries, the so-called technical perfumes are being used effectively to mask the unpleasant odors of basic materials or to lend appropriate scent to the finished goods. Our laboratories have developed a number of odorizing specialties for various industrial applications . . . . rubber, latex, oils, fats, waxes, petroleum derivatives, leather, textiles, formaldehyde, paint, plastics and many others. Perhaps our experts can help you solve your industrial odor problem.

WHAT'S YOUR PROBLEM? . . . WRITE US THE DETAILS.

FRITZSCHE Established 1871 *Brothers, Inc.*

PORT AUTHORITY BUILDING, 76 NINTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICES and *STOCKS: Atlanta, Georgia, Boston, Massachusetts, *Chicago, Illinois, Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, *Los Angeles, California, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, San Francisco, California, *St. Louis, Missouri, *Toronto, Canada and *Mexico, D. F. FACTORY: Clifton, N. J.

ROURE-DUPONT INC.
General Office
366 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK
Chicago Branch
510 North Dearborn St.
Los Angeles Branch
5517 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood
Sole Agents in U.S.A. and Canada for
Roure Bertrand Fils and Justin Dupont
Grasse (A.M.) France
Argenteuil (S.&O.) France
ESSENTIAL OILS
AROMATIC PRODUCTS

for BEST RESULTS... BEST MATERIALS *use*
★ AROMATIC CHEMICALS ★ PERFUME OILS
★ INSPIRING SPECIALTIES FOR THE CREATIVE PERFUMER
van Ameringen-Haebler, inc.
521 WEST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Centflor Manufacturing Company
500 West 52nd St., New York 19, N. Y.
Telephone: Circle 6-8307-8
VETIVERT BOURBON, VETIVERT JAVA,
GERANIUM BOURBON, PATCHOULI PENANG
Afloat and Spot

Natural Flower Products
Terpeneless Oils • Essential Oils
Perfume Compounds
Aromatic Chemicals
Flavoring Materials
Ungerer & Co.
CHICAGO BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA ST. LOUIS
LOS ANGELES ATLANTA
161 SIXTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 13, N.Y.
Plant and Laboratories, TOTOWA, N.J.

but the available supply was limited. This oil has been rather tight for the past several years for various reasons, particularly because of poor growing conditions and blights. Price quotations were mainly steady, although some of the higher quotations were reported to have been reduced a bit.

Mandarin—This scarce Italian oil was priced somewhat higher last week. The minimum quotation was advanced 50c. per pound to $7.50 a pound. The few other offers on the spot market ranged to $12 per pound. Very small quantities were to be had either on spot or at the origin. However, there was also a rather limited demand. Floridian oil was offered by several suppliers at prices of $4 to $5 per pound.

Orange—While the range of prices continued at $1.80 to $2.75 per pound, depending upon brand, the Californian oil gave indication of additional firmness, now that the heavy consuming season was upon us. Floridian orange oil was also firm at $1.80 to $2.25 per pound. It would appear that stocks will cover the current demand, but there will probably be none too much for carryover.

Peppermint—It was reported that there has been a sudden increase in demand for this oil, something unusual at this time of the year. Thus, although it appeared that there would be enough oil to carry the market until the next crop, which falls due toward the middle of the summer, it was expected by observers that there might now be some tightness until that time. Market prices remained unchanged with natural oil selling between $7.25 and $7.85 per pound and the redistilled oil being offered at $7.75 to $8.30 a pound.

Petitgrain—This was one South American oil which displayed some easiness. Although the Paraguayan government has been attempting to hold the shipping price high, there were offers which came through other South American sellers at prices which allowed for the current spot price of $3.10 to $3.75 a pound. Stocks were adequate to meet the present needs of consumers.

Sage—A good supply of Dalmatian oil existed on the spot market at prices of $10.25 to $10.75 per pound. While these prices were considerably lower than those which were quoted last year, consumers found them still too high for active buying. Thus, the demand for the oil was reported as mild, while the much cheaper Spanish oil enjoyed a somewhat greater inquiry. In fact, dealers have reported a bit more strength in this item, which was quoted at $1 to $1.40 per pound. The high-priced clary oil was offered in limited quantities by several suppliers at quite stable prices of $22 to $23 per

Tombarel BASIC PERFUME MATERIALS
Natural Flower Essences
★ ESSENTIAL OILS
★ AROMATIC CHEMICALS
Special Perfume Creations
for all purposes
Tombarel PRODUCTS CORPORATION
12 East 22nd St., New York 10, N.Y.
IN CHICAGO:
A. C. Drury & Co., Inc., 219 East North Water Street

E. A. BROMUND COMPANY
Celebrating Our Seventieth Anniversary
Snowflake Brand
White Sunbleached
U.S.P. Beeswax
Carnauba Wax
Ceresine Wax
Diamond Brand
Yellow Beeswax
258 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7, N. Y..
BArclay 7-8445 Est. 1880

For
flavor and perfume specialties
for pharmaceutical use
and for special development work
Consult ---------- schimmel
Schimmel & Co., Inc., 601 W. 26th St., New York 1, N. Y.

Fragrances THAT HEIGHTEN PRODUCT INDIVIDUALITY
• VERONA . . . an acknowledged leader in the creation of fine Aromatic Chemicals . . . makes available a wide range of basic raw materials and the services of Experienced Compounders to meet your strict specifications. *Profitably* link the outstanding quality of *our* products to the individuality of *yours*.
VERONA CHEMICAL CO., 26 VERONA AVE. NEWARK, N. J.
SOLE AGENT IN U. S. A. FOR J. & E. SOZIO, GRASSE, FRANCE
NATURAL ABSOLUTES • ESSENTIAL OILS • RESINOIDS
AROMATIC VERONA DIVISION
VERONA CHEMICAL COMPANY 26 VERONA., NEWARK, N. J.

for
perfume raw materials,
aromatic chemicals,
specialties and compositions
of highest purity,
odor perfection
and consistent
standards...
✻ Catalogue, descriptive literature, samples and quotations upon request
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.
330 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.
Branches: Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Boston, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, Seattle, Toronto

Consulting Chemists and Engineers

ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING CHEMISTS AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERS, INC.
50 East 41st Street, Room 82 — New York 17, N. Y. LExington 2-1130
A Clearing House — *For Consultants*
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office
When in need of a consultant address the Association
No charge for this service
The Membership Located from Coast to Coast Comprises Specialists in All Fields

R. S. ARIES & ASSOCIATES
Chemical Engineers & Economists
Commercial Chemical Development
Process Analysis • Market Research
Technical & Economic Surveys
Sale and Licensing of New Products and Processes
Complete Chemical and Drug Plants
400 Madison Ave., New York 17 N. Y. ELdorado 5-1430

BODE-LOWRY AND ASSOCIATES
CHEMICAL MARKET RESEARCH AND SALES DEVELOPMENT
80 E. JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

BJORKSTEN RESEARCH LABORATORIES
Sponsored Industrial Research
MADISON, WIS. 323 W. Gorham St.
CHICAGO, ILL. 13791 S. Avenue "O"
NEW YORK, N. Y. 50 E. 41st Street
HOUSTON, TEXAS 1011 Waugh Drive

RESEARCH AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT
Oils, coatings, detergents, plastics. Organic and drug analyses. Testing work.
COLBURN LABORATORIES, INC.
Research Chemists
732 S. Federal St. Chicago 5, Ill.

SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSES
Qualitative and Quantitative Since 1936
Micro and Semimicro analyses of metallics; conventional and metallurgical analyses. metallography, metal failures investigated, heat treating consultants photomicrographs, Jominy Hardenability, physical tests.
W. B. COLEMAN & CO.
9th St. & Rising Sun Ave. Philadelphia 40, Pa.

DI CYAN & BROWN
Consulting Chemists
12 East 41st Street, New York 17, N. Y
MUrray Hill 5-0011
CONSULTANTS in DRUGS and COSMETICS
New Drugs; Product and Patent Development in Pharmaceuticals & Cosmetics; Label Preparation for Conformance to F.D.A. requirements, etc.

ESSELEN RESEARCH DIVISION
United States Testing Company, Inc.
Chemical Research and Development
857 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Mass.

EVANS RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
Chemical Research—Processes—Products — Pilot Plant — Optical and Mechanical Section
•
SEND FOR BOOKLET "O"
•
INSPECT OUR UNUSUAL FACILITIES
MU 3-0071
250 East 43rd St. New York 17, N. Y.

EXPERIMENT INCORPORATED
Chemical Consulting Research and Development Model Shop Facilities
Write for Brochure
An Organization to Serve You
P. O. Box 1-TC Richmond 2, Va.

Fitelson Laboratories, Inc.
Consulting and Analytical Chemists
J. Fitelson, Ph.D., Director
Foods, Spices, Oils, Drugs, Cosmetics
Specialist on labeling, sanitation and chemical problems connected with F.D.A. procedures.
254 W. 31st Street, New York 1, N. Y. ORegon 5-8549

FOOD RESEARCH LABORATORIES, INC.
FOUNDED 1922
Philip B. Hawk, Ph.D., Pres Bernard L. Oser Ph.D. Dir
RESEARCH—ANALYSES —CONSULTATION
Biological, Nutritional Toxicological Studies for the Food, Drug and Allied Industries
48-14 33rd St., Long Island City, N. Y.

HUDSON LABORATORIES, Inc.
Consulting Chemists and Bacteriologists
Albert F. Guiteras, Ph.D., Director
Testing Analysis Formulation Research
BACTERIOLOGY CHEMISTRY TOXICOLOGY
Foods Drugs Cosmetics
Disinfectants Antiseptics Sanitizers
117 W. 13th Street, New York 11, N. Y. ALgonquin 5-6290

LAWALL & HARRISSON
CHEMICAL • BACTERIOLOGICAL PHARMACOLOGICAL
Analyses • Consultation Research
FOOD AND PHARMACEUTICAL PROCESS ENGINEERING
Div O. 1921 Walnut Street Philadelphia 3, Pa

LEBERCO LABORATORIES
Hormone Assays Biological Assays
Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Research
Sterility Tests • Toxicity Studies
Send for information concerning our services
125 Hawthorne St., Roselle Park, N. J.

THE MINER LABORATORIES
Founded 1906
CHEMICAL CONSULTATION RESEARCH and ANALYSIS
Foods • Animal Feeds
Adhesives • Insecticides
By-product Utilization
Fats, Oils and Waxes
Paints and Varnishes
Synthetic Resins
Organic Synthesis
Court Testimony
9 S. Clinton St. Chicago 6, Ill.

MOLNAR LABORATORIES
Consulting, Testing and Research
Specializing in Organic Synthesis, Hormone Assays, Clinical Studies, Product Development and Control, Toxicity and Dermatitis Tests and Disinfectant Testing and Formulation.
Member A. C. C. & C. E.
211 E. 19th St., New York 3, N. Y. GRamercy 5-1030
Cable Address: Molchem

THE ORTHMANN LABORATORIES, INC.
Consulting Analytical & Research Chemists
For the Leather & Allied Trades
Aug. C. Orthmann, President
922 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Milwaukee 3, Wisconsin

W. S. PURDY COMPANY
Analytical & Consulting Chemists
TESTING OF PETROLEUM OILS WAXES AND RELATED PRODUCTS
Bayway Terminal Bldg.
c/o Charles Martin & Co.
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone Elizabeth 3-3894

THE SCHEPP LABORATORIES
CHEMICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Industrial—Agricultural—Biochemical
Wm. J. Schepp, F.A.I.C., Director
Member—A. C. C. & C. E.
21-23 Summit Ave. Fairlawn 6-1212
East Paterson, N. J.

SEIL, PUTT & RUSBY, INC.
Established 1921
Earl B. Putt, President
Alfred S. Moses, Vice-President
Stephen S. Voris, Ph.D., Chief Chemist
Experts in analyses of drugs essential oils spices, rotenone and pyrethrum and other organic insecticides, flavors alcoholic liquors, toilet preparations, proprietaries and special formulae
16 E. 34th St., New York 16, N. Y.
Phone: MUrray Hill 3-4348

LOUIS L. SHAPIRO
CHEMICAL CONSULTANT
72 Orange Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y. TRiangle 5-7715
SPECIALIST- Glycol Esters, Fats, Oils Stearic Acid, Fatty Acids Glycerine Waxes, Emulsifiers, Protein, Fertilizers Tallow Rendering, Packing House By Products, Soaps, Cosmetics, Distillation Dowtherm, Process Engineering, Testing, Research.

The
BIGGEST MARKET
for
CONSULTATION SERVICES
is among the readers of
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER
Tell them about yours

R. STECKLER LABORATORIES
8200 Harvard Ave. Cleveland 5, Ohio
• *Product Development, Evaluations*
• *Consultation and Research*
• *Market and Application Research*
Specializing in synthetic resins, coatings, high polymers, polymerization, adhesives, plastics, oils, varnishes, etc.

TODAY'S RESEARCH PAYS TOMORROW'S DIVIDENDS
Without capital investment, we act as your own research laboratory, or complement existing facilities. Send for our booklet applicable to your industry.
RESEARCH LABORATORIES Fath A. Sperti INC. CHEMISTS · ENGINEERS
20 WEST 15TH ST. NEW YORK 11, N.Y. WA. 4-8860

STILLWELL & GLADDING, INC.
130 Cedar Street New York 6, N. Y.
Analysis Inspection Sampling
Chemicals, drugs, fats fertilizer, insecticides, oils, soaps, solvents, etc.
For Over 80 Years

UNITED STATES TESTING COMPANY, INC.
1415 Park Ave. Hoboken, N. J. — 330 W. 42nd St New York, N. Y
TESTING RESEARCH
Chemicals, Drugs, Foodstuffs, Paint, Varnish and Lacquer, Insecticides; Soaps and Detergents, Fats and Oils, Waxes, Cosmetics, Dyestuffs, Paper; Metals, Plastics, Textiles, Ceramics, Leather, Rubber, Cement
BRANCH LABORATORIES
Boston Providence Philadelphia Memphis Chicago Dallas Los Angeles Denver
Established 1880

EMERSON VENABLE
CHEMIST AND ENGINEER
Originary Research
Trouble Shooting
As near as your phone.
Call HI-land 1-8045
6111 Fifth Avenue Pittsburgh 32, Pa.

TRUMAN B. WAYNE & ASSOCIATES
Chemical and Engineering Consultants
Process Development & Design
Commercial Chemical Development
Engineering & Economic Surveys
Design of Complete Processing Plants
"28 years in the Chemical Southwest"
Illustrated Brochure Available
1011 Waugh Drive Houston 6, Texas

ROGER WILLIAMS, INC.
• ENGINEERING ECONOMICS
• MARKET RESEARCH
• TECHNICAL WRITING
• TECHNICAL BOOKLETS
Write for "Profit Evolution"
148 East 38th Street, New York City 16
Murray Hill 5-6508

pound. A very small interest was shown in the material.

Spearmint—Continuing to be one of the strongest items on the market, this oil was in great demand in recent weeks. The very limited stocks were much diminished and there was no chance of improvement in the market at least until the new crop becomes ready in the summer. Market prices were extremely firm at $8.25 to $8.75 per pound.

Wormseed—Although the majority of suppliers moved quotations higher, one dealer was able to offer this scarce oil at $7.85 per pound, which brought the minimum quotation down 15c. per pound. More generally, quotations stood at $8.25 to $8.50 per pound. A pick up of buying interest has been reported, but replacements were virtually unobtainable and little information could be had from the origin concerning the possibility of replacements.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—The free supply situation of lemongrass oil continued to make for an easy market. Stocks of the aromatic have been built up to a comfortable size and prices were kept down by the comparatively low cost of the oil. There was a fairly steady call for the material, which was priced at $4.25 to $4.60 a pound.

Citronellol—From all indications, this market might be expected to continue to be extremely easy, reflecting the weak condition of the citronella oil market. Supplies were quite plentiful and production of new material could be accomplished with ease. The market was weighted heavily in favor of the consumer with prices at the lowest level in post war years. Quotations stood at $2.15 to $2.30 per pound.

Ethyl Butyrate—This market was steady and unchanged. There was a steady supply available and demand was found to be normal. Prices remained steady, ranging from $6.20 to $6.60 per gallon and 80c. to $1.02 a pound.

Heliotropine—Prices for this aromatic chemical remained favorable at $3.10 to $3.45 per pound. Stocks were ample and production continued without a hitch. Demand was reported to be moderately good.

Hydroxycitronellal—Like all other citronella oil derivatives, this material remained extremely easy last week. Supplies have been built up from low-priced raw materials and were more than adequate to cover the requirements of consumers. Buying interest has been fair, though not rushed. Market quotations held at the low level of $6.10 to $6.70 per pound.

Ionones—In some quarters there were reductions in the prices of these lemongrass oil derivatives last week. The alpha ionone price ranged from $5.05 to $7.60 per pound. The minimum quotation for beta dropped 25c. per pound to $4.95 and the article ranged to $12.70 a pound. Methyl ionone was also lower at $4.95 to $8.25 per pound. The easy oil market has made it possible for sellers of these derivatives to offer them freely. The volume of sales was reported to be fairly good.

Linalyl Acetate—Conditions in this market were quite stable. There was still a rather good supply available, although the bois de rose oil market has taken a turn toward stronger prices and replacements were less plentiful. Inventories of the aromatic were built up during the period when the oil was easily obtained. This has allowed producers to maintain the price quotations at a favorable level. The 90-92 percent grade was offered at $6.30 to $6.55 per pound and the 96-98 percent article could be had at $6.60 to $7.10 a pound.

Safrol—Basic materials were readily available at prices which made production of this aromatic rather easy. Stocks were ample and prices attractive to consumers at 72c. to $1.05 per pound. Demand was reported to be moderately good.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 70

this cost accounts in a small part to the high prices now prevailing.

Pepper—The spot market on black pepper merely simmered most of the time last week. While the market closed the previous week at $1.33, it opened at $1.32 on Monday and then dropped to $1.31 without there being too many takers of the goods so offered. While replacement was fairly well maintained in price in India, some spot reports suggested that the potential of the market was toward an easier position. A change in that aspect of the market would require a rise in buying by the United States, it was believed. White pepper was not too plentiful and the rise to $1.75 previously noted was maintained. Red Mombassa chillies were down to 48c. to 49c.

Thursday prices on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.27 per pound; May shipment, $1.23 to $1.24; June shipment, $1.14 to $1.16; and July shipment, $1.10 to $1.11.

Los Angeles Botanical Market

Los Angeles, May 27.—Following were spot prices, per pound, f.o.b. Los Angeles:—

Anise, Chinese, star, 80c. Cassia, China, Honan, Yunnan, scraped, 27c.; broken, 26c.; unscraped, 25c.; broken, 24c.; Saigon, broken, 26c. Celery seed, French, 34c.; Indian, 24c. Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 1, 30c.; No. 2, 26½c.; No. 0000, 38½c. Clove, Madagascar, $1.15; Zanzibar, $1.10. Cumin seed, Indian, 19c.; Iranian, 15c.

Also, Marjoram, French, 29c. Mustard seed, California, brown, 11c., Montana yellow, 10c. Nutmeg, East Indie, 28c.; West India, 26½c. Pepper, black, $1.34; red Haitian, 50c.; white, $1.60. Poppy seed, Dutch, 13c. Sage, Dalmatian, 45c. Savory, French, 19c. Sweet basil, 80c. Thyme, French, 25c.

Warwick 'Noraset' Resin Now 'Norane Four Star'

Ernest Nathan, vice-president of the Sun Chemical Corporation, has announced a change of name for the Warwick Chemical Company division's new hydrophobic resin. This textile resin, formerly called "Noraset," will henceforth be known as "Norane Four Star."

This change has taken place, Mr. Nathan said, in order to avoid confusion between other trade names in the textile industry and to associate "Norane Four Star" more closely with "Norane," a durable water repellent which has been merchandised by Warwick for the past ten years.

The FORMULATOR'S DIGEST

A SPECIAL RESIN for
Industrial High Temperature
Baking Enamels

Alkydol S-1199

Recommended for white or light colored baking finishes with or without Urea or Melamine resins. Can be used with nitrocellulose lacquers as a high solids resin type plasticizer.

S-1199 will produce a baked film with excellent color, color retention, gloss and gloss retention, flexibility, toughness, adhesion and durability.

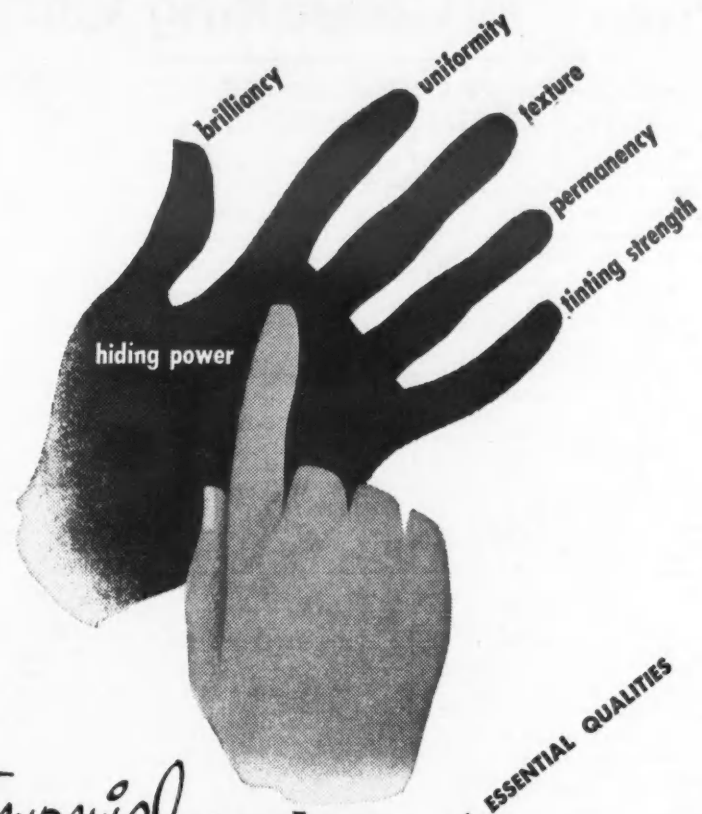
SPECIFICATIONS

Solids content by weight	59–61%	
Solvent	Xylol	
Viscosity, Gardner-Holdt Scale	Z_6+	60% Solids
	$Z-Z_2$	50% Solids
Type of resin	Phthalate Alkyd Oil Modified	
Type of oil	Cottonseed	

We Invite You—to test this quality resin in your own formulation—write for test samples.

ALKYDOL *Laboratories, Inc.*

3240 SOUTH 50TH AVENUE CICERO 50, ILLINOIS



Imperial colors

SUPERIOR IN ALL ESSENTIAL QUALITIES

Imperial paper and color corporation
PIGMENT COLOR DIVISION • GLENS FALLS, NEW YORK

The largest manufacturers of chemical pigment colors in America • Branch offices and warehouses:
BOSTON • NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • PITTSBURGH • CLEVELAND • DETROIT • CINCINNATI • ATLANTA
LOUISVILLE • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • HOUSTON • LOS ANGELES • SAN FRANCISCO • PORTLAND • SEATTLE

let WILLIAMS supply you with the finest of everything you need in PIGMENTS & EXTENDERS

108 shades and types of iron oxide pigments (synthetic and natural)—64 reds, 24 browns, 18 yellows, and 2 blacks . . . Metallic browns, Venetian reds, ochers, umbers, and siennas . . . 3 Chromium oxides and 2 hydrates . . . Cuprous oxide . . . Barytes, anhydrous calcium sulfate, precipitated calcium carbonate and whiting . . . For complete TECH-REPORTS address Department 12, C. K. WILLIAMS & CO., Easton, Pa.

WILLIAMS
COLORS & PIGMENTS

C. K. WILLIAMS & CO.
Easton, Pa. • East St. Louis, Ill. • Emeryville, Cal.

ELK BRAND

ANTIMONY OXIDE

99%+ Sb_2O_3

Meeting Specifications
TT-A-566
AN-TT-A-566

Mined and Smelted at Stibnite, Idaho
by
BRADLEY MINING CO.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

EXCLUSIVE NATIONAL SALES AGENTS

WILLIAM C. LOUGHLIN & CO.
311 California Street
San Francisco, Calif.

Warehouse Stocks at Strategic Points

Protective Coatings Materials

Argentine casein reversed its trend of the recent past by scoring a fractional gain in price last week. Domestic material was unchanged. Demand for both types was moderate, at best. Vermilion red was lower in price.

Antimony oxide, which started to come down in price at the close of the previous period, continued the move last week in several other segments of the industry. Bone black was holding to a fair demand position, with supply adequate to meet it. Carbon black was coming in for more inquiry from the paint manufacturers. Demand for pure iron oxides was on the easy side, while supply continued high enough to handle it comfortably. Lead pigments were holding at their recently established lower prices. Zinc pigments continued in a fairly good demand position, while supply was ample to accommodate normal purchasing. Dry ground mica was in an easy supply position while water ground and English were tighter. Pyrophyllite demand from the insecticide industry was late this year but was expected to pick up with an improvement in the weather, while demand from the ceramics industry continued very good.

Coumarone-indene resins were in a comfortable supply and demand relationship. Ethylcellulose was not in heavy call, although there had not been any particular falling off. Methylcellulose was holding its own on sales volume and interest, much of it for experimental use, and was said to be picking up recently. Producers of polystyrene were looking towards July, which ordinarily marks the beginning of heavy buying by the top manufacturers.

Demand for gums was spotty. Supply here and at the source was adequate for current requirements, although it was pointed out that consumers might be holding their inventories too low in light of the delays in shipping and a possible increase in demand. The shellac market in India was a little easier but had no effect on prices in this country. Demand was at fair levels, with a somewhat better tone reported. Asbestos held on price, while the long fibers were scarce and the short fibers were in a comfortable supply and demand relationship. Demand for graphite was fairly good, although not up to the supply. Seasonal improvement in buying in the lecithin market was reported.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, Argentine, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Red, vermilion, quicksilver, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 1, 1951
189.0	189.0	212.5	173.7	212.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Other producers last week followed the recent lead towards lower prices established at the close of the previous week by one producer. This made the price 36c. in carloads and 37½c. in less than carloads. Demand was not very strong. Supply was ample.

Black, Bone—Demand was about fair, and although there was no sharp decline in interest, there was some tapering off as a result of the gradual turning to furnace black for tinting purposes. Supply was ample for the market requirements and there were no changes reported in the price structure.

Black, Carbon—Demand, on the whole, could be called good. Inquiry from the paint manufacturers was said to be increasing and the other consuming lines have been maintaining a rather steady interest in the material.

Iron Oxides, Pure—Demand was on the easy side and the supply was strong enough to handle it comfortably. This situation applied equally to the blacks, browns, reds and yellows. There were no changes in the price structure.

Lead Pigments—Prices of the various pigments were holding last week, following their recent declines as a result of the price easing in the metal.

Red, Vermilion, Quicksilver—This product was lowered in price last week as a result of the lowering in quicksilver.

Zinc Pigments—Demand for these materials was holding up fairly well and supply was ample to accommodate it. Prices were unchanged.

Fillers and Extenders

Mica—Dry ground material was in an easy supply position. A large part of it goes into roofing materials and that industry is slow right now. The water ground, which finds its way into paint, rubber and plastics, was reported to be rather tight at the present time. The English material was on the tight side and one producer said it had to allow about four weeks for delivery. The increased use of the material in latex emulsion paints was said to be the principal reason for the tightness. There was not what could be called an actual shortage, but there were delays in the shipping of orders. The price structure held unchanged.

Pyrophyllite — Demand, on the whole, was said to be holding up to pretty good levels. The insecticide season was late this year because of the continuing cold and wet weather, but the demand for insect control use was expected to pick up. The call for material from the ceramics industry was said to be very good, and the overall supply picture was ample for the present requirements of consumers.

Synthetic Resins

Coumarone-Indenes—Demand was said to be at a good level, while the supply was high enough to accommodate it comfortably.

Ethylcellulose — The demand was not too heavy although there was no real falling off. The material was moving in about the same volume that had characterized it for the last year or so. No DO's were required at the present time, since supply was on the long side. However, there was talk to the effect that there might be some tightening as a result of a possible increase in government use. Prices were still holding at their previously established levels.

Methylcellulose—The product was moving its own although there were no picking it own although there were no pickups in the demand. One producer stated that there had been a considerable amount of inquiry recently. Much of the interest was in experimental use, it was pointed out, and that, naturally, takes time to develop into volume demand. The supply was high enough to take care of the market comfortably and the price structure was reported to be without change.

Polystyrene—Demand was called about fair at this time. One producer said it could be better, although there was no recent falling off in the level established in March. July is ordinarily a big month for sales of this material, since that is the time the toy manufacturers start purchasing for their Christmas manufacture, but there were no indications yet how that purchasing would be this year. Supply was on the long side at the present time and prices were holding. There was talk of possible decreases in price, but one producer stated that it did not see how these would be possible with increasing costs of labor and raw materials.

Styrenes—One source reporting on the market last week stated that it found the demand good and the supply strong enough to take care of it without any particular difficulty.

Terpenes — There was no particular change in the market picture during the past week. One producer pointed out that the problem was still one of not enough production to take care of the current demand.

Natural Resins

Demand for the gums was spotty. Supply here and at the source was ample for the current requirements although it was said by one importer that consumers might be playing their inventories too closely. Ships leaving the source countries without full cargoes were stopping at other ports on their way to New York and this was causing some delay in arrivals here. It was said that this condition, combined with a possible sudden pickup in demand here, might tighten domestic stocks considerably.

Shellac—The Indian market was a trifle easier, but the change was not enough to have much effect on the market here. The demand in this country was reported to be about fair and the last week or so seemed to bring forth a somewhat better tone. On the whole, however, the market was up and down, week by week, and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Stearates

ZINC STEARATE — For PHARMACEUTICALS, COSMETICS, RUBBER, PAINTS, VARNISHES, LACQUERS, PLASTICS.

ALUMINUM STEARATE — For PAINTS, VARNISHES, LACQUERS, LUBRICATING GREASES, INKS.

CALCIUM STEARATE — For PAINTS, VARNISHES, LACQUERS, WATER-PROOFING, SURFACE COATINGS.

BARIUM STEARATE

MAGNESIUM STEARATE

Where Uniformity Is An Achievement

PLYMOUTH BRAND

Technical Service Available • Send for Samples and Data

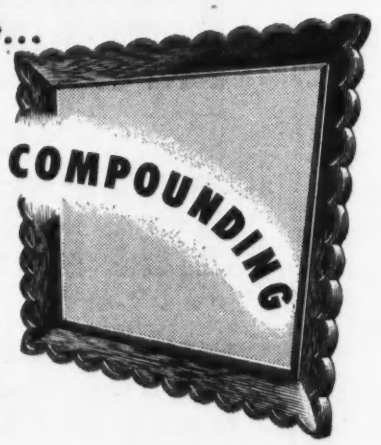
M. W. PARSONS-PLYMOUTH, INC.

GENERAL OFFICES 59 BEEKMAN STREET NEW YORK, N. Y. FACTORY BUSH TERMINAL BUILDINGS BROOKLYN, N. Y.
DISTRIBUTION POINTS AND AGENTS IN ALL PRINCIPAL CENTERS

Distributors
THOMPSON-HAYWARD CHEMICAL CO., Kansas City, Mo., and Branches
O. L. WEST, Philadelphia, Penna.
HAWXHURST & CO., San Francisco & Los Angeles, Cal.
THE A. G. WATT CO., Cleveland, Ohio
A. L. WEBB AND SONS, 1411 Fleet St., Baltimore, Md.

Fits into your picture...

ALLIED UNIFORM COMPOUNDING



PRECISION in formulation and compounding of Gilsonite, Pitches and Waxes to the specifications of protective coating manufacturers has been the core of Allied Service for a quarter of a century. Our customers have come to depend upon the uniformity of each compound, made possible by our skilled technicians of long experience.

PITCH COMPOUNDS

OIL EXTENDERS
Black paints • Varnishes
Baking enamels • Industrial paints
Protective coatings • Drying oil pitches
Various blends—processed to definite specifications and melting points.

GILSONITE

ALLIED SUPER SELECTS—Melting point 270°-280° F. Low viscosity, uniform, clean.

FINES—Obtained from Super Selects Ore. M.P. 270°-280° F.

ALLIED E.B. ORE—Melting point 320°-330° F. Medium to high viscosity, uniform, clean.

WAXES

Ozokerite • Ceresine • All types for special uses formulated to order

Wherever Pitches, Gilsonite and Waxes fit into your product picture, call on the Allied agent nearest you

Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp.

ESTABLISHED IN 1925
217 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 7 • FACTORY: DUNELLEN, N. J.

AGENTS AND WAREHOUSE STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CENTERS

ATLANTA — Deeks & Sprinkel Co.
BALTIMORE — Warner-Graham Co.
BOSTON — Mulcahy & Griffin
BUFFALO — Wetherbee Chemical Co.
CHICAGO — Philip E. Cale Co.
CINCINNATI — Deeks & Sprinkel
CLEVELAND — Norman G. Schabel Co.
DETROIT — D. H. Osgood Co.
HOUSTON — Jas Coulson Co.
KANSAS CITY — John T. Kennedy Sales Co.
LOS ANGELES — E. B. Taylor Co.
LOUISVILLE — Deeks, Sprinkel & Miller Inc.
MONTREAL, CAN. — Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — Russell Chemical Co.
PHILADELPHIA — Lees & Dilworth, Inc.
PITTSBURGH — B. Ostroff
PORTLAND, ORE. — Miller & Zehrung Chemical Co.
ST. LOUIS — Harry G. Knapp
SAN FRANCISCO — E. M. Wells
SEATTLE — Carl F. Miller & Co.
TORONTO, CAN. — A. S. Paterson

even day by day. Supply here was adequate for the current requirements of consumers and with the new Indian crop just in from the hills it was not expected that there would be any difficulties in obtaining enough supplies.

Lacquer Materials

Propyleneglycol Methylether—Demand was pretty much a routine thing and was holding at levels that were characterized as moderate. It was, overall, a little slower than it had been. Supply was at high enough levels to accommodate it comfortably and there were no changes in the price structure.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—The long fibers were scarce and the demand was strong. It was thought that they probably would not catch up this year. The shorts were said to be holding their own on the supply and demand relationship. The price structure was without change.

Casein — Argentine material was ¼c. higher in price last week, but there were no changes in the domestic prices. The Argentine price became 15¾c. to 16½c.

One source said Argentine material was in insignificant demand. Another said it was spasmodic but that it had been good until it eased off a little a week or so ago. It was generally thought that the lower prices, resulting from the abolishing of the floor in the Argentine, would not have any effect in stimulating purchasing here. There was some future buying but most of it was for immediate consumption, and it was said that when consumers wanted the material they wanted it regardless of price. The Argentine government still has a certain amount of sway over export prices since it exercises control over containers. What the government of the United States will do about import regulations the end of this month was still a matter of considerable interest to the trade here.

Domestic material was moving slowly and in a spotty fashion. The weather, the high prices of milk and milk powder and the lack of interest in casein were not conducive to heavy production this year, it was said.

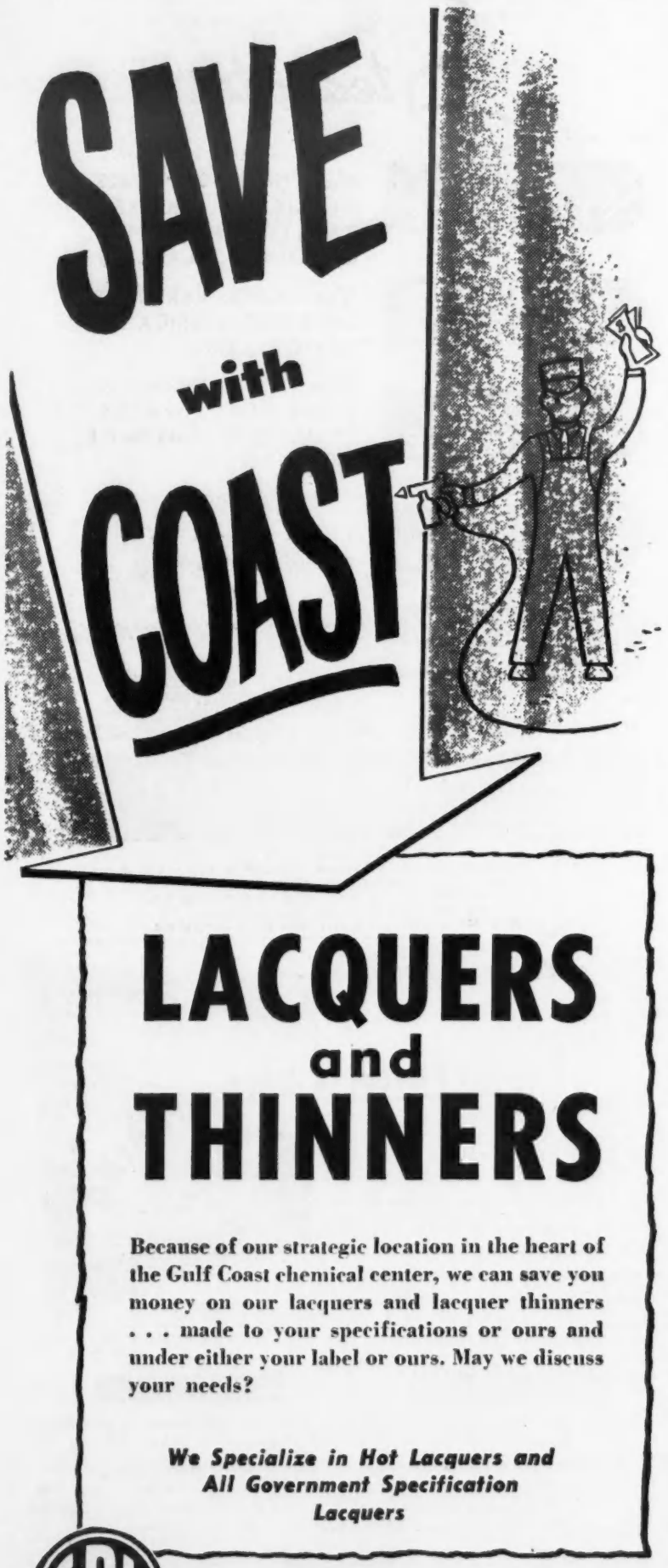
Cashew Shell Liquid—Although not ordinarily a heavy mover, this item was being sold in normal amounts during the past week and supply was at a high enough level to take care of the demand comfortably.

Graphite—Demand was not as great as the supply but there was still a fairly good volume of the material moving. The television industry was not taking as much material as it had formerly, but the amounts it was consuming were still called good. Prices were firm at their previously established levels.

Lecithin—The overall demand picture was said to be about the same as it had been, although there was a tendency towards improvement as a result of seasonal buying. The picture was said to be better than it was several months ago. Supply was sufficient for the current requirements of the market. The edible, bleached, was unchanged at 16c. to 18c. in carloads and 17c. to 19c. in less than carloads. The unbleached was posted at 15c. to 17c. in carloads and 16c. to 18c. in less than carloads.

Naval Stores

Dipentene—Production in April amounted to 3,070 fifty-gallon barrels, according to the Department of Agriculture. This


SAVE
with
COAST
LACQUERS
and
THINNERS
Because of our strategic location in the heart of the Gulf Coast chemical center, we can save you money on our lacquers and lacquer thinners . . . made to your specifications or ours and under either your label or ours. May we discuss your needs?
We Specialize in Hot Lacquers and All Government Specification Lacquers
COAST Paint & Lacquer Co. Inc.
P. O. BOX 1113, HOUSTON 1, TEXAS

JLS
IRON OXIDE
PIGMENTS
(Natural and Synthetic)

J. LEE SMITH
& CO., INC.
25 ANN ST., NEW YORK 38
Established 1854

OFFER SPOT
BELOW SCHEDULE
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE
DIBUTYL PHTHALATE
DI-ISO-OCTYL PHTHALATE
FEIGENBAUM & ARONS CO.
1019 South La Brea, Los Angeles 19, Calif.
Telephone WEbster 3-9138

WIRZ collapsible metal tubes
Aluminum, Tin, Tin-Coated Lead, Lead (Plain or Decorated) — Compression-Injection Molding
PRACTICAL • CONVENIENT • SAFE for your industrial packaging*—
*Belt Dressings, Caulking Compounds, Greases, Paint Systems, Polishes, Printers' Inks, etc.
A. H. WIRZ, Inc. 2304 W. Townsend St., Chester, Pa.
Export Division: 768 Drexel Building, Phila. 6, Pa.
New York 17, N.Y.•Chicago 4, Ill.•Memphis 2, Tenn.•Los Angeles 48, Calif.•Havana, Cuba

ALBATOL
ALBATOL 300
USES: Kettle blending
Core Oils
Caulking compounds
LIGHT COLORED PENTAERYTHRITOL ESTERS OF TALL OIL
ALBATOL 600
USES: Kettle blends
Linoleum
Printing inks
ALBATOL MALEIC—MODIFIED 3480
USES: As a finished varnish and vehicle
• Excellent drying properties
Manufactured and Sold by
The Albemarle Paper Manufacturing Co., Richmond, Virginia

compared to 3,260 during the previous month and 3,410 during April a year ago.

Oil, Pine—The April output, according to the monthly report from the Department of Agriculture, amounted to 13,310 fifty-gallon barrels, as compared to 14,110 during the previous month. The production for April of last year was 15,900 fifty-gallon barrels.

Pinetar—The Department of Agriculture reports that the April figure for production came to 8,860 fifty-gallon barrels, while that for March amounted to 9,440. The production for April of last year came to 11,140 fifty-gallon barrels.

Rosin—A gum and wood output of 146,210 fifty-gallon barrels was recorded in April, in comparison to a production of 120,830 in the preceding month, according to figures just released by the Department of Agriculture. The total for April a year ago was 158,590 fifty-gallon barrels.

Turpentine—April production of gum and wood types amounted to 52,890 fifty-gallon barrels, according to the Department of Agriculture's monthly report. This compared to 42,820 in the previous month. In April of last year the figure stood at 55,160 fifty-gallon barrels.

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
F	...	...	7.20*	...
G	7.00‡	...	...	7.27*
K	...	...	...	7.15‡
M	7.24‡	7.29*	7.10‡	...
N	...	...	7.31*‡	...
WG	7.35*	...	7.25*‡	7.35*
WW, X	7.475*‡	7.48*	7.41*‡	7.52*
Sales, USDA	1,233*	835*	979*	570*

Savannah Exchange (per 100 lbs., dms.)

Receipts	1,015	133	52	246
Shipments	...	...	...	81
Stocks	11,248	11,381	11,433	11,598

New York (per 100 lbs., c.l., Thursday)
B-N, $8.40; WG, $8.50; WW, X, $8.60.

Rosin, Wood

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

FF	...	4.25†	...	...

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.525	.53	.533	.53¼
Sales	22,000§†	8,000§†	16,000§†	8,000§†

Savannah Exchange (dms.)

Receipts	54	160	125	628
Shipments	198	...	179	66
Stocks	2,718	2,878	2,824	3,386

New York, Thursday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 62c., l.c.l. 72c.

Turpentine, Wood, Steam Distilled

(USDA, per 7 lb. unit)

...	.49	.49	.49

* Drums. † Tankcars. ‡ Bags. § Gallons.

Asahi-Dow Names Officials, Plans Production of 'Saran'

Officers and directors have been named for Asahi-Dow, Ltd., recently formed associate of Dow Chemical International, Ltd., and the Asahi Chemical Industry Company, large Japanese chemical and textile manufacturer.

The announcement was made by Clayton S. Shoemaker, president of Dow International, which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company. Asahi-Dow will proceed immediately with plans to build facilities for "Saran" production on the Japanese island of Kyushu, Mr. Shoemaker added.

Vice-president of the new company is Max Key, assistant production manager of Dow Chemical's "Saran" department, while the president is Tadayoshi Kitamura, former managing director of Asahi Chemical.

Hommel Co. Assigns Davis

E. Davis, sales representative of the O. Hommel Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been transferred to the west coast as a sales representative in the southern California territory. He has been associated as plant engineer with Brush Pottery Company and was superintendent of American Bisque Company. Hommel's new warehouse, office and laboratory is located at 4747 East 49th street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Atlas Mineral Producing 'Neelium'

Atlas Mineral Products Company, Mertztown, Pa., and Houston, Tex., has announced the production of "Neelium," a new high-solids liquid neoprene solution which can be readily brushed and cured at ordinary temperatures to form a thick, resilient protective film. This coating has been designed specifically as an industrial maintenance coating with the object of producing a high-quality coating of maximum thickness with a minimum amount of labor, the company states.

Winner Mfg. Co. Offers Booklet

The Winner Manufacturing Company, Trenton, N. J., manufacturer of low-pressure laminate products, has released a new twelve-page, two-color booklet describing its facilities. The publication is titled "Winner Makes All," and is available to all desiring copies.

New York Paint Club Sports Outing June 26

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its 1952 sports outing June 26 at the Westchester Country Club, Rye, N. Y. Activities will include golf, tennis, putting, softball, horseshoes, swimming and darts. Charge for the whole day, including luncheon, dinner, golf, tennis and other sports, is $16. There will be prizes for both contestants and non-contestants.

Trade Briefs

Rainbow Dyeing Corporation has leased a one-story building at 76 Bartlett street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

James H. Stryker, executive vice-president of Perkins Glue Company, Lansdale, Pa., has been elected president, succeeding J. B. B. Stryker, sr., who has been named chairman.

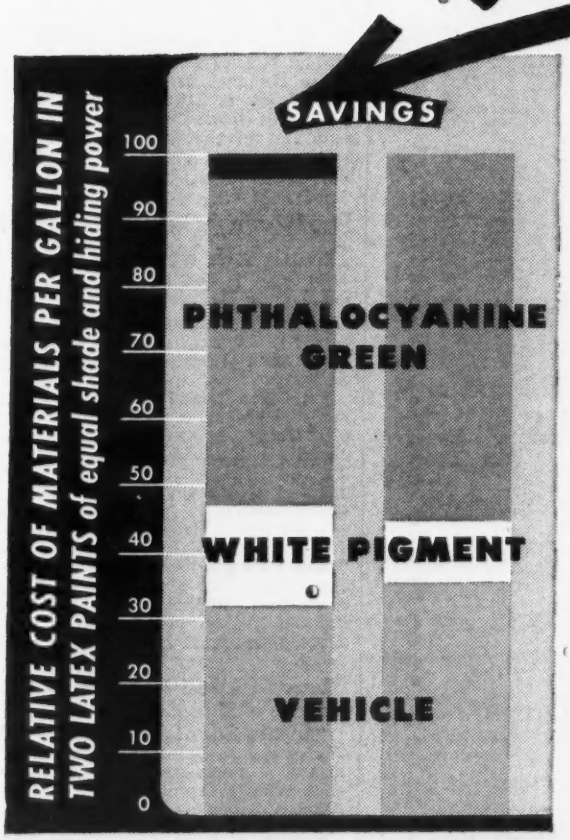
• **E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.** recently held a five-day vinyl training course for approximately forty sales representatives at Niagara Falls, N. Y., plant of its electrochemicals department.

Mallinckrodt®
STEARATES
STANDARDIZED AND CUSTOM-MADE
Mallinckrodt®
ALUMINUM
BARIUM
CALCIUM
MAGNESIUM
SODIUM
STRONTIUM
ZINC
An outstanding line of Stearates—over 20 grades and types. Top quality in any quantity. Samples on request.
MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS
Mallinckrodt St., St. Louis 7, Mo. • 72 Gold St., New York 8, N. Y.
CHICAGO · CINCINNATI · CLEVELAND · LOS ANGELES · MONTREAL · PHILADELPHIA · SAN FRANCISCO
Manufacturers of Medicinal, Photographic, Analytical and Industrial Fine Chemicals

SUPERLITH LX
DOUBLE STRENGTH LITHOPONE
60% Zinc Sulphide
C. J. OSBORN CO. Established 1869 132 Nassau Street, NEW YORK 7

HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS
PAINT PROGRESS NEWS
A supplement to PAINT PROGRESS—the house organ issued by The New Jersey Zinc Company for over a decade to help the paint industry make better paint and promote paint sales.

ALBALITH Cuts TINTING COSTS of LATEX Paints



A little-known property of Albalith lithopones is helping formulators reduce the cost of tinting the deeper shades of latex paints in which expensive, alkali-resistant colors are required.

That property is the lower tinting strength of Albalith per unit of hiding power. It enables you to obtain the desired hiding power and shade with less quantity of tinting color.

You can readily find your cost savings by this test:

1. Prepare two white latex paints, using Albalith as the sole hiding pigment in one and your present pigment combination in the other.
2. Add phthalocyanine green to each until desired depth of color is reached.
3. Adjust to equal hiding power by adding extra vehicle to the higher hiding one.
4. Compare the cost per gallon of each of the paints, as illustrated here.

In addition to savings in tinting costs, Albalith also furnishes you these special advantages in tinted latex paints:

- Less color change, wet to dry
- Resistance to color floating
- Greater freedom from lap marks
- Better uniformity over variegated surfaces
- Resistance to color change from marring

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
Producers of Horse Head Zinc Pigments
... most used by paint manufacturers since 1860
160 Front Street, New York 38, N. Y.
HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS

High Quality Chemicals

fmc

Announcing . . . .

TRIBUTYL PHOSPHATE

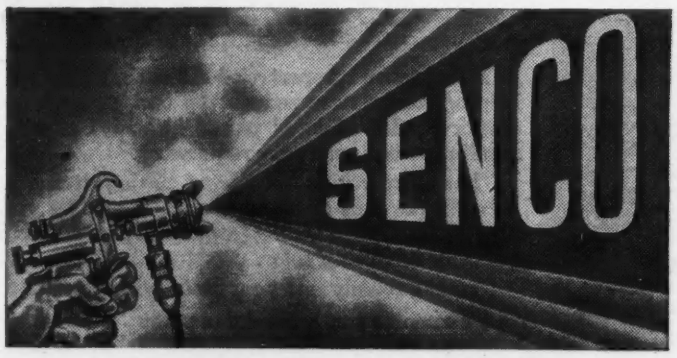
top purity! water-white! butanol free!

Now In Commercial Production

Telephone NITRO-152 Cable Address OHOPEX-NITRO

OHIO-APEX, INC.
DIVISION OF FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION
NITRO, WEST VIRGINIA

Metallic Stearates and Vinyl Heat Stabilizers
For Custom Jobs
Thirty years of Know How
Let our Research Staff assist you in your problems.
Our new plant has doubled our production facilities.
We invite your inquiries
SYNTHETIC PRODUCTS CO.
1636 Wayside Road SINCE 1917 Cleveland 12, Ohio



LACQUER THINNERS
OF
OUTSTANDING QUALITY
- Backed by constant research
- Attractively low in price
- Service that goes beyond delivery

Submit your thinner or solvents problems to us . . . for prompt and accurate advice. No obligation whatever is involved.

IN THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA
GEORGE SENN, INC.
2200 E. WESTMORELAND STREET • PHILADELPHIA 34, PA., U. S. A.
Cable Address: SENCO, PHILADELPHIA

Anaconda Uranium Mining In New Mexico Approved

Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman has announced approval by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of a lease to Anaconda Copper Mining Company to mine uranium on 800 acres of Laguna Pueblo, near Albuquerque, N. M. The lease is for ten years and as long thereafter as uranium is mined in paying quantities.

Anaconda's lease followed an earlier prospecting permit issude the company covering the 410,000-acre reservation where some 2,700 Pueblo Indians reside. Laguna, one of nineteen Indian pueblos, is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' United Pueblo Agency at Albuquerque. Previously, a prospecting permit had been granted F. A. Sitton, Dove Creek, Col., by the tribal council of another pueblo, Acoma or the "Sky City," ancient Indian city near the well-known Enchanted Mesa.

Other uranium activity centers on the Navajo reservation, Window Rock, Ariz. The Navajo tribal council has received seventy-eight applications to mine uranium there. Work on approving the applications is progressing. The applications have been divided into groups—those made by Navajo Indians and those made by non-Navajos. The former applications are being considered first. An Indian may obtain a prospecting permit and assign it to a non-Indian. Other large Navajo uranium leases that have been approved include those to the following companies:—United States Vanadium Coproration, Vanadium Corporation of America, and Navajo Uranium Company.

Nat'l Gypsum Forms Paint Sales Division

National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has announced that as a result of the acquisition of Wesco Water Paints, Inc., it has reorganized its sales department to include a paint sales division. The newly-formed division will handle sales under both the "Gold Bond" and the Wesco labels. J. W. Duncan and E. D. Shipman have been named to head up the paint sales division. Mr. Duncan will act as division sales manager while Mr. Shipman will serve as assistant sales manager for the division.

Mr. Duncan, who came to National Gypsum in May of this year, has twenty years of experience in the paint field, all with the Kuhn Paint Company of Houston, Tex. His experience includes both manufacturing and sales of paint. Mr. Shipman, who joined National in 1950 after ten years with Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York, was instrumental in the development and merchandising of the numerous paints marketed under the "Gold Bond" label.

Dr. Given, with DuPont Co. Twenty-Six Years, Retires

Dr. Guy C. Given, who managed the business phase of the "Duco" licensing program for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has retired after more than twenty-six years with the company.

Dr. Given joined duPont in 1925, two years after the commercial introduction of "Duco" pyroxylin lacquers. As a chemist in the finishes laboratory at Parlin, N. J., he contributed to the development of a wide variety of lacquers based on low-viscosity nitrocellulose, work which stemmed from the original "Duco" development. When duPont extended its "Duco" lacquer licensing program in the early 1930's, Dr. Given was put in charge of the business phase. In recent years, he devoted himself to patent and technical development work in the finishes division.

Diamond Alkali Has New Bulletin On Use of Two Calcium Carbonates

"Application of Precipitated Calcium Carbonates in Reinforced Plastics" is the title of a twenty-one-page technical reference bulletin recently issued by Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland.

Prepared by the technical service division of the company's research and development department, this bulletin supersedes an earlier Diamond publication covering the same subject. The new edition, in its present revised and enlarged form, reviews the use of two particular Diamond precipitated calcium carbonates "Surfex MM" and "Kalite" in fabricating reinforced polyester resins. The discussion particularly points up nine advantages these materials bring to this phase of plastics processing. Also summarized are laboratory tests used to evaluate the performance of these materials in terms of their effects of loading on (1) physical properties—flexural strength, tensile strength, compression strength, impact strength—and on (2) the chemical resistance of a number of commercially formulated polyester resins.

Detailed results of these specific analyses are presented in a series of eight tables. Other tabular charts give the weighing and cost factors of filled reinforced polyesters, and specifications of both "Surfex MM" and "Kalite." Copies are available on letterhead request from Diamond at 300 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland 14.

concentrated
CADMIUM COLORS
reds
maroons
yellows
oranges
high in coloring power
unusually permanent
heat-resistant to 1450° F.
light-fast
non-migrating
non-bleeding
insoluble in organic solvents
special shade-matching service
write for information
GENERAL COLOR COMPANY
269 WRIGHT STREET
NEWARK 5, NEW JERSEY

THE KEY TO HARCHEM® BETTER PLASTICS

SEBACIC ACID

THE CHEMICAL OF UNUSUAL VERSATILITY

SEBACIC ACID is one of the most versatile basic raw materials available to the chemical industry. The HARDESTY CHEMICAL CO. manufactures Sebacic Acid in two grades—both of which are available in tonnage quantities.

Sebacic Acid is a free flowing powder, white in color, with a high melting point. Its chemical reactions are similar to those of other aliphatic acids and it is easily converted to esters, salts, amides, esteramides, acid chlorides and many other useful derivatives.

USES: Widely used in Plasticizers, Alkyd Resins, Fibres, Paint Products and other applications where its high heat stability and purity are of great advantage.

Write for further information

HARDESTY
CHEMICAL CO., INC.
41 East Forty-Second St., New York 17, N. Y.

Socony-Vacuum Oil British Affiliate Names Killingsworth

The appointment of Dr. R. B. Killingsworth as manager of the technical department of Vacuum Oil Company, Ltd., London, has been announced by Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York. He has been staff assistant, in charge of special products, to William M. Holaday, director of Socony-Vacuum's laboratories.

Dr. Killingsworth, whose appointment will become effective in July, will be responsible for all Vacuum technical activities. His initial assignment will be to assist in enlarging the existing technical organization to serve the British company's expanded operations. Socony-Vacuum and Powell Duffryn, Ltd., share the ownership of Vacuum, which expects to complete its new refinery at Coryton, England, early next year.

John C. Dean, manager of the industrial division, lubricating department, of Socony-Vacuum, has been named foreign trade department staff adviser responsible for lubricating and allied products. Gilbert C. Kellersman, manager of the industrial district of Socony-Vacuum's "Lubrite" division, succeeds Mr. Dean, while Robert D. Cross, manager of Socony-Vacuum's southeastern industrial district, will replace Mr. Kellersman at the "Lubrite" division.

H. Fiske Tarbox will assist Mr. Dean, particularly in connection with overseas marketing, and W. S. Delafield will remain responsible, under Mr. Dean's supervision, for the coordination of supply requirements of foreign marketers.

Goodrich Names Score To Eastern Sales Post

Robert E. Score will handle the sale of "Good-rite" organic chemicals on the east coast and in southeastern states for B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, it has been announced by Robert P. Kenney, sales manager of chemicals. He will be located in the company's New York office.

Mr. Score joined B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company in 1946 as a rubber processing development chemical engineer. In 1949, he entered the chemical sales group and will be the first of that group to be located permanently in the New York office.

Utley Retires from Ditzler

Retirement of William T. Utley, divisional director of the Ditzler Color Division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, was announced last week. Associated with Ditzler since 1913, he was treasurer and vice-president of Ditzler Color Company until 1928 when the firm became the Ditzler Color Division of Pittsburgh Plate. Since 1928, Mr. Utley has served as assistant divisional director.

Harold H. Hill, industrial relations manager for Ditzler since 1947, succeeds Mr. Utley as divisional director. Mr. Hill joined Ditzler's traffic department during 1935 and has held successive position of traffic, warehouse, personnel and industrial relations manager prior to his present appointment.

New York Painting Contractors Jewish Appeal Dinner Thursday

The painting contractors division of the United Jewish Appeal of Greater New York, will hold its annual dinner at the Building Trades Employers Association, 2 Park Avenue, on Thursday evening. Saul Brodsky, of the Hudson Painting & Decorating Company, is general chairman.

Drew Offers Fatty Acids Chart

The technical products division of E. F. Drew & Co., New York, is offering a new reference chart on fatty acids and their derivatives. The chart includes the composition and important physical properties of the forty-six most widely used processing oils and fats. It shows the iodine number, saponification value, percent of unsaponifiables and normal fatty acid composition of oils. In addition, the chart provides the empirical formulae, molecular weights and acid numbers of twenty-three fatty acids in common use. For many of these fatty acids the boiling and melting points in Centigrade are also specified. The chart is available by writing to the technical products division of E. F. Drew & Co., 15 East 26th street, New York 10.

Mearl Corp. Making 'Nacromer'

The Mearl Corporation, New York, producers of pearl essence, a translucent, crystalline pigment, made from the scales of fish, has annuonced the production of "Nacromer," a simulated substitute. It offers a brilliance almost comparable to the natural product at a fraction of the cost, the producer states. Complete technical data and working samples are available on request to the company, 153 Waverly place, New York 3.

Advance Solvents in MCA

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation was elected to membership in the Manufacuring Chemists' Association, at a recent meeting of the association's board of directors in New York.

Trade Briefs

Charles Evans has been named acting counsel for the forest products division of the Office of Price Stabilization, succeeding Carlton F. Diskin, who has resigned.

Perry A. Peterson has been named assistant director of the supply and transportation division of the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

Shell Oil Company, New York, is now marketing "Shell Rimula Oil," a new lubricating oil designed to extend the service life of both automotive type diesel engines as well as certain gasoline engines.

ZECO

ZECO PRODUCTS

STEARINE PITCH— Re-run to close specifications.
GILSONITE— Selected Ore. Various melting points.
MANJAK— Blackest of asphalt. High melt point.
NATURAL ASPHALT - - - ASPHALT CUTBACKS
IMPORTED OZOKERITE WAXES - - PITCH SOLUTIONS
AMORPHOUS WAXES—Various melt points.
COMPOUNDS to SPECIFICATIONS

G. S. ZIEGLER & COMPANY
99 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK 7, N. Y.
FACTORY: NEW MARKET, NEW JERSEY

AGENTS AND STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

NOW AVAILABLE FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE:

TITANOX-C-50

...containing 50% rutile titanium dioxide, 50% calcium sulphate extender

To meet the increasing need for a pigment having intermediate hiding power – between TITANOX-RA and TITANOX-RCHT – TITANOX-C-50 is now available.

This new pigment should be especially useful in the semi-gloss range and in certain flats where it is desired to lower pigment volume but maintain hiding. It should be an efficient and convenient replacement for various blends of rutile titanium dioxide and rutile-calcium pigment as well as rutile titanium dioxide and extender.

TITANOX-C-50 will save you time and trouble in mixing pigments and may also simplify your inventory.

Like all Titanox composite pigments, TITANOX-C-50 is a true composite—superior to ordinary blends of rutile titanium dioxide and ordinary extenders. It is *coalesced* – pigment and extender are durably bound together in a uniform structure.

For further information on TITANOX-C-50 write to our Technical Service Department, Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Boston 6; Chicago 3; Cleveland 15; Los Angeles 22; Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12; Portland 9, Ore.; San Francisco 7. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited, Montreal 2; Toronto 1.

®TITANOX
the brightest name in pigments

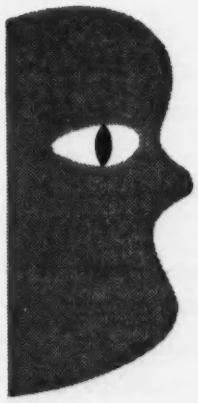
TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

1048

CENTURY BRAND
RED OIL—STEARIC ACID
Saponified — Distilled
HYDROGENATED FATTY ACIDS
(HYDREX)
Cotton Seed Fatty Acids
Tallow Fatty Acids
Specialty Fatty Acids
Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Soya Fatty Acids
GLYCERINE • PITCH • WHITE OLEINE
W. C. HARDESTY CO., INC.
CENTURY STEARIC ACID PRODUCTS INC.
41 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
FACTORY: DOVER, OHIO
IN CANADA: W C HARDESTY CO OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO

APEX
MARK of QUALITY
SULPHONATED OILS
Castor-Neatsfoot-Tall
APEX CHEMICAL CO., INC.
Manufacturers Since 1900
225 WEST 34th STREET NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

CARNAUBA CANDELILLA OURICURY
CORUMBU WAX — The #1 Replacement for Carnauba Wax
AKUSAKA WAX — The #1 Replacement for Japan Wax
Samples and Specifications gladly submitted
WAX BLENDING TO YOUR NEEDS
T. G. COOPER & COMPANY, INC.
2400 EAST VENANGO STREET PHILADELPHIA 34, PA.


metallic soaps
textile amines
shampoos
liquid hand soaps
rubber compounding
cleaners
synthetic detergents
alkyd resins
special greases
polishes

Look At All The Products Made With
COCONUT FATTY ACIDS
Send for samples of our COCONUT FATTY ACIDS and for your copy of our booklet "Fatty Acids in Modern Industry."
A. GROSS & COMPANY
295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J.
MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1837
Distributors in Principal Cities

Oils, Fats and Waxes

While trading in oils and fats slackened last week, the market remained on a steady basis. Corn and cottonseed oils were well held at the recent advance, while soybean was firmer, with refined in good demand for mayonnaise and salad dressing. Crude peanut oil was scarcer and advanced about 1 cent per pound. Offerings of edible oils were not liberal, despite the spotty demand. Coconut oil continued firm and advanced fractionally, with copra. Price index advanced 1.2 points.

Reduced export interest for tallow and grease, which has been the mainstay of this market recently, took the edge off trading last week. Prices were without change and steady, especially for the better grades. Domestic demand also was less active, as soapers withdrew interest.

Recent advance in competing fats, stimulated the crude menhaden market and trading was reported at an advance of ½ cent per pound for summer delivery. This was reflected in refined grades, and quotations were raised fractionally in some quarters. Consuming inquiry for linseed oil replacements continued slow. Prices were without change and fairly steady. Tung oil was the firmest of drying oils and offerings were scarce, especially for spot delivery. Oiticica oil was inactive and unsettled. Dehydrated castor also was dull and featureless. Palm oil was firmer on the spot. Interest in cod oil was quiet and prices were fractionally lower.

Carnauba wax advanced sharply following news of the signing of the Brazilian government's financial program, which placed a floor price on exports. This resulted in an increase of 3 cents to 6 cents per pound, according to grade in the cost of replacements. Consuming inquiry became active, though actual trading continued quiet, as buyers preferred to await further developments. Ouricury was firmer in sympathy, advancing 2 cents per pound . Producers of sugar cane wax reduced prices 5 cents per pound, as a result of increased output.

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures slackened last week, but the market remained on a steady basis, reflecting the firmness of allied markets, particularly soybeans and cotton. Trading was mixed, with the trade taking July against sales of October forward. Consumption of refined oil in April was up to expectations, totaling 1,758 tankcars, compared with 1,775 in March and 1,004 during April last year. Disappearance for nine months (August-April), amounted to 16,745 tankcars, against 15,383 for the same period last season. Visible supply at the end of April was estimated at 11,814 tankcars, compared with 13,388 in March and 5,819 at end of April, 1951.

Crude cottonseed oil was firm and offered sparingly. Sales took place at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Valley, Texas quoted 12¼c. nominal.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended May 29 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
July	415	15.00	14.48	14.98S
September	379	15.26	14.74	15.24S
October	392	15.39	14.86	15.37@15.39
December	185	15.65	15.07	15.65S
March	44	15.80	15.38	15.81@15.85

Total sales, 1,415 tankcars.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil firm at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills and crude soybean oil, 10¾c., same basis. Cottonseed and soybean meals stocks limited and in good demand. Some imported cottonseed meal available.

Linseed Oil

There was no improvement to the slow demand for linseed oil last week. Consumers limited activity to the withdrawal of a moderate volume against former contracts, which was smaller than this time last year. While new business was slow, the market remained on a steady basis. Raw oil was maintained at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, and 16¾c. per pound, drums, carlots, New York. Tung oil was the firmest of the drying oils. Offerings were scarce and quotations were strong for spot and later deliveries. Refined fish oil was steadier, with the advance of crude menhaden oil.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed oil held dull and the market was quiet at very firm prices. New business was slow, but shipping directions against contract balances ruled fair to good. The warehouse price of raw linseed oil, in tankcars, was unchanged at 15.5c. to 15.7c. per pound, f.o.b. Minneapolis.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	8,460,000	6,480,000
Since Sept. 1	311,280,000	383,740,000

Flaxseed—Seed market was easier. Increased offerings improved trading.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed prices eased off a bit late in the week after ruling strong at most sessions. Receipt of long-awaited rains in the drouthy areas of the upper midwest was partially responsible for the late sell-off. No. 1 cash flaxseed sold in a range of $3.93 to $3.95 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis. Crushers and merchandisers were active buyers of the liberal offerings from the country. In the spot cash market, purchases included 62 cars and 5,000 bushels in trucklots. On a to-arrive basis, bookings totaled only about six cars and 38,600 bushels in trucklots. Actual receipts of seed, mostly against old contracts, totaled 162 cars as against 195 cars in the previous week and 116 cars in the same period a year ago. Shipments totaled 33 cars, compared with 71 cars in the preceding week and 47 cars last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1951-52	Receipts 1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	Shipments 1950-51
Past week	267,200	164,900	44,200	52,700
Since Sept. 1	21,151,000	24,481,500	4,361,200	5,341,200

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated — Consumers continued to absorb moderate quantities for immediate needs. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Coconut — Crude oil was firmer and lifted ⅝c. per pound. Tankcars were offered at 9⅛c. per pound, Pacific coast and 10¼c. per pound, New York delivery.

Copra—This market remained firm. Shipments were advanced to $135 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Crude continued scarce and firm. Offers were scarce and light sales were reported at 12⅞c. and 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was maintained at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed, Refined — Quotations were unsettled with lower crude oil. Trading was quiet. Tankcars were nominal at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Oiticica—Quiet consuming inquiry created an easy tone and quotations were more or less nominal. Refined was quoted at 23¾c. to 24c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged, ranging from 25½c. to 26c. per pound, according to quantity.

Olive—This market was quiet, but prices were unchanged and steady. Edible oil was quoted at $2 to $2.15 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quantity and quality. Stocks on spot were adequate and inquiry for replacements from aboard continued inactive. Olive foots were inactive and named at 16c. to 16½c. per pound, drums, spot as to quantity.

Palm—Stocks on the spot were firm and advanced ½c. Clarified oil was quoted at 13¾c. per pound drums and at 12¼c., sellers tankcars.

Peanut—This market was stronger due to scarcity of offerings. Crude oil was sold at 17c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Trading was light. Refined oil also was stronger at 20c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Business was confined to limited quantities for actual needs. Refined was unchanged and nominal at 20c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean—Market was firmer, despite

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copra, $5 per ton.
Oil, coconut crude, Pac. coast, ⅝c. per lb.
New York, ⅝c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ½c. per lb.
Palm, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
ref., ⅜c. per lb.
Waxes, carnauba, chalky, 4c. per lb.
N. C. No. 2, 3c. per lb.
No. 3, crude, 5c. per lb.
ref., 5c. per lb.
yellow, No. 1, 6c. per lb.
No. 2, 6c. per lb.
Ouricury, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Oil, cod, ½c. per lb.
Wax, sugarcane, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	June 1, 1951
129.3	127.9	120.1	117.3	205.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

spotty trading. Crude oil was sold at 10¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, June shipment and at 11c. for July, August and September. October-December was 11¼c. bid. Refined salad was higher at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in April totaled 3,752 tankcars, compared with 3,564 in March and 3,722 in April last year. Total consumption during seven months (October-April) amounted to 23,470 tankcars, against 24,750 during the same period last season. Consumption of refined soybean oil April totaled 2,931 tankcars.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean (Contract "W") on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended May 29 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
July	19	10.80	10.50	10.80@10.90
September	40	11.08	10.67	11.08S
October	3	11.00	10.90	11.15@11.25
December	16	11.30	10.95	11.25@11.35
March	1	11.40	11.40	11.35@11.45

Total sales, 79 contracts.

Tung—Trading was light, but the market remained firm as offerings were closely held. Tankcars were quoted at 39¾c. per pound, New York for June delivery, with some sellers holding at ⅛c. to ¼c. more for nearby oil. July was quoted at 39⅝c., same basis. Oil in drums was maintained at 41¼c. to 42c. per pound, according to quantity.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Buying interest was less active last week, especially for export. Domestic demand was restricted to small lot buying. Offerings continued light for choice white which was in active export demand the week previous. Lower grades were in slow request. Prices were unchanged and steady. Choice white was quoted at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; yellow, 5¼c.; house, 5c. and brown, 4¾c., same basis.

Lard—This market remained steady, though trading was reported light and spotty. Cash lard was quoted at 12¼c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Export business slackened, but the better grades were maintained at the recent advance. Domestic trading was confined to small lot quantities, while soapers were reported out of the market. Fancy was held at 7c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 6¾c.; special, 6c. and No. 1, 5½c., same basis.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading for spot and forward needs continued inactive. The market was entirely nominal. Tanked oil on spot was quoted at 10½c. to 11c. per pound, drums and shipments at 10½c., New York delivery.

Refined Fish—Demand was slow for refined grades. Light pressed oil was steadier ranging from 11c. to 11.2c. per pound, tankcars, and alkali refined 1c. more New York basis, depending upon seller. Crude menhaden was stronger, with trading reported at 7c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore, if and when made.

Production of crude sardine oil was placed 3,126 gallons during January-March, 1952, against 518,906 gallons in the same period last year, according to Fish and Wildlife Service. Output of other fish oils follows during the same periods:—Crude menhaden, 57,144 gallons, against none; herring (Maine) 2,695 gallons, against 4,640; groundfish, 32,989 gallons, against 79,452; tuna and mackerel, 31,962 gallons, against 108,455.

Los Angeles.—A firmer market was reported last week with strong export inquiry, resulting in higher quotations for all oils. With crude tuna oil limited, the bid price advanced to 6c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Canadian herring oil quoted 7c.-7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Seattle. The last remaining car of crude sardine oil moved at 8½c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro.

Fatty Acids

This market remained steady at the recent advance, reflecting the firmness of basic oils and fats. Buying interest improved at the higher levels, but consumers continued to operate cautiously, restricting demand to prompt delivery. Quotations were unchanged and well held for all grades.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Most sellers, including the old-timers, have been a little confused by offerings of foreign meal, cake and flakes, during past few weeks. The qualities, grind, color offered, varied considerably. From general observations it seems that the United States is the highest market for oilmeals at this time, and foreigners are pushing for business. Domestic meal was very scarce, although most feed manufacturers and dealers seem to be in a fairly comfortable position regarding their requirements. Some talk has been circulated on the possibility of trading on new crop of domestic meal, but it is too early to tell at what price the new crop will move. Buyers are reluctant to book future requirements at today's market. Few cars were available at mill ceiling prices or resale lots at usual $2 or $3 per ton mark-up.

Linseed Meal—Tight supply condition kept market firm at ceilings. Offerings continued scarce.

Minneapolis.—There was nothing new to report on linseed meal as demand continued to exceed the supply and offerings traded at ceiling levels. Trade talk prevailed that OPS was working on a new tailored price for linseed meal, with probable prices at $78 to $79 per ton, bulk, Minneapolis. There was nothing official, only rumors that OPS may have something to issue on these new ceilings in June. Crushers quoted extracted linseed meal at $70 to $71 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis; expeller meal at $71.50 to $72 a ton, bulk.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	6,120,00	13,440,000
Since Sept. 1	436,080,000	687,060,000

Peanut Feed—Supplies of peanut feed in the southeast have become very limited and actual trading slight. Most feed manufacturers, foresaw the shortage coming and have fairly well covered requirements. A few scattered cars of old process 45 percent feed was offered at $93 to $94 per ton, South Georgia mills, June through August shipment. Solvent 45 percent was available at $92, South Alabama mills, same positions. The outlook for additional peanuts for crushing is still very uncertain.

Soybean Meal—Demand for soybean meal continued limited, and offerings vary considerably from different sections of the country. Pure meal was very difficult to find, but occasional cars were offered for resale at $96 per ton, sacked, and $92, bulk, Mississippi Valley points, spot shipment. Soybean mixtures were quoted at $80 per ton, June shipmen; $87, July-August shipment, bulk, Decatur. Feed manufacturers are beginning to take a standby and wait policy, hoping that prices will ease.

Waxes

Beeswax—Consumers continued to limit purchases to immediate requirements. Refined grades were quotably unchanged and fairly steady. Crude African was steadier and ranged from 46c. to 48c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Other grades also were well held.

Carnauba—Reports from Brazil that the financial bill had been signed placing a floor price on shipments caused a flurry in this market as exporters raised prices sharply for replacements from 3c. to 6c. per pound, as to grade. This brought out increased consuming interest, but trading was reported limited, as buyers preferred to await further developments. In the meantime chalky was lifted to 92c. per pound on the spot; No. 2 North country, 98c. to $1; No. 3, North country, crude, 95c. to 98c., and refined, $1 to $1.03; No. 1 yellow, $1.26 to $1.28, and No 2, $1.24 to $1.26 per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Ouricury—Higher prices for carnauba was reflected in refined, and quotations were raised to 80c. to 82c. per pound, spot delivery, according to quantity. Business was reported quiet.

Sugar Cane—Increased production has enabled producers to lower quotations. New schedule follows:—30,000 pounds (one shipment), 75c. per pound, f.o.b. works; 20,000 to 30,000 pounds, 77c.; 10,000 to 20,000 pounds, 78c.; 2,000 to 10,000 pounds, 79c., and less than 2,000 pounds, 80c., same basis. For delivery in Metropolitan area, add 2¼c. per pound to the above prices.

BIGGEST WAX NEWS IN YEARS!

Concord introduces

a versatile, easily-emulsified, uniform-quality wax

at a price that brings welcome savings

CONCORD WAX #407

47¢ PER POUND

FOB—Moorestown, N. J.

Figures, not words, write the headlines of this new, sensational Concord Wax development!

Refined Candelilla Wax	**Melting Point 71°C.**
#3 N. C. Refined Carnauba Wax	**Melting Point 81/84°C.**
REFINED CONCORD WAX #407	**MELTING POINT 86°C.**

Just figure the savings now possible through the use of Refined Concord Wax #407 at 47¢ per pound . . . compared with today's high prices of #3 N. C. Carnauba Wax and Candelilla Wax.

Concord Wax #407 makes a water-wax emulsion that is translucent, light in color, absolutely stable. This emulsion has fine particle dispersion, excellent gloss, superior wearing and anti-slip qualities. Ideal for floor waxes, paper sizings and coatings, fruit dips, leather dressings, leather finishes, and many other uses!

Send coupon now for samples of the new wax *and* of emulsion. Test! Compare results with other waxes at double the price or more!

CONCORD CHEMICAL COMPANY

Moorestown, New Jersey

I understand that your new Refined Concord Wax #407 with a Melting Point of 86°C. is available at only 47c per pound. Please send me, without charge, a sample pound of this wax and a sample of emulsion made with #407. Send technical data sheet also.

NAME.....

COMPANY.....

ADDRESS.....

DARLING'S
PEARL-STEARIC
DARLINGS PEARLSTEARIC
A FREE-FLOWING STEARIC ACID IN BEAD FORM
•
Measures, Weighs, Mixes and Melts Quickly
Also
Slab Stearic Acid
Oleic Acid
Red Oil
Fatty Acids
Glycerine
Pitch—and
Special Fatty Acids for Rubber Compounding
DARLING & COMPANY Manufacturers
42nd & S. Ashland Ave., Chicago 9, Ill.

TUNG OIL
OITICICA OIL
SPERM OIL
Werner G. Smith, Inc.
(Not connected with Archer-Daniels-Midland)
Cleveland, Ohio
1730 Train Ave.
TOwer 1-3676
New York
4902 Woolworth Bldg.
BEekman 3-8215

NICKEL CATALYST FLAKES
Patented
For Hydrogenation of Edible and Inedible Oils
Write for Literature
RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY
SEYMOUR, CONNECTICUT • PHONE SEYMOUR 2504

GERSTHOFEN WAXES
(FORMER I. G. WAXES)
For Self-Polishing Floor Wax
Paste Wax
Carbon Paper
All Other Applications
LOW PRICES — HIGH QUALITY
Always uniform Chemical Properties—No adulterations
CONTINUOUS DELIVERIES ASSURED
Sole importers and distributors for U.S.A. and Canada
WAX & ROSIN PRODUCTS
42 BROADWAY NEW YORK 4, N. Y.
DIRECT IMPORTERS
Carnauba • Ouricury • Montan • Beeswax • Candelilla
Crude and Refined

Whale Oil Sales Reported Lagging in Sluggish Market

Approximately 160,000 short tons of whale oil from the 1951-52 Antarctic production remained unsold as of April 22, reports William Kling, agricultural attache, American Embassy, London. This quantity consists chiefly of non-committed Norwegian stocks of 106,400 tons, Japanese of 22,400 tons, and Panamanian of 21,280 tons. Principal buyers, such as Western Germany and the United Kingdom, have refrained from purchasing in the whale oil market as the result of the greater availability of vegetable oils.

Whale oil prices, affected by the general weakness in the fats and oils market, currently are quoted from first producers at between £80 and £85 per long ton ($200-$213 per short ton) as compared with the high of £172-10-0 ($431) reached during 1951. The great bulk of the whale oil output is used in the manufacture of margarine and cooking fats.

Whale Oil Disposals

According to trade sources, disposals made so far of the 1951-52 Antarctic whale oil output are approximately as follows:—British and South African production—104,000-105,000 tons to the British Ministry of Food, 6,700-7,800 tons to Denmark; Norwegian—6,700 to Denmark, 10,100-11,200 to Sweden, 22,400 to Norwegian hardeners; Netherlands—17,400 tons to Netherland refineries.

The pelagic output of baleen whale oil during the 1951-52 Antarctic season, based on provisional data, amounted to 382,380 tons, an increase of more than 7 percent from the 356,460 tons produced in 1950-51. Although the catch limit of 16,000 blue-whale units remained the same as in the previous year, the average oil yield per unit was larger in 1951-52. More extensive use of apparatus for the extraction of oil from waste and glue waters, the later opening date for hunting whales (resulting in generally fatter whales), and the raising of the minimum catch-size for fin whales from fifty-five to sixty feet were contributing factors towards the increase in production.

Sperm Oil Production

Sperm oil production of 52,750 tons registered an increase of more than 16 percent from the 45,330-ton output in 1950-51. High demand and prices for sperm oil at the beginning of the 1951-52 season resulted in the greater output. Sperm oil prices in 1951, January through October, ranged from £85 to £120 per long ton ($213-$300 per short ton) in drums, compared with only £48-£80 ($120-$200) in 1950. Current quotations, however, are as low as £60 ($150), with some buyers looking for a further reduction to £50 ($126). Unlike baleen whales, the catch of sperm whales is not limited by quota. Thus, sperm oil production fluctuates more nearly with demand.

In addition to the above quantities of whale and sperm oil (combined 1951-52 output—435,130 tons), South Georgia shore-based operations resulted in some 26,000 tons of whale oil and around 1,600 tons of sperm oil, both slightly less than in 1950-51.

Whaling Season Described

The 1951-52 Antarctic whaling season lasted only sixty-four days (January 2 to March 5, 1952) compared with seventy-eight days in 1950-51 and 115 days in 1947-48. The steadily shorter hunting period is due to the greater number and modernization of factory ships and catcher boats. According to reports from the nineteen participating expeditions, the catch of baleen whales represented 15,971 blue-whale units, or just short of the 16,000-unit quota established by international agreement.

1952-53 Production Outlook

It is unlikely that production of whale oil in 1952-53 will differ greatly from the past season unless the catch quota is reduced. If present low prices for whale and sperm oils persist, however, some reduction may take place in the size of the 1952-53 whaling fleet. Whaling tankers and factory ships are employed profitably as petroleum tankers between seasons by many of the whaling companies, and unless sufficient inducement exists, some may continue in that service. Present stocks of sperm oil and low prices may result in a curtailment of sperm oil output for the remainder of 1952 and possibly next season, unless conditions should become more favorable for profitable operation.

STEARIC ACID
OLEIC ACID
(RED OIL)
DISTILLED
FATTY ACIDS
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE
WILSON & CO. INC
WILSON-MARTIN DIV.
SNYDER AND SWANSON ST.
PHILADELPHIA PA

All Commercial Waxes
Sole Agents
*RIEBECK MONTAN WAXES
KITAGUMI JAPAN WAXES
*SANDA SYNTHETIC WAXES
STROHMEYER & ARPE CO.
139 Franklin St. New York 13, N. Y.
*Reg. Tel. WA-5-2300

CARNAUBA & CANDELILLA
HIGH M.P. SUBSTITUTE
BEES & JAPAN WAX
ORANGE BLEACHED SHELLAC
WM. DIEHL & CO.
332 W. 42nd St. N. Y. 18 BR 9-5211

For Domestic and Export
COTTONSEED MEAL AND CAKE
PEANUT MEAL-SOYABEAN MEAL
Export Codes: ABC 5th, BENTLEY'S JUNIOR PEERLESS
Cable Address: BRODE
Phones: L. D. 271 — Local 38-2544
Teletype No. ME-260
THE BRODE CORPORATION
P. O. Box 700 1012 Falls Building
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

GEORGE A. MIEL CO., INC.
Custom Wax Blending
Drumming Bleaching WAXES Barrelling Refining
P. O. Box 263, Foot of Page Ave., Lyndhurst, N. J.
RUtherford 2-7985